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# THE FEATHER


A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS




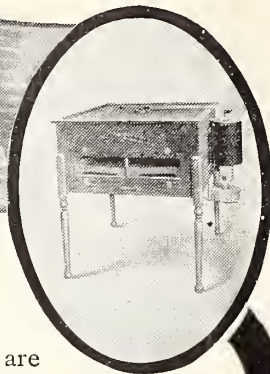
5 cents a copy  
50 cents a year

|| THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY ||  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

|| Vol. XIV No. 1 ||  
October, 1908







## Improved Technic

Improvements on Model Incubators for Season of 1908-9 are most valuable.

### FIREPROOF HEATING APPLIANCE

The "Model Patent Fusible Link" puts the flame out should it smoke. With this device it is impossible for the lamp to explode. It makes the Model Heater safer than a house lamp. Furnished free this season with Model Incubators. Links sold separately to old customers.

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If quality appeals to your desires or judgment, let us send our illustrated, descriptive mating list for 1908. Eggs and stock.

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11

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WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN WHITE, SILVER BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.


My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

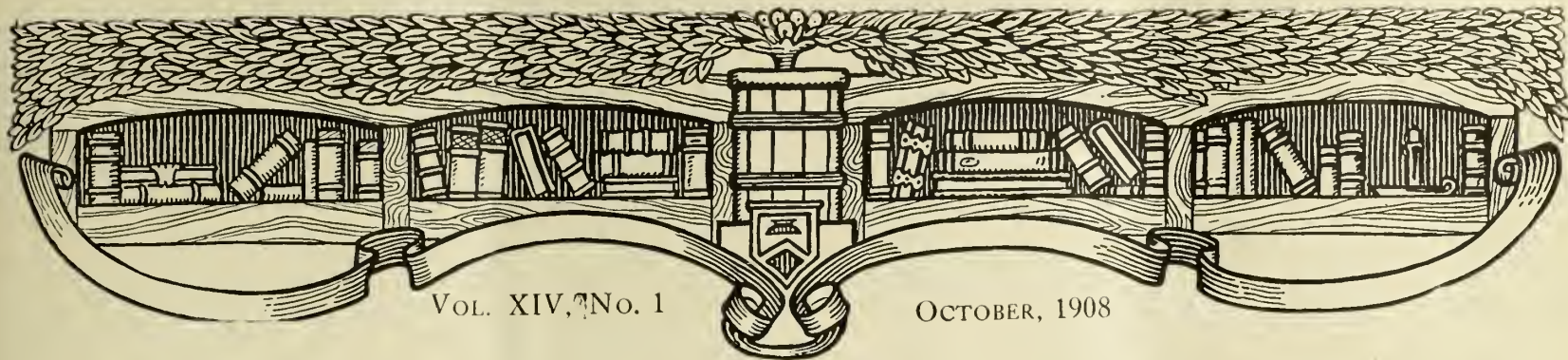


## FEED 10 Per Bushel

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are quickly and easily made by more economically feeding and handling your birds. Do not pay more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel for your main feed. You can easily care for 2000 layers and 3000 chicks, unassisted, by using my method, and also save \$25 on every 100 birds raised to maturity. Get my new illustrated book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved"—it tells how. The third edition of 5000 is just off the press and the books are selling rapidly. Visit my plant and study my method in actual use where 3.00 White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns are growing for fall and winter trade. Write for circular and testimonials and learn how to raise fully 95 per cent of all chicks hatched. Do it today—now—they're free.

**EDGAR BRIGGS**  
BOX 77 PLEASANT VALLEY  
NEW YORK



## Editorial Comment

Time passes rapidly. It is with amazement we look back over the years and note the innumerable happenings that have come to our lot since we began the publication of *THE FEATHER*. This issue is Volume Fourteen, Number One, and is another link in our chain of progression. This number gives us a great deal of pleasure, for we are frank to admit that we love our work, and believe that our readers are in sympathy with our efforts to keep *THE FEATHER* in the front ranks of the progressive and up-to-date publications, and this issue is but a start in this direction. With each number we hope to add some one thing to our publication that will enhance its value to our readers and advertisers. We are not content to stand still. Our ambition pushes us forward to do things, rather than see them done. Every one of our readers is solicited to lend us the helping hand. Tell us some of the things you are doing or hope to do, and let us make a great big family affair out of it. Your cooperation will be of material benefit to all concerned.

It is all right for a fellow to sit off in a corner and tell another how to do a thing—but to get out and do that thing properly is another proposition.

There is an increased number of ads in this issue of *THE FEATHER* that is sure to attract attention. These advertisers are awake to the advantages to be gained early in the busy season. A most fitting time is this to begin the year's plan of advertising, for an early introduction insures better acquaintance later on in the season.

The November number will be our special issue, devoted to the turkey and Thanksgiving attractions. This edition will be largely circulated, and cannot fail to be of great benefit to every advertiser in its columns. This should be an incentive to every one contemplating advertising to get copy in early to secure good display and position. If you have no positive ideas as to the kind of an ad to use, consult us, and we will gladly help to the best of our ability. Our policy of cooperation has netted most excellent results to those availing themselves of our facilities.

The phenomenal success of the *Perfect Poultry of America* prompts us to again mention same at this season of the year. Its great value to those interested in poultry-keeping cannot be overestimated, for its scope embraces everything that the live, up-to-date breeder should know. The great number of testimonials we have received confirms our belief in its future as a helpful reference book on all varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Here's what Mr. Wm. Gregory, Jr., has to say about the book:

"I received the book (*Perfect Poultry of America*) this morning. Of course I have not read all, but glancing over its pages I find it to be one of the most complete poultry books I have ever seen. It has the *Standard* book of perfection skinned a block."

There are many others who have said this much, and more too, in favor of this book, and we would like to see every one of our readers have a copy of the *Perfect Poultry of America*. They need it, and it will do them good to have a copy.

These bright, crisp October days are simply grand to contemplate, and cause one to reflect on the beauties of the past and the glories of the future. These days are the stepping-stones from summer to winter. We should not overlook this fact, and be fully prepared for the rigor of the winter time.

After a lapse of ten years' hard labor in publishing a semi-monthly chicken paper, the editor of *Farm Poultry* now finds the time to "sit back and contemplate the pile of literature of his exchange table with mingled emotions." Did you ever hear of such fudge in all your life?

Now that Mr. Hallock has resigned, and just as soon as we can get this big political game off our hands in early November, there will be some show for saving our country.

The show season has now made its appearance, and already the signs of the times point to a busy scene ahead. There will be at least 500 shows held in this country this year, and when one stops to consider what this means, it is no easy

task to reckon on the value of the poultry industry. The rapid strides that have been made in breeding thoroughbred poultry in the last few years have been phenomenal. This great work has only begun, and we look for a greater increase in the next five years than has been heretofore. These shows are the moving spirits of the industry, and too much praise cannot be said in their behalf. Any community where the annual show is held will be found rich in the cultivation of pure-bred fowls. Every effort should be exerted to have more shows—shows where each fancier may test out the qualities of the fowls he is breeding—that the industry may be benefited. A thousand shows in a great country like ours is none too many, and we would like to see the good work kept up.

We believe the day is not far distant when incubators will be run by electricity. Already we have the improvement in gas, and it is a very satisfactory change, but electricity will be less dangerous, and then, too, by its use we can make a claim on the insurance companies, who at the present time have put the ban on incubators in an insured building.

It was suggested by one of the poultry editors a short time since that a congress to consider white diarrhea be called together. In conversation with a Government official it was stated that such a congress might prove of great advantage, but that it should take in the question of white diarrhea and its causes, brooder pneumonia and its causes, chicken cholera, gapes, and blackhead. If a representative congress of intelligent breeders could be gathered together for such a purpose, and the Government and Experiment Station experts be invited to attend, a work might be started at least, that would result in great good to the world, but if no effort is made to start such a movement, but little development will occur on a proposition that drifts without being guided to a special result.

The general complaint made is that the work done by scientific men is recorded in terms not generally well understood by the rank and file. In other words, the reports of Government experts should be made in a manner and in language that could be readily understood by those least

informed. If this were done, there would be no question whatever but what every one would understand the reports.

Poultry says the man who can advertise a trap-nest record for his pure-bred stock which will show an average production of more than 150 eggs per year for each hen, will not be able to fill his orders at \$5 per sitting of eggs. There is more wisdom than wit in that. We will go farther: a man who can guarantee 120 eggs each per year, is offering strictly first-class stock, and the orders should go to him.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. J. L. Nix has purchased all interests connected with the *Frairie State Incubator Company*, and is sole owner of same. We wish Mr. Nix much success.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Domestic Subscriptions, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
Canadian Subscriptions, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1 a Year in Advance.  
Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
**SUBSCRIBERS.** When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.  
Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.  
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### ADVERTISING RATES

The advertising rate in *The Feather* is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.  
**DISCOUNTS:** Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.  
Classified Ad Rates in *The Feather* as follows: Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more.  
**PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**  
Special Positions ten (10) per cent. additional. No discount on class ads.  
Forms Close: *THE FEATHER* forms close the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

The profit or loss with hens very often depends on how long they are kept, or to what age. If they are kept too long or beyond their period of usefulness they eat up more or less of the profits which they may have made in days gone by. Then, if disposed of at an early age, or before they have reached the height of their egg-producing capacity, there is again a loss. Some hens do not reach the most profitable age as layers until a year and a half old. We find that most people make the mistake of keeping them too long. A hen that has laid pretty well all along is generally looked upon as a valuable one to keep, but there must be a limit to her days of profit-making. There are some strains among all of our most popular utility breeds that are endowed with remarkable vitality, and will keep on laying long after the others have quit. Some of them will have longer laying seasons and still lay at an older age. These are the hens one should endeavor to cultivate, but it is only now and then one knows, or will take pains to find out, which hens these are.

Heavy breeds reach the unprofitable age earlier than the lighter and more active kinds. Those of the egg-breeds, as a rule, hold their laying qualities longest. For the Asiatics we would say that two years would cover their most profitable age; for the American class, the Plymouth Rock, for instance, say two and a half years, but the Leghorn variety, we think, may generally be kept with profit for three years. However, it will not do to follow any set rule in deciding the time or age at which a hen should be marketed.

Scanty feeding will not make eggs.

Get rid of the sluggard—send it to market.

Select the busy hens, for they make the best layers.

The male bird should be a descendant from a family of good layers.

Poultry and eggs never become a total drag upon the market.

A very poor hen is about as poor a layer as a very fat one.

We firmly believe an all-grain diet is a mistake.

It is the idle hen, and not the busy one, that readily overfattens.

Have regular hours for feeding, and note how soon the hens learn the time.

A combination of grain, animal, and vegetable foods makes the ideal ration.

You can set it down as a pretty safe rule, that it costs 10 cents a month to properly feed a hen.

The old-time nest-egg theory has about become useless with the present-day poultrymen.

A varied bill of fare costs no more than a single article, and the results are far better.

Cut clover hay and green cut bone have revolutionized the winter egg business.

Yarded hens lay more eggs than those given a free range, providing the proper food and care are given them.

Grasses contain salt, soda, magnesia, iron, and nitrogen, but the proportion is not so great as in bran.

It always pays best to feed good, sound grain. Should any be on hand that is musty, or not as good as it should be, scorch it well in the stove oven before feeding it.

It is not only what you feed, but how you feed it that counts for results.

All things considered, the egg business is the most profitable.

The food should not be too concentrated; it should be partly composed of bulky material.

In order to build up a good winter-laying strain, we should retain for breeding all pullets that give a good yield during January.

The Rural New-Yorker says the "cackling hen is either a layer or a liar." Poultrymen find a great many liars in their flocks.

The scientific poultrymen of the present day have so mastered the feeding problems that winter egg-production is a comparatively easy matter.

Cold-storage men claim that brown-shelled eggs keep better than white-shelled ones, as they are thicker and heavier.

A careful selection of eggs of the size and color desired, and used for hatching in season, will gradually build up a strain of layers of the best marketable goods.

There is no business that calls more for good judgement and good common sense, than the poultry business, and there is no business in which so little of both are used.

The illustrations of the Egyptian Oven and Chinese Incubator used in the article on Ancient Incubation, appeared in the seventeenth annual report of the Department of Agriculture. We imagine same will prove of interest to our readers.

The British market wants eggs that weigh one and a half pounds per dozen. They claim that in large eggs the albumen is thicker, and that about ninety per cent. of the stale eggs, or bad ones, are small eggs with white shells. Brown-shelled eggs are preferred.

Clarke, the Game man, says he finds that the best thing to brighten the combs of fowls is to take shelled corn in a bucket and dampen it with water; then stir in about a quart of powdered air-slaked lime. Feed this twice a week as an evening meal.

The "200-egg craze" is not so prominent now, as it was several years ago. While we all want big egg records, care must

be taken that the matter is not overdone. A hen that lays but 150 eggs a year is better for breeding purposes than one that lays 200 eggs; and a still better one is the layer of 120 eggs.

Prof. James E. Rice, of the Cornell University, says successful chicken raising consists in keeping them warm, dry, clean, busy, hungry and growing. The advice is good, but the beginner must study the problem carefully so that he will not go to extremes in the matter.

A writer some years ago said a truth when he declared that the poulterer who places upon the table a plump, juicy broiler, or a delicious roaster, is entitled to as much respect as the planter who furnishes flour, or the cattle king who raises beef.

A very successful egg-farmer once told Colonel Roessle that in winter he always had something in his coops for his hens to pick at, such as scattered grain, a cabbage-head hanging up, and even bones, with a little meat hanging on them—always something to find, in order that his flock should not contract lazy habits. In this he was humoring the natural instinct of the bird.



## "The Information I Got From The Farm Journal Helped Me To Make \$137 In Clear Cash"

—Mrs. Ollie C. Krieder, Jamestown, Pa.

"I can make \$50 a year more with the help of the Farm Journal. Would gladly pay \$5 a year rather than do without it."—M. N. S., Haines, Ga.

"The Farmers Problems of the last few months have been worth more than the subscription price."—Hiram Entekin, Ohio, Neb.

These are only a few out of the thousands who take the trouble to tell us how they have profited through the Farm Journal. No other farm paper helps the farmer with such practical suggestions—based on actual experience and not on theory—as does the Farm Journal. Here are some of the articles which are going to increase the profits of our readers during the coming year. These are all to appear in our October issue:

"High Farming at Elmwood," by Jacob Biggle  
"Founders' Day in Philadelphia."  
"Ailments and Remedies of Live Stock" by a practical veterinarian.  
"Raising Pigeons for Profit"  
"The National Grange"  
"Law for the Farmer"—Answers to Legal Queries  
"Farmers' Problems," "What They Are and How to Solve Them"

"The Home Vegetable Garden," "Getting Ready for Winter"  
"Some Troublesome Insects, and How to Deal With Them"  
"Heart Problems" Young People's Trials and Troubles Answered  
Sympathetically by Aunt Harriet  
"How to Dress," Fall Styles  
"The Family Doctor," Neuralgia and Its Treatment  
"Young Folks" Puzzles

Remember: All this in a single issue and each issue seems better than the last. Every article goes straight to the point, telling you what you should know. The Farm Journal is edited by Wilmer Atkinson, who was reared at the plow handle and whose forefathers as far back as the time of William Penn, were tillers of the soil, and whose strong sympathy for the farmer, apparent in his straightforward helpful editorial policy has made the Farm Journal the greatest farm paper of America.

We want subscriptions for five years. The price of a five years subscription is now Seventy-five Cents. This offer is good until January 1, 1909, after which the price will be One Dollar. If you subscribe now we will date your subscription from Jan. 1st, 1909 and you will receive the Oct., Nov. and Dec. issues Free. For \$1 you can now secure a 5 years' subscription and any one volume of the Biggle Farm Library

## You Need This Handy Farm Library

The ten books, each an authority in its own line, are a wonderful store-house of advice and information. Farming with their aid is easy. They are by Jacob Biggle, for the past 30 years a contributor to Farm Journal. His long personal experience in farming, stock-raising and fruit growing, with the best counsel and help of other specialists, has gone into these books. They are all built like the Farm Journal itself—concise, practical, modern, comprehensive and handsome. Profusely illustrated. Four of them with fine colored plates.

**The Horse Book** covers the subject thoroughly—health and disease, history, training, care. 55,000 copies sold.

**The Sheep Book** tells which breeds are most profitable, etc., it will put you right on the sheep question.

**The Poultry Book** is tremendously popular—by far the best handbook for the farmer's flock. 6th edition. 20 colored plates.

**The Cow Book** tells how to make dairying pay; full of cow wisdom, condensed and accurate. Don't wait till the cow is sick.

**The Swine Book**—breeding, feeding, fattening and marketing, with chapters on the diseases. The whole story.

**The Orchard Book** is crowded with new fruit facts and fine illustrations. By an expert.

**The Garden Book** tells how the author made money in the business—a remarkable record.

The other books are like these—stuffed to bursting with facts, advice and practical ideas.

**The Berry Book, Pet Book and Health Book** are fine, every one. Each book is a handy size to slip into the pocket and consult during day's work. They cost only 50 cents per volume, postpaid; \$5.00 for the set of ten.

## Let Us Send You a Biggle Book on Approval

Don't send us any money, we've trusted the American farmer for over thirty years and have never had cause to regret it. Just fill out the coupon on the lower right hand corner stating which book you want, and we will send it with a sample copy of the Farm Journal for your approval. If after you have looked them over carefully you don't honestly feel that a subscription to the Farm Journal and one of these Biggle Books is the biggest value you ever saw for ONLY ONE DOLLAR—send the book right back and we will return the postage if you wish. If you do think it a good offer send us ONE DOLLAR, keep the book and we will enter your subscription for the Farm Journal for five full years.

Don't lose by putting it off. Your hogs may get the cholera next week. Your horse may get the colic. Perhaps your hens are not laying; perhaps you have scale in your orchard. One of your best cows may not be giving all the milk she should. Then, Dear Reader, you will wish you had the Farm Journal and the Biggle Books which will solve these and many other problems. Fill out the coupon and send it in today, and in addition to sending you your choice of the Biggle Books on approval we will tell you how

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## Hints to Beginners

**T**HAT the past season has been a rather dull one, every one who has had any experience in advertising stock and eggs for hatching will admit. The money stringency has affected the poultry trade, but I believe people will want to buy this fall, and feel that good poultry of the right breeding will command a good figure. I firmly believe there will be more beginners in the poultry business this year than ever before. To these I wish to say, "go slowly." Do not try to get at the top at the first jump. Learn more as you go, and your experience will not be nearly so dear. There may be a few men who can make a living from poultry from the start, but they are exceptions, and you had better make haste slowly than to do too much at the start. Do not give up a job to go into the poultry business unless you have had a vast experience. Stick to your job and run your poultry business as a side line. Keep a strict account of feed bought and other expenses; also of everything sold. Do not try to do business without keeping books. Know what you are making and what you are losing. Then know how you are losing it. When you once learn how your loss comes, whether by lice, damp houses, or improper feeding, never rest till you have checked that leak hole. You must profit by your past mistakes, and not stumble over the same stone twice.

We firmly believe that there are more mistakes made by the beginner attempting to keep too many varieties than in any other way. When once an amateur gets the chicken fever proper he imagines he must have a dozen different varieties. There are some arguments for keeping several varieties, and these appeal to the beginner. He argues that he can sell more stock and eggs if he can please the taste of several classes of fanciers, and by keeping several varieties he can get as many customers for each as he could for any one variety. This has proved to be a mistake time and again. This is a day of specialists. The specialist gets more trade and better prices than the man who has several varieties. Instead of buying a lot of cheap stock of half a dozen different varieties he puts his money into one variety, and gets better quality stock. He puts his time and work on the one variety, and makes more progress than if he were trying to care for several kinds. It is far better for the beginner to take but one variety and master it first. I think you will find one variety will be enough. Some of the most successful poultrymen in the United States to-day breed but one kind of fowl. It makes no difference which variety is chosen. They all have their good points. Some of the less popular varieties are just as good and perhaps better than the new ones. A number of varieties are being neglected, and we believe if beginners would take up some of the less popular kinds they would gain popularity much quicker as breeders.

There are dozens of old breeds to pick from. In Asiatics there is the Langshan. While not a popular fowl, it is, I believe, one of the best market fowls we have, and it has a good reputation as a winter layer. Brahmas and Cochins are not nearly so popular as they once were, but every one admires them. There is money to be made in them. In the American class we have Black Wyandottes, which should be just as popular as Black Orpingtons. All they need is some one to take hold of and push them to the front. The Golden Wyandotte is another excellent variety that is not bred to any great extent, and Silver-penciled Wyandottes are not far behind the Golden. The Dominique is an excellent breed, and we believe the beginner would do well to try this grand old fowl. It deserves a far better position than it holds to-day in the poultry world. It is one of the best breeds we have, and why it has been so neglected is more than I can understand. If you want a laying strain, take one of the old Hamburg varieties, of which there are six. While they have never been bred for market purposes, we venture to say that they are as good layers as exist, and if more care were given to their breeding they would be just as hardy as any other breed. Certainly there is no breed more beautiful than the Hamburg. The Red Cap is another breed that should be bred more extensively. Beginner, try one of these varieties and bring it to the front. Do not go crazy over new varieties. We have old ones that are better. Take one and stick to it. Do not change breeds every year. Stick to one and it will reward you in the end.—Plummer McCullough.

## Large-combed Cockerels

Cockerels of the large-combed breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, Andalusians, and Anconas, if very liberally fed, are apt to shoot their combs too quickly, which means that they will likely lop over on one side. In the case of a bird which would otherwise be fit for keen competition, this should be prevented if at all possible, as it should also be in the case of any bird fit for sale at a good price, or fit to be used as a stock getter at some future season. Birds which have a good proportion of beef scraps or other animal food given them, almost always shoot their combs quickly, and the effect of feeding of this kind requires to be watched. If combs are inclined to bend over, stop the allowance of animal food, or very nearly so, and put some tincture of iron in the drinking water, just enough to make it slightly astringent. This greatly helps to firm up the comb. Bone-forming food should also be given, as birds with soft combs have often soft muscles and bones as well. Grass cut up fine has a very useful food value in such cases. It is rich in iron phosphorus, and sulfur, all elements which are specially valuable to the growing frame.—W. R. Gilbert.

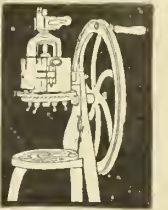


## You Get More Eggs —When Eggs are Worth the Most

Fowls need animal food to take the place of the bugs and worms they get in summer. Fresh, raw bone containing more than four times as much protein as other egg, bone and muscle-making materials as grain. That's why it makes hens lay—makes more fertile eggs—larger hatches—stronger chicks—earlier broilers and layers—heavier market fowls. It gives the fowls just what they need for growth, development and laying. It gives you eggs all winter, it doubles your profits. It costs you little more than the labor of cutting, and that's easy and rapid with

### MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

It cuts all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle, wastes nothing and never clogs. Automatically adjusts cutting to your strength. Anyone can turn it. We'll send you one on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. No Money in Advance. If not satisfied, return it at our expense. Catalog free. F. W. MANN CO., Box 61, Milford, Mass.

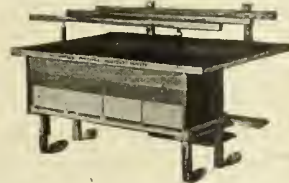


## KEEP ONLY LAYERS

They are the egg producers and the payers. The Potter System tells you how to cull your flock and keep only the good layers, and kill or sell the loafers and drones, the non-layers that take your time, labor and profits. Over 20,000 poultry keepers use the Potter System and thus make more money on their hens.

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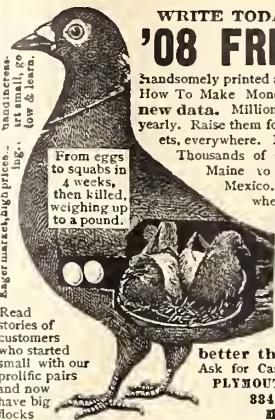
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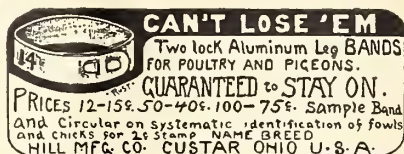


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## Canker

Numerous communications relative to canker in both poultry and pigeons have been sent to us within the past year. Canker in squab-producing lofts, canker and chicken-pox, white diarrhea in young chicks, roup, and blackhead are likely to become serious scourges throughout the land.



MORE than one-half the young turkeys that have been hatched in the past five years have succumbed to the scourge of blackhead. Entirely too many young chicks have gone the route of canker, chicken-pox, white diarrhea, and now the cry is going forth, what shall we do to obliterate canker from our pigeon lofts and the scourge of roup from our flocks of hens?

Five years ago we wrote Bulletin 200 for the Agricultural Department, telling of the growing of turkeys, in which we set forth the great destruction of turkeys by blackhead. To the credit of the poultry and agricultural press this alarm was spread broadcast through the land, resulting in great improvement. More of this is necessary before the best work will have been accomplished to obliterate the scourge of blackhead. Like warning should be sounded throughout the world relative to all the other scourges mentioned above. At this time we shall deal only with canker.

Canker is credited with being the result of many causes: Unwholesome, musty food is said to cause this ailment; damp and cold will start it in young chicks. We have seen a whole flock attacked with it within forty-eight hours following perfect health. These young chicks would first show a little soreness about the eyes, which would oftentimes close these orbs. In the corners of the mouth little sore places would come, which, when removed, at times, showed a little root like that of a wart. The same kind of growth would make its appearance in the throat and about the opening of the windpipe. The same kind of ailment comes to pigeons. It will form in the corners of the mouth, close the eyes, and fill the throat with a yellowish substance having the appearance of a cheesy accumulation. Almost every one knows canker when they see it. A few understand how to relieve the situation; fewer have been able to cure the ailment; all who may be interested are more than anxious for information for relief.

Moldy grain or food of any kind will cause this ailment. If pigeons are fed upon any grain whatever that is sour or musty, the scourge is apt to be prevalent; the same in all kinds of fowls. When once the scourge is present, it may be communicated from one to another through the drinking fountain, through the old birds feeding their young, through the shaking of the head and throwing the substance about, and being picked up by healthy specimens, damp surroundings, filth, dirt, and accumulation of excrements—any or all of these may be the cause of the ailment.

There are almost as many cures as there are experts on the job. All agree

that whenever canker is present, the first thing to do is to make a small-sized paddle, shaped like an oar at one end and pointed at the other. This stick should have no sharp points, and should be used gently to remove all the canker from wherever it may be located, whether in the throat, about the eyes, in the corner of the mouth, or about the windpipe. Remove every particle possible to remove with this stick without lacerating the parts and causing the flow of blood. After these parts have been cleansed in this way, taking care to save all the particles on a piece of paper and burn them, the following applications are recommended by Robert Fulton and Lewis Wright, in the Illustrated Book of Pigeons: Bathe the parts with water as hot as the birds can bear, dissolving some soap and soda in the water. Squeeze a sponge that is moistened with this liquid gently against the ailing parts. This bathing must be done every day. Cauterize these parts with caustic. Another treatment by the same party is to wash the place with Condyl's Fluid, after which a caustic pencil should be applied to the whole wound. Still another remedy is to paint the ailing places with oil of vitrol (sulphuric acid). This is a very painful application, and should always be made at night. It usually cures, if it does not destroy.

Mr. Tegetmeyer recommended that these places should be dressed with a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Mr. Meersch, in his Book About Pigeons, recommends that these ailing spots be dusted with a little aristol. Mr. Sotter, in his book, Breeding for Squabs, recommends the placing of fine table salt all over the sore places, repeating this every day until all signs of the disease are destroyed. He recommends that all canker cases be removed either from the loft, or from where they are kept.

Mr. Joseph Bardroff, one of the most expert pigeon fanciers of the District of Columbia, says that canker of the mouth, throat, or vent should all be treated alike. Use a soft pine stick to remove all of the cheesy deposit in whatever locality it may be. When this has been thoroughly removed, make an application of spirits of turpentine to the ailing spots. Where the throat has been attacked, clean it out thoroughly, use a swab made with a small white cloth on the end of a stick, and swab out the throat well. Where the application is on the tongue, in the mouth, or about the vent, apply the turpentine there with a swab or a small camel hair brush.

Those who desire the most complete information relative to all kind and character of poultry diseases should purchase from this office a copy of "Diseases of Poultry," by Doctor Salmon. Full information relative to pigeon diseases will be found in our book Money in Squabs.

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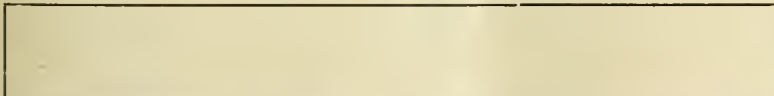
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In The Feather's Practical Squab Book, page 23, is recorded the following: "There are various kinds of canker, and perhaps, various causes for same. Sometimes in-breeding, which tends to reduce vitality, renders the bird more susceptible to disease. If there is any taint of canker in old birds it can very easily cause infection."

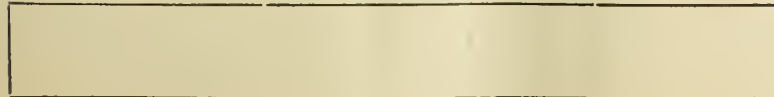
"See that your birds get pure food, clean water, plenty of salt, oyster shells, charcoal, and full supply of clean grit; feed with regularity, keeping your houses well cleaned weekly, and at each cleaning use powdered lime and carbolic acid, scattered in edges of nests and on the floor."

From Money in Squabs, one of our most popular publications, in fact the most popular of all books relative to squab growing, on page 58, is recorded the following:

"Canker is an evil that the squab-raiser has sometimes to contend with. The cause of it is often ascribed to impure air and water, but as it makes its appearance in flocks that have the best of care, this evidently is not the true cause. It is diphtheritic in its nature, and the symptoms are high fever, congestion, and swelling of the blood vessels of the throat, accompanied by little white ulcers, which, if neglected, spread very rapidly all over the interior of the mouth and throat. When a squab once becomes affected, old and young should be at once taken from the breeding room and the apartment they occupied disinfected. The old birds should be examined, and if found with canker in their mouths it should be removed, and the canker spots painted with a solution of lemon juice and sugar. Powdered burnt alum is also good to apply. The young birds should be treated in the same way, but if the canker has spread much about the mouth it hardly pays to spend much time over them. The old birds need to be thoroughly cured before turning back into the breeding room. A small piece of alum in the drinking water of the old birds will aid in the cure, and if the whole flock is threatened a piece of alum in the different drinking vessels for awhile will act as a preventive."



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### Notes by the Way

The squab-pigeon industry has crippled the squab-broiler trade.

A more gamey and savory table fowl cannot be found than a fat young guinea.

The three most important matters to be attended to, in shipping poultry, is to see that they are well bled, well picked, and well iced.

The New York Produce Review says that some poultry raisers make a practise of keeping pure-bred males and scrub hens, whereby a good trade of market poultry is produced. That is a step forward, but it would be better economy to also use pure-bred females. The farther the poultener gets away from scrub stock the better success will he have.

Dressing poultry is an art in which one alone becomes proficient by constant practise.

Overcrowding is a fruitful cause of poor broilers.

Scrub stock produce very unprofitable broilers, from the fact that there is no uniformity among them either in size, shape, or quantity of meat.

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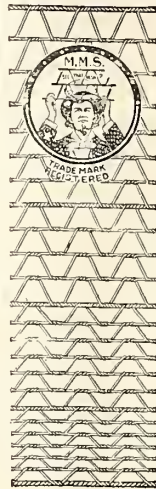
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## Some Practical Points about Rose-combed Black Minorcas

The Rose-combed Black Minorcas are so well known to most people who are interested in poultry that a description of them is quite unnecessary, but for the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with them, it is not superfluous to say that the genuine Rose-combed Black Minorca is exactly like the well-known Single-combed Black Minorca, with the exception of shape and size of comb. Minorcas are universally known to be exceedingly prolific layers of very large white eggs. They were originally natives of a warm climate, but are well adapted to moderate and cold climates with reasonable protection.

We have in the Rose-combed Black Minorca a fowl in which there is no other than pure Minorca blood; hence, no foreign characteristics can assert themselves in later generations when least expected and undesired, as they surely would if there were a taint of foreign blood, no matter how remote. We have further in the Rose-combed Black Minorca a variety of fowls that has all the prolificacy of a tropical breed, the hardness of which has been established by more than 100 years of breeding of their ancestors in the varying climates of Great Britain and the United States, and finally the small comb and wattles, which make them as well adapted to extreme cold and the severe winters of the North as any breed or variety of fowls in the world.

As yet the variety is comparatively new, and the supply of well-bred fowls very limited. For this reason they are very much more profitable to breed than almost any other variety of poultry, and I might make it even stronger and say they are more profitable than any other variety. Undoubtedly the average price paid for the entire product of Rose-combed Black Minorcas and their eggs to all producers during the last four years is very much higher than the average for any other breed at any time. The price of \$1,000, at which one cock bird was sold, with the positive proof that the full amount of \$1,000 in clean cash was actually received for that one bird, stands out alone in the history of high prices for poultry. The equally well proven facts that other Rose-combed Black Minorca hens and cocks have been sold at \$500, \$300, and \$200 each, and many others at \$100 each, that three Rose-combed Black Minorca chicks were sold and delivered before they were twenty-four hours old for \$35 for the trio, also that several breeders are selling all the eggs their Rose-combed Black Minorca hens can produce at \$10, \$15, and \$25 per setting, show that this variety has an unparalleled record for high prices and ready buyers. When such conditions exist in regard to anything which is offered for sale, it is because the demand is greatly in excess of the supply, and in the case of Rose-combed Black Minorcas the great demand is created by their superior egg-producing qualities and their money-making value. Every breeder of Rose-combed Black Minorcas knows that there is quick sale for the entire

product of his fowls just as soon as they are ready to sell, so instead of being obliged to expend a large sum in advertising he has only to use a small card in any poultry journal to let buyers know his address and what he has to offer. If any one who has any Rose-combed Black Minorcas or eggs to sell doubts this, let him try an ad in this journal, and I am sure he will be convinced that there is a quick market for Rose-combed Black Minorcas and their eggs at good prices.

Both Rose and Single-combed Black Minorcas are sure to be in great demand this coming fall and winter, and breeders who can produce them will regret having left good eggs unhatched when their surplus of Minorcas is gone and buyers are anxious for more at good round prices.

## Ailments and Remedies

A little more elbow-grease used in keeping the premises clean will often prevent disease.

The wide-awake, ever-watchful poultryman is seldom troubled with sickness among his fowls.

A little granulated charcoal mixed in the soft food is excellent in cases of diarrhoea.

A London remedy for roup is about three drops of camphor on a piece of bread.

Those who have tried it, claim that a teaspoonful of Venetian red in a gallon of drinking water is a good bowel-trouble preventive.

Dampness and contaminated ground are fruitful causes of disease. The quarters should be as dry as a chip, and the ground in the runs perfectly pure.

There is a tendency among poultrymen to belittle the old-time advice to whitewash the interior of the poultry-houses. Nevertheless, we keep on whitewashing once or twice a year, and find that it prevents dampness, purifies the place, kills vermin, and makes the houses look neat and inviting.

The best cure for a well-developed case of roup is the axe. Better lose the individual bird than endanger the entire flock. If we nip the slight colds in the bud, we need not fear the appearance of roup.

The heavy feeding of corn, especially where there is an absence of good, hard, sharp grit, will bring on bad cases of indigestion which in many ways will resemble cholera. About ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of reported cholera victims are cases of indigestion. The end is the same but the disease is not contagious.

A lousy, dyspeptic fowl is a very good representative of a cholera victim.

Wallace says that enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, is often taken for cholera, but there is a congestion of blood about the head in cholera which turns the face, comb and wattles purple, and which is unusual in enteritis.

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### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

### FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

### ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

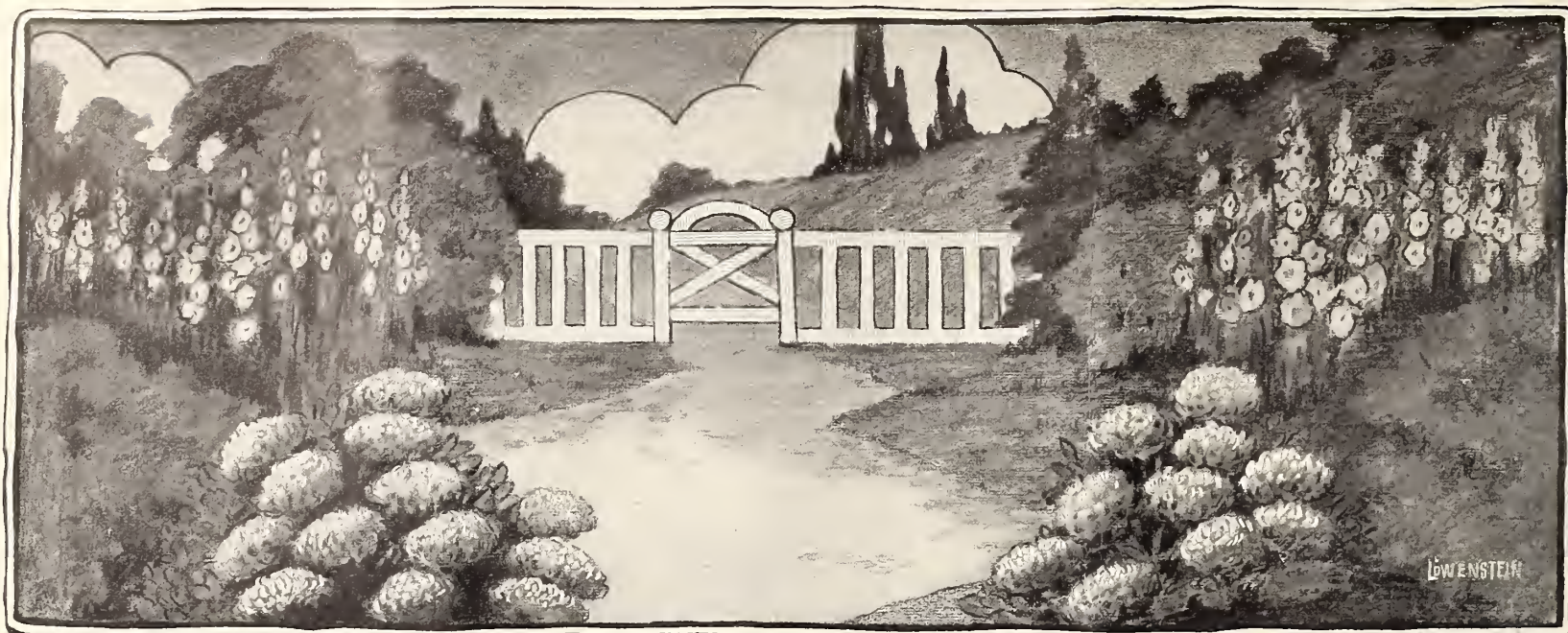
## THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# OUR BIRTHDAY



**J**UST thirteen years ago to-day **THE FEATHER** was ushered into the poultry-loving world. There was no great to-do about its organization; the editor was of the opinion that such a publication was needed, and needed badly. There were good, practical journals at that time, and there are still some to-day, but there has been a vast improvement in the quality and character of the press in this period of time. **THE FEATHER** has kept the pace; in fact, has led the procession in more ways than one. The position occupied by **THE FEATHER** to-day is similar to the mansion shown in our illustration, the fitting center of an attractive picture. ♣ Gradually and carefully we have turned the mile-stones of our existence, and have, we believe, made many friends in our work. Each year we have aimed to profit by the experiences of the past, and as these years have gone by our pleasures have increased with each succeeding one. To-day, after thirteen years, we feel better fitted for our work, and have in mind many features which will keep **THE FEATHER** foremost in the minds of the feather-loving public. ♣ **THE FEATHER** is thankful to its many friends for the kind and generous support so freely given, and sincerely hopes its appreciation will be recognized during the coming year.



# Ancient Egyptian Method of Hatching Fowls



IN THE solution of the problem as to the sources of the necessary food supply in all civilized countries and in all ages the "laying hen" has rightfully held her place as an important factor, writes Mr. John G. Henderson, of Chicago, Ill. The real value of her contribution to the food products necessary to the support of eighty millions of our own people can only be appreciated after a careful examination of figures furnished by the United States census, supplemented by those of the Department of Agriculture, and carefully prepared comparative tables based upon the same made by conservative statisticians, who have devoted their attention to the subject. The importance of the poultry industry in this country is partially shown by the following table based on figures furnished by the Census of 1900, wherein comparison is made between that industry and seven other principal industries of the country, in which it will be seen that that of poultry takes the lead, as follows:

Poultry and eggs.....	\$280,000,000
Gold, silver, sheep, and wool....	272,434,315
Cotton .....	259,161,640
Wheat .....	229,000,000
Hogs .....	186,529,935
Oats .....	78,984,900
Potatoes .....	75,000,000
Tobacco .....	35,579,225

Surprising as the foregoing figures really are the truth is they wholly fail to correctly represent the magnitude of the poultry industry as it exists in this country to-day.

First.—Our Uncle Sam's agents were not instructed to, and in fact, did not pretend to include all the chickens, but only those raised and sold or eaten by the farmers. Now, the fact is that there is a vast number of chickens raised in the cities, towns, and villages which were intentionally omitted in making the census returns. Not only were these chickens excluded, but the census man also failed to include the vast quantities of eggs laid by these hens, which eggs were either sold or consumed by the city, village, or townspeople, and, in either event should be added to the credit side in estimating the value of the poultry industry.

Second.—While the census man did attempt to include the chickens and eggs consumed by the farmers and their families, yet we are justified in assuming that the returns are very deficient in this regard, the chances being that they represent but a fraction of the chickens and eggs thus consumed.

Third.—In attempting to estimate the magnitude of the poultry industry of to-day we must remember that the foregoing figures were made a number of years ago, and that, even while Uncle Sam was "counting his chickens," and from that time down to the present, the old hen has kept herself busy laying her eggs and hatching her broods, and that the incubators have been kept running as they never had been run before. We must not only take into account the natural increase in this portion of the nation's wealth, but also must consider the increased interest in the industry itself, resulting in the general adoption of improved methods of hatching, brooding, feeding, housing, and rearing of poultry, and the increased egg production brought about by "breeding to lay." To enable us to appreciate, at least to some extent, the enormous strides taken by the industry since the last census we have but

to consider the magnitude of the manufacture and sale of incubators to-day as compared with that period. It is safe to say that twenty incubators are made and sold to-day where there was one in the year 1900.

Fourth.—While there has been a vast increase in the output of the industry prices have continued steadily to advance, so that, in measuring the magnitude of the industry to-day in dollars and cents, this fact must be taken into account, and the aggregate proportionately increased.

It follows, therefore, that he who invents any improvement in the method of hatching or rearing domestic fowls is rightfully entitled to be considered as a public benefactor, and it is among such men that the incubator man is properly placed, since his machines, with their modern improvements, have come into general use among those engaged in raising poultry, especially by men, and women too for that matter, who raise chickens, ducks, and other domestic fowls to supply the demand of the large cities. The advantage in the use of the incubator is four-fold: First, it never abandons the nest, as capricious hens sometimes do, but stands ready for duty during the whole period necessary for incubation; second, it stands ready for use the whole year round, while the old hen is willing to incubate at certain seasons of the year, and at such times as her services are least required by her owner; third, by the use of the incubator the poultryman is able to hatch fowls upon a scale which is simply impossible under the natural way where hens are depended upon to do their own incubating; fourth, in the saving of the time of the hen, otherwise necessarily devoted to the slow and tedious process of incubation, also the time required to rear her brood, together covering a period of at least sixty days upon an average; in other words, by it, with the

aid of the "brooder," the hens are kept busy in the discharge of the indispensable duty of laying eggs, both for sale and for hatching, while the owner, with his incubator and artificial mother, hatches the eggs and rears the brood.

The foregoing is, however, simply introductory to our main object—that of showing the antiquity of hatching fowls by the use of artificial heat. As an invention rather than a discovery, the fact that eggs can be hatched by the use of heat other than that supplied by the body of the mother, the turtle may rightfully claim the precedence, as she simply digs a hole in the sand with her hind foot, lays it full of eggs, and, after carefully covering them up, goes quietly about her business, allowing the heat of the sun to do the hatching. In all probability the knowledge of the fact that the eggs of fowls could be hatched as well by artificial heat as by that of the mother bird was the result of accident rather than intentional experiment, as such accidental hatchings, while they rarely happen, still now and then do actually occur; for example, Mr. Richard H. Wood, in a Farmer's Bulletin on "Incubation and Incubators," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, says that "not many winters ago he had the pleasure of forking out a live and healthy chicken from a heap of compost near the door of his stable," and my wife's sister tells of an old lady in Kentucky, who, in the pioneer days of long ago, fearing that her eggs would freeze in her log cabin, rolled them up in wool and placed them in a basket in a press that stood against the chimney, and, on hearing a chirping three weeks afterward, unwrapped her roll of wool, and to her utter astonishment, discovered a nice batch of newly-hatched chickens. However this may be, the knowledge once obtained that fowls could be hatched by artificial heat its intentional application for that purpose soon followed, and thus the incubator came into existence. It is generally supposed that the incubator is a comparatively modern invention, and, doubtless, a majority of the readers of this magazine were surprised to learn, on reading the article on "Early-day Methods," published several years ago in THE FEATHER, that the incubator was in use among the Chinese and Egyptians thousands of years ago. Hatching fowls by artificial heat is described as a flourishing industry by historians who wrote of Egypt centuries before the Christian era, and, doubtless, it had been carried on in that "cradleland of civilization" for thousands of years before that time. It is still practised there, employing the same old methods, and that, too,

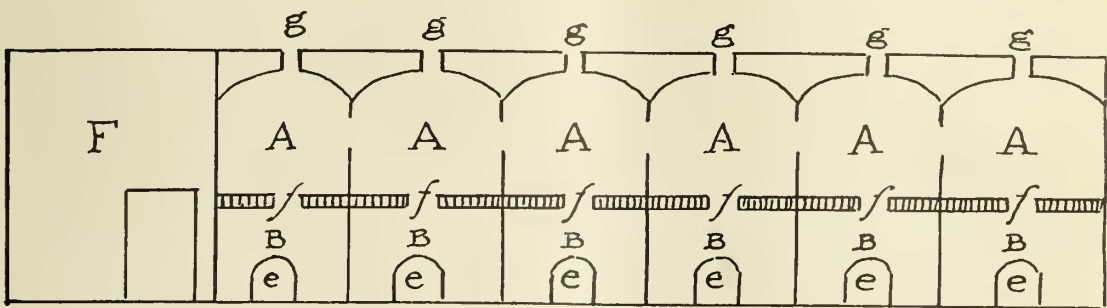


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF A HATCHING-HOUSE

Showing: A, fire-rooms; B, egg-rooms or "ovens;" e, doors leading from hall into egg-room; f, openings in ceiling of egg-room, or floor of fire-room; g, openings in the ceiling of fire-room, for the admission of air and the escape of smoke

upon a scale that puts to blush all modern efforts in that direction, as the Egyptian incubator was not a box, heated by a lamp, but on the contrary, a large house, divided into many compartments or "ovens," each of which held thousands of eggs. Lane, in his work on the "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," published in 1831, says that they have long been famous for hatching fowls by artificial heat, and that, while obscurely described by ancient authors, it appears to have been common in very remote times. He then furnishes a minute description of their incubators, and the method of using the same; also Wilkinson, in his "Ancient Egyptians," published in 1871, does the same thing. The building in which the process was carried on was called, in Lower Egypt, "maamal el-firakh," and in Upper Egypt, "maamal el-farroog." In the former there were, at the time Lane was writing, more than a hundred of these hatching houses, and in the latter more than half that number, or more than 150 in all. They were constructed of burnt or sun-dried bricks, and were, upon an average, from 100 to 130 feet in length, 35 to 40 feet in width, and 12 to 15 feet in height, the dimensions depending upon the number and size of the different compartments, the latter being controlled by the "means or speculation of the proprietors." The interior arrangement of one of these hatching houses will be readily understood from the following description and an examination of the accompanying drawings, the latter being a modification or diagrams furnished by Wilkinson.

The hatching-house contained, upon an average, forty to fifty rooms, or compartments, as follows: An entrance room, E, Fig. 2, adjoining which were two or three anterooms, F, F', the doors of which opened into the entrance rooms, these anterooms being for the use of the

attendants, the storing of fuel, and for placing the stronger of the chicks in when newly hatched. In the middle, running from the entrance room to the farther end of the building, was a vaulted passageway, or hall, H, which Wilkinson says was about 15 feet in width, with apertures in the ceiling for the purpose of ventilation and giving light. On each side of this hall were two rows of rooms—a lower row, which, for convenience of description, designated as egg-rooms, Fig. 1, B, and an upper row of rooms, designated as fire-rooms, Fig. 1, A. Wilkinson says that these egg-rooms were about 11 feet square, about 4 feet high, with a flat ceiling, while Lane describes them as being about 9 or 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 or 6 feet high. The fire-room was immediately above, and the same size as the egg-room, about 9 feet high, with a vaulted ceiling, while Lane describes their height as a little less than that of the egg-rooms, with an aperture in the ceiling for the purpose of ventilation, the admission of light, and the escape of smoke. Each maamal contained from twelve to twenty-four of these egg-rooms, and a corresponding number of fire-rooms. At the front of each egg-room was a door opening into the long hall, by which the attendant could enter, also an opening or aperture in its ceiling, large enough for a man to pass through. Each fire-room communicated with the one next adjoining by a similar opening in its wall, while a smaller aperture in the ceiling, as before stated, served for ventilation, the admission of light, and escape of smoke. On the floor of each fire-room were two troughs, a, b, c, d, Fig. 2, based with earthen slabs three-quarters of an inch thick, one being in front and the other against the back wall, and running parallel with the length of the building. These troughs were for the fires, the fuel for which, called "gelleh," consisted of the excrement of animals, mixed with chopped straw, and made into the form of round, flat cakes, a fuel producing a slow, continuous fire, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. The discrepancies between the account of Lane and that of Wilkinson as to the number and sizes of the various rooms, are doubtless due to a lack of uniformity in this regard among the different hatching-houses, and probably, therefore, each correctly describes what he saw.

The process of hatching the eggs, though, doubtless, essentially the same in all the hatching-houses, probably differed in minor details, as the accounts of Lane and Wilkinson, like their description of the houses, are slightly variant. Agents of the proprietors gathered the eggs from the peasants in the neighboring villages, and brought them to the hatching-houses, where they were placed in piles, in the egg-rooms, on mats strewed with bran, two piles being made in the center of each room. The eggs were paid

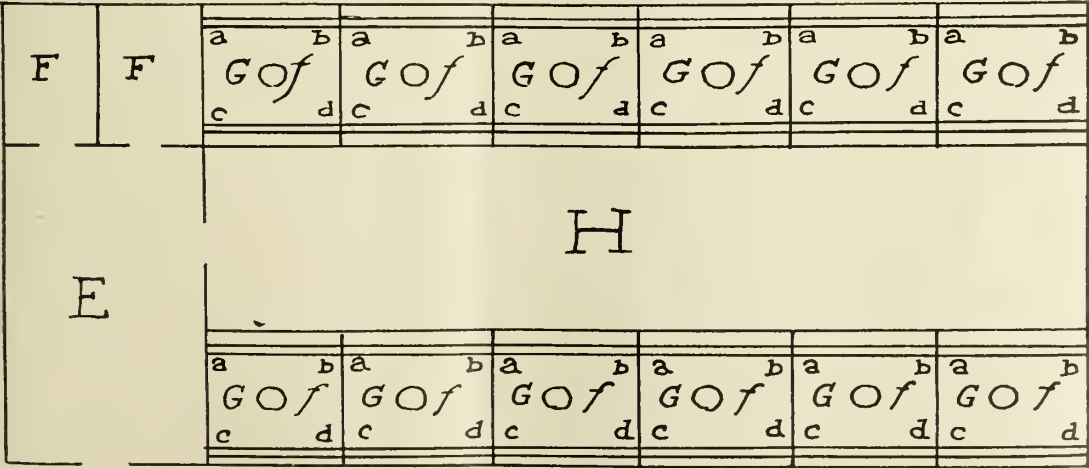
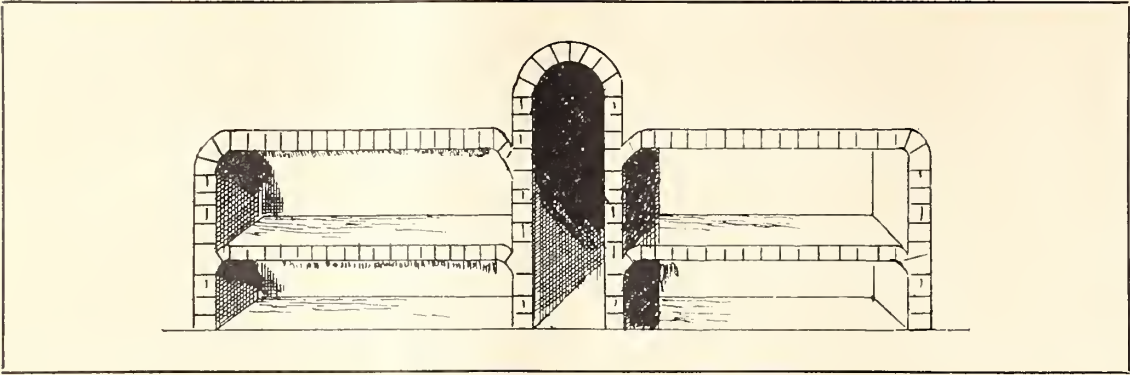


FIG. 2 — PLAN OF A HATCHING-HOUSE

Showing: E, entrance room; F, anterooms; G, floors of fire-rooms; H, hall; a, b, c, d, fire troughs; f, holes in floors of fire-rooms, or ceilings of egg-rooms



EGYPTIAN OVEN

for in chickens, the proprietor of the hatching-house returning one chicken for each two eggs received, or for each two eggs hatched, the authorities not being very clear upon this point.

The management of these egg-ovens was committed to attendants, who were almost invariably Copts, the secrets of whose trade were carefully handed down from father to son, a fact, doubtless, rendering it difficult for the uninitiated to obtain a knowledge of the details, and which, therefore, accounts for the meager information of their methods furnished by historians, such information being naturally guarded as a "trade secret," but the essential steps taken in handling the eggs, as gathered from the books, were as follows: After the collection of a sufficient number of eggs the attendant entered the room through the door opening into the long hall, and arranged the eggs in two lines at the front of the room, and also in two lines at the back of the room, the lines of eggs being directly under the fire-troughs. Lane says that the eggs were "placed in tiers, one above another, usually to the number of three tiers," and in this he must be correct, as he says that upon an average, 150,000 eggs passed through each maamal during the hatching season, which, he says, only lasted for two or three months in the spring of the year. Wilkinson says "from the 23d of February to the 24th of April," and that, "as excessive heat or cold were equally prejudicial, they could not hope to succeed at any other season of the year." By placing the eggs in any other manner, except in tiers, it would have been simply impossible for one maamal, even of twenty-four egg-rooms, each 11 feet square, to have taken care of that number of eggs in the time mentioned. From Lane's description it may be that the eggs were placed on three shelves, one above the other. After the eggs were so arranged the attendant entered the fire-room, through the opening in the ceiling of the egg-room, and started the fires in the fire-troughs. These fires were allowed to die out about midday, at which time, the eggs so placed in tiers were removed and placed in a similar manner upon each side of the egg-room, and fresh eggs, taken from the piles in the middle of the room, placed in their stead, under the fire-troughs, as before. Everything being in readiness, the fires were again lighted, about three o'clock, and not allowed to die out again until eight o'clock in the evening, when the same process of changing the eggs again took place. This firing and changing of eggs was kept up "till all had taken their equal share of the warmest positions; to which each set returned again and again, in regular succession, until the expiration of six days." During all this time the front door of the egg-room was kept carefully closed, and, in cold weather, the hole in the ceiling of the fire-room stopped with tow, the attendant working within by the light of a lamp.

At the end of the six days the attendant carefully examined each egg by holding them up, one at a time, toward a strong light, and if they appeared clear, or of a uniform color, it showed that they had failed; on the contrary, if they showed an opaque substance, or if they appeared to be shaded, it indicated success, and that the chickens were already formed. After this weeding-out process had been carefully completed, and the "failures" all discarded, the hatching eggs were again transferred to their proper places in the egg-room, and the firing and changing of positions continued as before for four days longer. During this ten days the general heat maintained was from 100° to 103°, Fahrenheit's thermometer, and this regular heat was maintained by the attendant without the use of any instruments to guide him, he having been accustomed to the art from his youth, thus knowing from his long experience, the exact temperature required to insure success. Mr. James Rankin says that the real truth of the matter is that these attendants, by long practise, had become so expert in the business that, in a climate where the average temperature was but a few degrees below that required for incubating eggs, it was a comparatively easy matter to keep an even heat, by simply using the body as a thermometer. At the end of this period, that is on the eleventh day, the fires having been allowed to die out on the evening of the tenth, sometimes a part of the eggs were taken from the egg-room and piled up in the fire-room immediately over it, the remainder being piled up in the middle of the egg-room. The course most usually followed, however, was to transfer the eggs to a fresh egg-room, over which there had been no fires, where they were piled up in one heap upon a mat in the center of the room. In either event the openings, e. f. and g. Fig. 1, were carefully stopped with

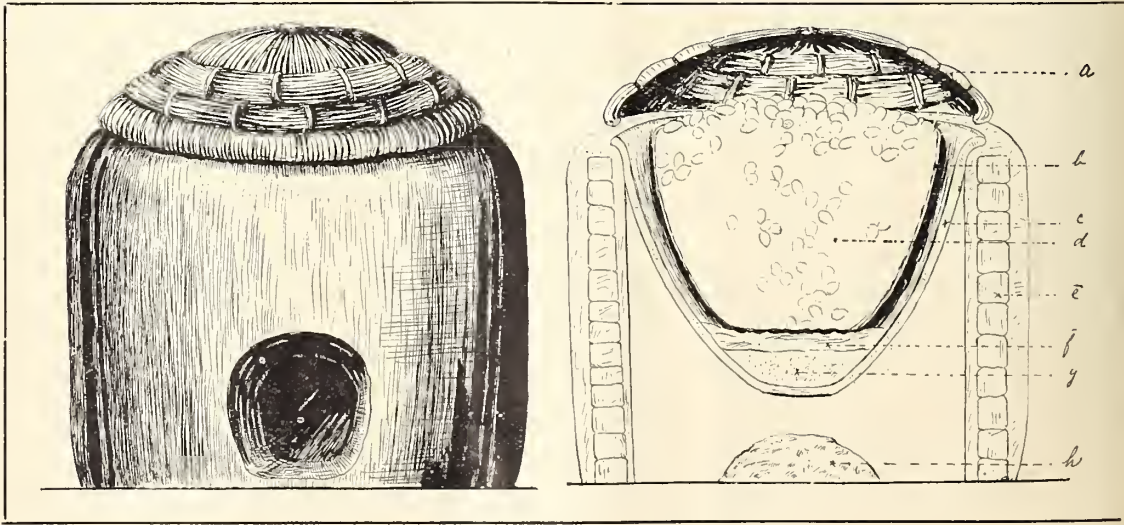
tow, and the eggs allowed to remain piled up for five days, their own heat being sufficient to continue the hatching process. At the end of the five days the eggs were carefully placed separately, about 2 inches apart, over the whole surface of the mats, the mats having been sprinkled with a little bran. During the next six or seven days they were continually turned and shifted from one part of the mats to another, all air being carefully excluded, during which time they were constantly examined, the object being to pick out those containing dead chicks. For this purpose, the attendant applied the eggs, one by one, to his upper eyelid. Those which were cold proved the chick to be dead, but warmth greater than the human skin showed it to be alive. At length, upon the twentieth day, some of the eggs began to hatch, but most of them not until the twenty-first day, that is, the period is the same as in case of natural incubation. Wilkinson says that it was not a little curious to see some of the little chickens half exposed and covered by the shell, while they chirp in their confinement, which they show the greatest eagerness to quit. The weaker of the chickens were placed in the hall, while the remainder were transferred to the innermost of the anterooms, where they were allowed to remain a day or two before giving them out to the persons to whom they were due.

Lane tells us that both the fowls and their eggs were inferior, both in size and quality, to those in England, but that he could not detect any difference in this regard between those artificially hatched and those produced by natural incubation. The magnitude of the business, as carried on by modern Egyptians, Lane, quoting from an Egyptian newspaper, published by order of the government, March, 1831, gives the following statistics:

Number of establishments for hatching fowl's eggs in the present year...	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
Number of eggs used....	105	59
Number of eggs used....	19,325,600	6,878,000
Number spoiled.....	6,255,867	2,529,660
Number hatched .....	13,069,733	4,349,240

The foregoing figures not only show the extent of the business of hatching fowls by artificial heat in that "cradeland of civilization," but also confirm Lane's statement that, of the eggs received, "only from a quarter to a third generally failed," and, consequently, that a hatching house receiving 150,000 eggs, produced, during the hatching season, over 100,000 chickens.

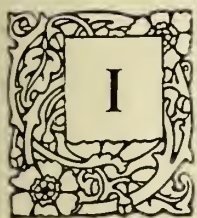
Verily, verily, Israel's wisest ruler was right when he said "there is no new thing under the sun."



EXTERIOR AND CROSS-SECTION OF A CHINESE INCUBATOR



## The Black Langshan



A communication recently sent us, Mr. I. K. Felch has the following to say relative to this fowl:

Judged by weight of poultry and egg production, setting aside the prejudice to color of plumage and skin, there is not a breed that can

have more said in its favor than the Black Langshan. When bred intelligently they are among the most beautiful of self-colored fowls. Their flesh is of first-class flavor, and retains a soft roasting condition to an advanced age. They are prolific layers of dark-shelled eggs, the equal in size of any of the Cochins. In comparison they are less clumsy and burly in appearance, having an elegance of carriage and individuality distinctly their own. In contemplating them they bring no other breed to the mind of the beholder. Clothed in deep black, covered with a metallic green sheen, a plumage whalebony in texture, adhering close to the body structure, upright in carriage, they present a striking appearance, possessing an alertness pleasing to the beholder.

The male bird has a single comb, rather above the medium size, erect and firm upon the head, smooth of surface, and serrated into five points, the middle one the highest and largest, the remaining points grading smaller both to front and rear. The head is medium in width and length, having far less projection over the eyes than any of the Asiatics. The face is broad, with fairly well-developed ear-lobes; the wattles pear-shaped, hanging well below the line of the ear-lobes; beak appearing stout at conjunction with the skull, being well curved in the upper mandible to point; eyes very dark hazel or a brownish-black, but expressive; face, ear-lobes, and wattles a dull crimson-red in color; neck long and fairly well arched, the hackle appearing more long than abundant in feather.

The plumage is black, but so far as coming to the surface and air heavily and brightly sheened in a green luster; the hackle flowing well over the shoulder and back over the cape. Because of the flow of hackle and upright tail the saddle-plumage is abundant and long, laying well up on the tail-coverts, making the back proper appear short. The cape that lays flat over the small of the back is fairly broad, the plumage being rich in its metallic sheen. The saddle-



IDEAL LANGSHANS

feathers are profuse, and extend well down upon the tip of the wing-bays.

The breast is long in its sweep from throat to keel, and being carried high, has less prominence than in other breeds. The sides, however, are well rounded. In color, while we demand a decided black, it has less sheen than those portions receiving the direct rays of the sun. The body, because of the erect carriage, seems but medium in its length, its deep, straight keel adding to this appearance. The fluff is but fairly developed, and is clothed in rich black downy feathers. The wings are medium in size and length, the fronts being carried well forward into the breast-plumage. The primaries are closely folded under secondaries. The secondaries in their surface that forms the wing-bay are rich in the green sheen over black, the wing-coverts being the deepest in this sheen.

The tail is carried very high, the coverts covering completely the tail proper. The sickles and lesser sickles extend beyond the tail proper, the whole spreading laterally. The plumage is abundant and long in the sickles, we having seen

them in phenomenal specimens 26 inches long. The thighs are long and closely feathered, the hock showing well below the lower line of the body. The shanks are medium long, and should not have the slightest appearance of being short. They are well feathered, and extend to the last joint of the outer toe, while it is desirable to have the middle toe clean. It is all wrong to demand a cut if the middle toe be feathered, because it is folly to demand the outer toe to be feathered to the tip joint and not to admit fully thirty-three per cent. to be feathered upon the middle toe.

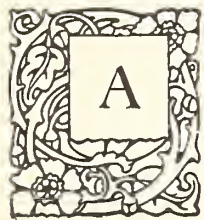
While in general characteristics they are in keeping with those of the male, the facts are the features in the female are quite different. The comb, because of the fineness of texture, is much thinner and far more apt to become lopped or assume a circular condition, so that where this is in the breed it seems quite a hardship to disqualify for this cause. The head is finer and smaller in proportion to weight than in the male; the ear-lobes smaller, wattles finer and far less prominent in proportion. The neck is thinner and less arched; plumage less abundant,

as compared with females in the Cochin class, the neck-plumage seldom covering the cape.

Because of the fuller abdomen and fluff, the breast appears less prominent than in the male. The fullness of fluff and deep keel causes the thighs and shanks to appear somewhat shorter in comparison. All this makes the breed a subject to be studied in life before a judge becomes competent to award its prizes correctly. He may study the Standard, but he has his lesson to learn again when he comes before a first-class exhibit.

In merit, as a food supply, and in egg production, the Langshan must stand among the first-class breeds of the land as capons. They demand the very highest prices in Philadelphia and Washington markets. As exhibition fowls, when specimens of decided merit are exhibited, they command the attention of the visitors. Visitors at the Madison Square long remembered the cock that took the first prizes and stood thirty-three inches high, with everything in proportion, making a large turkey coop necessary to show him in all his beauty, exhibited by Colonel Cutting, of Pittsfield.

## Profitable Poultry Culture



AS TO the profitable side of poultry culture, the following is the opinion of one of our correspondents, which we heartily endorse: While you are making some money at poultry raising, why not make all you can? If you are making money with mixed breeds

under ordinary conditions, why not raise the full-bloods and be in a position to sell fowls and eggs for breeding purposes? No demand, do you say? Well, sir, there is a demand. A nice flock of full-bloods commands admiration. They will, to a great extent, advertise themselves. Give them a little better treatment and get 150 to 200 eggs per year, instead of seventy-five to 100 from the scrub under very common conditions.

Yes, you can raise the scrub's egg record, but while you are at it, expend your energies toward reaching the highest possible profits. The full-bloods are not only the most profitable in a direct way, but they make your place or premises look better, and give the owner a prestige that is comfortable and really profitable in the long run. To ask the owner of a scrub flock why he does not have some particular kind, four times out of five he will say the common chickens are more healthy. I have known these claims to be made right in the midst of the scrubs dying off. Such claims are prejudice, pure and simple. Take the common kind, or the full-bloods and pen them up in unnatural, close quarters and the effect is the same in either instance. Turn them loose on the farm and give them good treatment and both will respond.

While the first trap nests were a craze, and the excitement soon abated, there were enough logical poultry fanciers who held on to the trap nests to start and maintain an improvement in egg



AN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGE

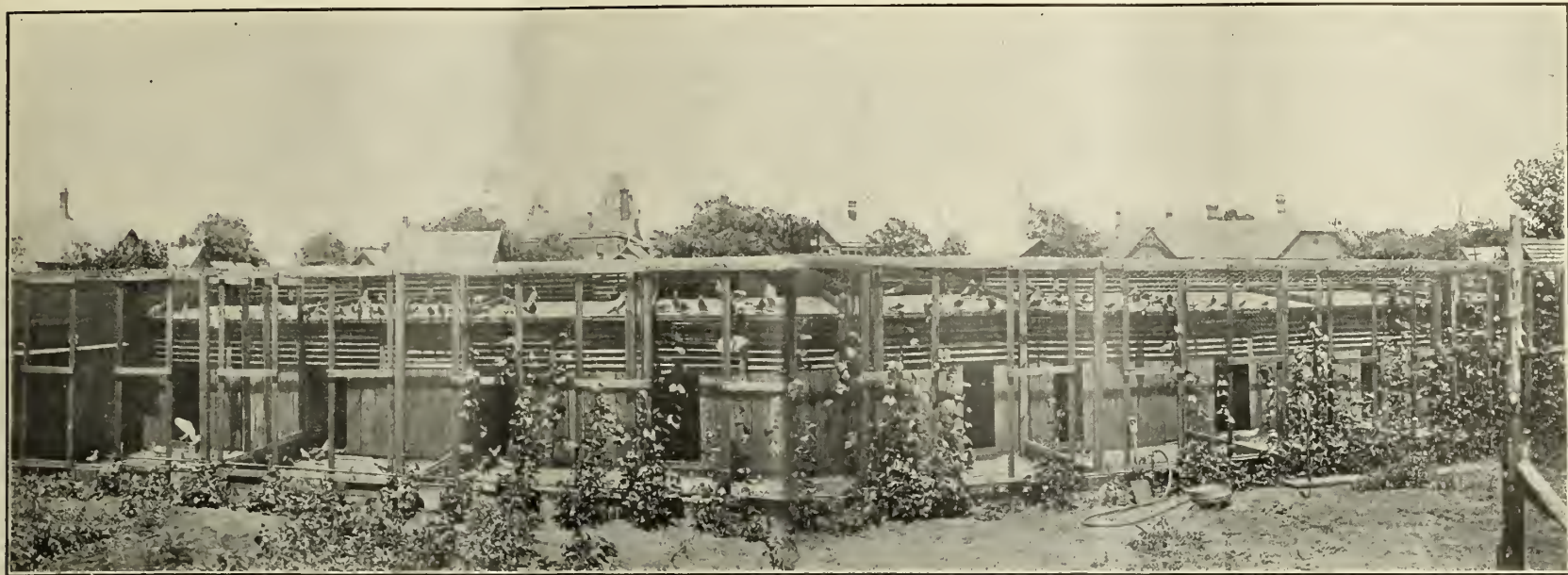
yield. This improvement is entirely with pure breeds. The trap nest serves a useful purpose.

Another reason for the full-bloods is the evenness of market fowls and eggs. A coop all the same color is more attractive and will bring a better price, and the same may be said of eggs. In starting out I intend to write about getting the top market price. As a starter in the right direction, full-blood poultry is the first requisite. Any poultry raiser that has one or more cases of eggs in a week can get from twenty to forty per cent. more for them by looking up a private market, some hotel, groceryman, eating house, or the diners on trains. Put the eggs up in cartons, holding one dozen each. Put them up fresh and clean, and stamp them with a rubber stamp. A trade can be worked up with any city groceryman that caters to the high-class trade, or it can be done direct with the concerns mentioned. I know whereof I speak about these things. I know of a number that are doing it. I know of a single creamery company that handles fifteen cars of eggs per month in pretty much the same way. I know of parties who are making

a nice thing out of it, and there is plenty of room left.

There is nothing that we eat that goes on the market in a such a haphazard, filthy condition as the poultry and egg product. Not by any means am I overdrawing. Consider it for yourself. Watch the groceryman or average egg buyer fill a case of eggs for market. No matter how old or besmeared the case, just so long as it will hold the eggs and nail together, it will do. No attention is paid to the dirt or feathers sticking to the shells. Most assuredly it would take a hungry person to fill up on the stuff if they saw it first. The most careless method is followed in marketing fowls. Take a walk in the market place of any city and we get a lesson. Right there we find fowls of all ages, sizes, and color in the same coop. I might say, without overdrawing, that the coops are a mixture of fowls, feathers, and corruption. At the average market place it is a relief to find a coop evenly balanced up in size and color. A really decent coop makes us draw a more satisfied breath.

In these days of cooperative creameries, grain elevators and other things helpful to the producer, it is queer that the most important and largest industry of all is neglected. Every town or poultry-raising community could advance the popularity of poultry and eggs as food, and make money while doing it. It can be operated as individuals or as a company. Let me say here that after a groceryman has handled a few cases of eggs put up as I have suggested, the matter of price becomes secondary to keeping that kind in stock. The cleaner and more attractive appearance gives his store a prestige, instead of making an eyesore to tasty customers. There is nothing more handsome than a stock of clean eggs in attractive cartons; there is a repulsiveness in a filthy stock of eggs.



## The Homing Pigeon



THE Homing pigeon has been more discussed in the last few years than all other pigeons combined. The furore of growing squabs has brought them so prominently before the world that anything that looks like a Homer has been picked up and sold for squab growing. The Homing pigeon that comes naturally from Antwerp is used there and all over the world for flying races, carrying messages, in peace and war, and many other purposes. These are the best for squab growing, and are bred for three distinct purposes.

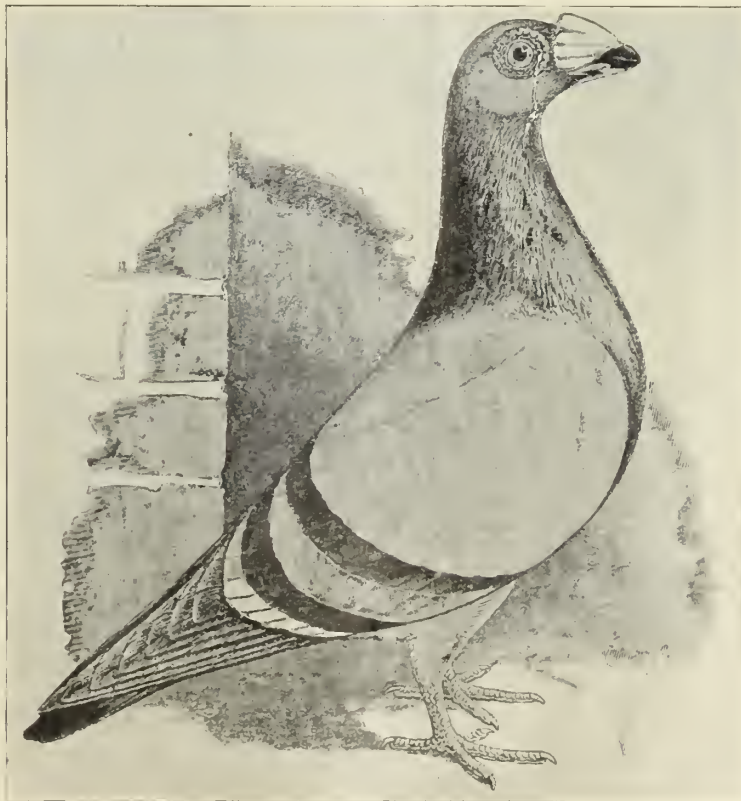
First, for flying races, both for long distances for prize medals, and for pleasure. Second, the show or exhibition Homer is grown especially for fine points for the show-room. Third, Homers of every kind, character, and color, true bred, cross-bred, and mixed are kept for squab growing. It might be better if breeders would select them true to a certain color for squab growing, and always have them the largest and best developed specimens they can get. None but the very best and strongest are ever able to compete successfully in the long-distance races. Thousands that fail in their training are usually sent away to market, and through this the survival of the fittest, the strongest and most vigorous Homers are the racing Homers of all countries.

For squab growing one cannot make a mistake in selecting the discarded or unsuccessful ones that have been trained for long-distance races and have been unable to win the prizes. Seldom, if ever, do the best fanciers use any flying Homers for breeding purposes except those that have been successful in races. If watchful, those in search for Homer pigeons for breeding squabs can pick up many of these during October and November of each year from those who breed for racing purposes.

This pigeon, unlike the fancy varieties, is not

bred for any striking peculiarity of color, markings, or formation of certain points, as, for instance, the skull of the Carrier or Barb. Neither is it bred for size, that is, beyond that which is compatible with health. Although not bred for any of the above peculiarities, the working Homer is nevertheless not produced promiscuously. It requires not only keen perception as regards

stamina, bone, muscle, etc., but it also requires a fancier who makes the matching of his birds a study from year's end to year's end, as it is invariably the fancier who can tell you every drop of blood in his birds, and from what strains, who carries off the coveted long-distance prizes. It is due to his careful selection when matching his birds that he wins a prize.



EXHIBITION HOMER

In matching your Homers it is one of the first essentials to know of what strains your birds are, and whether this or that strain possesses certain qualifications that you wish to infuse into your birds. If you are familiar with these points, you want then to reflect and see if the bird that you have selected for this cock or hen will be a fit mate. To match together two birds, either of which is weak in bone, or either of which comes from a noted slow (although perhaps sure) homing strain, is a very hazardous undertaking. It is better not to match them at all than to feed them for a season only to find that you have a lot of duffers that, although they will home, will take such a length of time that you would be ashamed to fly them in the company of others. To insure strong, fast-flying Homers it is necessary only to get birds that have a record themselves of having flown long distances in good time, or those that have produced such birds. Then it is necessary to see that your birds possess an abundance of bone, without being cumbersome or too large; it is the medium-sized bird that generally wins the long-distance races.

Another essential point is to note that there are no defects in either bird, or that they do not descend from birds that have had canker, wing

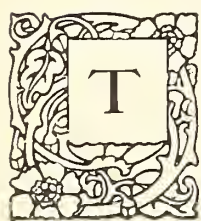


A PAIR OF RECORD BREAKERS

disease, or roup, for no matter how well they may appear, birds from such stock are dear as a gift. An intelligent eye is also not to be overlooked.

After you have your birds properly mated the next thing that will require close attention is the food. Many make a serious mistake in purchasing cheap feed. Cheap feed is on a par with poor victuals. It is just as well to expect a bird to fly 300 or 400 miles on cheap food as to expect a man to do a day's laboring work on a piece of bread and some water; neither has any strength, and when called upon to use their muscles they are so soft and flabby that they fail to perform those functions for which they are formed. Nothing is more necessary to a Homing pigeon than wholesome and strengthening food. The best food is Canadian peas, tares, and a little old wheat as a relish. Corn should not be fed to the Homing pigeon during hot weather, as it is too heating. In the winter, when the birds are not flying or breeding, corn can be fed in place of peas. Never feed Homing pigeons on hempseed to any extent; a little as a relish once a week will do no harm, but let that suffice. Never neglect to give your birds a plentiful supply of fresh water.

## Care of Pigeons



HERE are two well-established methods for the care of your breeding stock of pigeons during the winter months. Some isolate the males from the females in separate enclosures, having in mind the remating of the pairs again in the spring; others never break up

the union of pairs as long as they are successful and profitable workers. In the breeding of squabs this latter plan is best. Never separate a good working pair that is constant, and which produce fine, large squabs. It is always best to remove from the breeding loft all unmated specimens, either old or young; never leave any of these in the breeding loft, for they are a continual temptation to the working birds, and are often a means of destruction to the young in the nest as well as the eggs. As soon as the young, if any are kept in the loft, become old enough to play about and pay attention to one another, remove them from the breeding loft. If one of a pair should die, remove the other, and after the lapse of a week or ten days place the surviving one in the mating coop with a suitable mate of the opposite

sex, keeping them there until they have become mated.

In caring for squab breeders during the winter, we should advise the retention of the mated pairs together in a loft to themselves. If you do not care to have them pay any attention to the production of young during the cold winter months, remove the nest pan, clean out the nest boxes, shut them up, if you will, to keep the pairs out; or, it is better to permit them to roost within their own nest boxes, but remove all the necessities for nest building, such as pans, nest dishes, hay, straw, or material of any kind for building nests.

Do not feed any hemp-seed, and but little wheat. Allow them to live largely upon cracked corn and a small allowance of wheat and peas, with plenty of grit and water. In this way they can be nicely wintered and kept at the least outlay for food. As soon as spring approaches and you desire them to return to nesting and the growing of squabs, feed more wheat, a very small amount of hemp-seed, a larger proportion of peas and other small grains mixed in. Whenever your loft is so constructed that the squabs will not freeze to death within the house during the winter months, then the same method of

feeding and caring for them should be continued during the entire year, winter and summer alike, except in the very cold seasons, when they should have a little more corn than during the summer months.

Pigeon breeding for profitable results obtained from same can only be accomplished by those who thoroughly understand handling them—the result of experience obtained in keeping them. For this reason we always advise every one who intends embarking in the growing of squabs for market in the hope of making a profit therefrom to begin in a small way with ten or a dozen pairs, with the understanding that they will not make a cent for the first year. Work hard, study the business so as to train yourself for the possible outcome of profit. When this information and experience have been gained, grow gradually into the possession of a large plant that will return you a profit. As surely as you jump into the handling of a large number without proper experience, disappointment and financial loss must follow. Only those who have the experience and know how to handle pigeons gain the profit. The beginner in this must have proper training and education, the same as for any other business.



## Shake-bag Game Fowls

By DR. H. P. CLARKE



THE term "shake-bag," as now used by the cock-fighter of Great Britain and America, is not applied to any particular variety; in fact, has no reference whatever to the fowl's blood or breeding, only to his weight. That is, any cock above the match-weight limit—six pounds, four ounces—is known as a "catch-weight" or "shake-bag," and fought against any other such cock, regardless of weight. But there was a time when this word was differently used. Several of the old poultry books refer to the "Shake-bag or Turnpoke" as a distinct breed, some even considering it apart from the Game races. Game authors recognized its true nature, but differed among themselves as to its relationship with the ordinary English Game.

Gervase Markham, in his work "The Fighting Cock," published in the year 1615, says:

"To speak then as to the choyce of the fighting cocke, you shall understand that the best characters you can observe in him are the shape, colour, courage, and sharpe heele; for his shape the middle and indifferent size is ever looked for, for they be ever matchable, strong, nimble and ready for your pleasures, whereas the huge one, which we term the turnepoke, is ever hard to find an equal, lubberly, and affording small pleasure in his battell."

Robert Howlet, in his book, "Royal Sport of Cocking," 1709, after stating that "this sport is both ancient and honorable," remarks: "Now there are as many different sizes as there are several cocks, yet are these birds reduced to two sizes only and distinguished by these two general terms, that is to say, the Great Game Cock or Shake-bag, and the little match cock or Battle Cock."

Bonington Mowbray (John Lawrence) published his "Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening all Kinds of Domestic Poultry," in 1815. He refers to the Shake-bag as "formerly the largest variety, but in all probability it has been entirely worn out for some years. It was called the Duke of Leed's breed, his grace more than fifty years since being a great amateur breeder of them. The only one I ever possessed was a red, in 1784, weighing about ten pounds."

Coming down to more recent times, Harrison Weir in "Our Poultry," 1902, says: "As long as I can remember, very large game fowls were kept by some of the Kent and Sussex farmers and land-owners. The duckwing game cock in Herring's picture of 'Feeding the Horse,' was painted from a very heavy bird I knew well, and was fully nine pounds in weight, if not more. Yet possibly the original very large birds might have come from the Low Countries, for they are still plentiful not only on the Continent, but also in England, Scotland, and India; and there is an opinion existing among cockers, from the mode of attack and general demeanor in the pit (as runaways), that they have much of the Malay blood in their composition."

Weighing all the evidence obtainable at this late day, it would seem that the bird which Howlet calls "The Great

Game," was really different from the English Game of the present, but was identical with the "Combattant du Nord" of France, and the "Flamand" of Southern Belgium, from which latter countries the fowl was probably introduced into England. The Flamand and the English Game are evidently from one common source or origin, but must have been bred along separate lines for a period of time covering at least several centuries. This is shown by their natural differences in weight. The Flamand cocks are just as agile, active, and rapid at eight pounds as the English birds of six, though, of course, slower than the latter of four or five pounds. A Flamand as light as seven pounds is a runt and a weakling. An English cock of seven pounds or over is very apt to be ungainly and slow, which is the reason for placing 6.04 as the match-weight limit, it being generally believed in England and America (where the French and Belgian varieties are but little known) that beyond this figure additional weight can be secured only at the expense of speed and dexterity.

It is true, as Mr. Weir says, that some heavy fowls are still bred in England. Such may be seen to-day in the Old English Game classes at the poultry shows, and they have about as much action as Dorkings. Mowbray was probably right in believing the old-time heavyweight variety extinct in England, and the manner of its passing is explained by Weir's remark that "they have much of the Malay blood in their composition." A bird containing Malay blood is certainly not a game fowl nor of any practical value as such. It is a mistake to suppose for one moment that any such blood ever entered into the "Great Game" of Howlet, or the Flamand of to-day. The latter at least is a genuine game fowl, and does not possess one single feature which would indicate Oriental ancestry.

## Popular Light Brahmas



As layers they are very profitable, and lay a fine, brown large egg. They are a very handsome breed, and some of those shown at our winter shows are really a beautiful sight to behold, the cocks weighing twelve to fourteen pounds, and with their white feathers and black trimmings are most pleasing to the eye.

There are many noted breeders who have bred the Light Brahmas exclusively for years, and to whom many of the good qualities this breed has is due.

Light Brahma breeders, tell the people about your birds. In this way they will see the good qualities of Light Brahmas.

We also might add if you are thinking of buying eggs or stock, just remember that you cannot get something for nothing, and if you want a first-class bird you have got to pay for it—and what it is worth. A large bird to eat is worth \$1.50, so what is the use of a breeder selling one at this price? A good breeding male is worth at least \$5, and a female \$3.—East View Poultry Yards.

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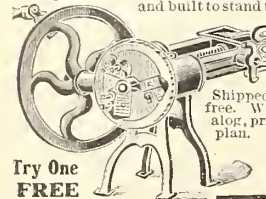
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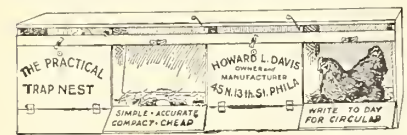
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## The Long Island Duck Industry

Three Hundred Fifty Thousand to Four Hundred Thousand Ducklings Produced Annually on Long Island for the New York Market.—Climate and Soil of the Island Well Suited to the Purpose.—Nearness to New York City an Important Advantage.

By ROBT. H. ESSEX, SECRETARY CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

LONG ISLAND is about 120 miles in length and ranges from fifteen to thirty miles in width. One end is within half a mile of New York City, the East River separating it therefrom, and the other end lies to the northeast, directly south of the west line of Rhode Island. Long Island Sound is north of the island, and the open Atlantic to the southward.

The topography of Long Island is flat, as a general rule, though the land is

than ninety per cent. of which are marketed in New York City. Other Eastern States have large duck plants, notably Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, but Long Island produces more ducks each season than any other area of equal extent in the world.

Mr. A. J. Hallock, proprietor of the Atlantic Duck Farm, Speonk, Long Island, is to-day the world's largest duck grower. He produces annually about 70,000 ducklings, or one-fifth of the out-

put of all the duck farms on Long Island. There are a number of small breeders on the Island who raise two to three thousand each, but the majority endeavor to get out five to ten thousand, while the

on this same land continuously since 1880. Since 1886 Mr. A. J. Hallock has devoted all of his time to the duck business and has made an independent fortune therein. Some three or four years ago the duck growers on the Island organized The Long Island Duck Grower's Association, the present officers of which are: President, W. H. Mott, Eastport; Secretary-treasurer, W. C. Rogers, Remsenberg. Mr. Hallock is a director of the association; last year he was secretary-treasurer. The members meet once a week for business and social purposes. A main object of the Association is to protect the interests of the members in marketing their product to advantage.

Of late years the prices obtainable for Long Island Pekin Ducks have ranged from fourteen to thirty cents per pound. Duck growers begin marketing their product in April, and continue killing and shipping until September and October. Ducks kept as breeders can be brought to lay in October and November, but it is not desirable to have them begin until December. Hatching usually is started in January and reaches its height in March and April. Experienced duck growers are able to hatch an average of forty per cent. of all eggs set throughout the season and about fifty per cent. of the fertile eggs. In other words, the eggs will average eighty per cent. fertile during the season, and good ducklings are hatched from about half this number of eggs, thus yielding forty ducklings, on the average, to each hundred eggs placed in the incubators.

Pekin Ducks lay from 100 to 120 eggs each during the season, beginning in December on Long Island, and continuing into July and August. Hatching is kept up until about July 15. As warm weather comes on the eggs are of poorer quality, that is, the fertility decreases, the shells become thin and brittle and in some cases the contents decay or rot during incubation.

Green ducks, so-called, are marketed when ten or twelve weeks old, at which



LEFT-HAND AISLE OF A. J. HALLOCK MAMMOTH INCUBATOR, SPEONK, L. I., N. Y.



VIEW BETWEEN MIDDLE TIERS, SHOWING SEPARATE REGULATOR ON EACH COMPARTMENT



RIGHT-HAND AISLE, WITH DOOR AT FAR END OPENING INTO HEATER ROOM AND COAL PIT

rolling in some places, and moderately hilly in others. The climate is mild as compared with the same latitude at inland points, and the soil is sandy. In some sections the land is suitable for farming, but a much larger portion of the island is grass-grown and covered with scrub oak and wild shrubbery.

The shore lines of Long Island, both north and south, are indented by many bays, coves, and small rivers or creeks. Of late years a large number of wealthy New Yorkers have built summer homes on the island and each season thousands of city dwellers spend a few weeks or several months at Long Island seaside resorts. It will be recalled that Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt's summer home, is located on Long Island, about twenty miles from New York City, on the north shore.

Growing Pekin Ducks for market was started on Long Island fully thirty years ago. At about the same time Mr. James Rankin, known as the father of the Pekin Duck industry in America, began operations in a small way at South Easton, Mass. The business has grown steadily on Long Island until at present there are between thirty-five and forty duck farms or ranches on the Island, and the annual output exceeds 350,000 ducklings, more

larger breeders run up to twenty to forty thousand. Massachusetts has a number of duck farms that produce ten to twenty thousand ducklings each season, and Pennsylvania has several that market thirty to sixty thousand annually. Mr. Hallock's father bought the site of the Atlantic Duck Farm at Speonk in 1858. Pekin ducks have been bred for market

time they should weigh five to six pounds each. It costs ten to twelve cents per pound to produce ducklings ten weeks old, the cost depending on the market

prices of foods. All grains and grain products were unusually high-priced the past season, hence the margin of profit enjoyed by duck growers was considerably reduced as compared with the average year. The sale of feathers is an important item on a duck range. Feathers bring from fifty to sixty cents per pound, and each duckling when plucked at ten weeks old produces about two ounces of feathers.

Mr. Hallock not only markets each season more Pekin Ducks than any other man in the world, but he owns at present the largest incubator in the world—a mammoth machine having a capacity at one filling of 36,000 duck eggs, or nearly 50,000 hen eggs. June 5, 1907, Mr. Hallock lost his old incubator cellar by fire. Fire broke out in the night from an unknown cause, and destroyed his incubator building, containing eighty-three lamp-heated machines, each holding 300 duck eggs. Many of these machines were full of eggs at the time, and several contained newly hatched ducklings ready for removal. Last fall Mr. Hallock contracted with the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., to install in his new incubator cellar a 100-compartment hot-water, coal-heated mammoth incubator, and the machine was ready for operation in January of the present year. Accompanying this article are three photographic views of the interior of Mr. Hallock's present incubator cellar, showing, respectively, the left-hand aisle, a view between the two middle tiers of continuous compartments, and the right-hand aisle leading into the heater pit at the rear end of the hatching room.

Although Mr. Hallock contracted for 100 compartments, each to hold 375 duck eggs, only ninety-six compartments were installed, because the compartments, when completed, were somewhat longer than first intended, and there was room for only four double tiers of twelve compartments to each tier. This big machine is heated by hot-water pipes that extend throughout each tier of compartments in what is called the radiating chamber located immediately above the egg or hatching chamber of each compartment. There are flow pipes, so-called, and return pipes, and underneath the pipes in each compartment a muslin or felt diaphragm separates the radiating chamber from the hatching chamber.

The consumption of fuel in the coal-heated, hot-water boilers is regulated automatically by thermostatic action; the temperature of the water at the point where it enters each tier of compartments is controlled in a similar manner, and the heat in each hatching-chamber is governed by a Standard Cyphers thermostat, thus taking care of the animal heat generated in the eggs after they have been incubated two or three weeks. Thirty to fifty cents' worth of hard coal will operate this ninety-six compartment machine, holding 36,000 duck eggs, during a period of twenty-four hours, the amount consumed per day depending on the weather or season of the year. The labor of caring for this mammoth machine is reduced to the minimum. Mr. Hallock reports that it does not require more than 20 per cent. as much labor to care for his big incubator as it would to handle an equal capacity of kerosene-lamp machines. The eggs are turned and cooled without removing them from the hatching chambers. There are no lamps to fill, no wicks to trim, and no odors of kerosene to vitiate the air of the incubator cellar or apartment.

After the trays of eggs—three trays to each compartment—are placed in this mammoth machine, any woman who can lift a shovelful of coal waist high can attend to the incubator as easily as she could put a room in order and with no more physical effort. Undoubtedly the successful introduction of these coal-heated, hot-water, self-regulating compartment incubators represents a long step forward in the poultry industry. Mr. Hallock's success with the mammoth machine installed on the Atlantic Duck Farm is told in his own words in the following letter of recent date:

Speonk, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1908  
"Cyphers Incubator Co.,  
"Buffalo, N. Y.

"GENTLEMEN: As you are aware, I lost my incubator cellar by fire June 5, 1908 containing eighty-three lamp-heated incubators of a leading make. I was undecided what to do until I learned that you had been experimenting some three or four years at your poultry farm with a new-style coal-heated, hot-water compartment incubator, of large capacity. Upon the representation of your president, I decided to buy a 100-compartment, 36,000, duck-egg mammoth machine of this type, and entered into a contract with you to that effect.

"My new incubator cellar, 40 by 70 feet, built of concrete, with slate roof, was erected by me on dimensions furnished by you, and the big machine was installed and ready for operation in January of this year. We used the machine continuously throughout the season, and I am glad to say that its work was such that I would not consider returning to the old method of using small machines heated by kerosene lamps. Your contract with me provided that this machine should hatch uniformly well throughout the season. In other words, it was to hatch as well during the warm months of April, May, and June, as it did during January, February, and March. Our records show that the incubator hatched well during the cold months, but did even better work during the warmer weather. We hatched all our ducks on Atlantic Farm in the big machine, except those hatched in four small lamp-heated incubators (two being of your make) which were operated in competition with the mammoth, and the big machine did as good work on the average as the small standard machines during the cold period, and did considerably better hatching during the warm months, and the ducks from it were better ducks.

"Our ducklings, this past season, as hatched in the big machine, have lived well, fully as well as the average of other years. I should judge that it does not take more than twenty per cent. as much labor to care for this big machine as it would to handle an equal egg capacity of kerosene-lamp machines. For instance, on one occasion, the man who had charge of the big machine, turned the eggs in 105 trays, in three minutes by the watch, and he did not hurry in doing the work. With the big machine there are no lamps to fill, and no wicks to trim. The operator has ordinary hot-water, coal-heated boilers to handle, which require no more attention than the same type of boiler used in heating a brooder house. The eggs are cooled in the machine; the turning of the eggs is a simple matter and there are no odors in the cellar to vitiate the air that passes into and through the hatching chambers. Furthermore, I am satisfied that my fuel bill has been reduced more than fifty per cent. It is my belief that the hot-water sectional incu-

bator, for use on large practical poultry plants has come to stay.

"All things considered, I am much pleased with my investment, and shall not hesitate to recommend the new Cyphers Mammoth for general use on our Long Island duck farms.

"Yours truly,  
"(Signed) A. L. HALLOCK."

## It Pays To Have the Hens Tame and To Keep Them So

In keeping hens for the best results we should try to have them as tame and gentle as possible. Do not allow them to become wild or get into the habit of running and flying about at the presence of strangers or at the least noise. In order to have them grow up and become gentle they must be handled in a kindly manner from the time they are hatched until matured. Fowls that are wild and easily frightened never do as well as those that are kept tame. It is very annoying, especially when some one comes in to see the flock, to have the fowls scatter in all directions. To get hold of one is like trying to catch a wild bird, and it is almost impossible to hold one after catching it. Such birds are always on the alert and ready to fly at a second's notice.

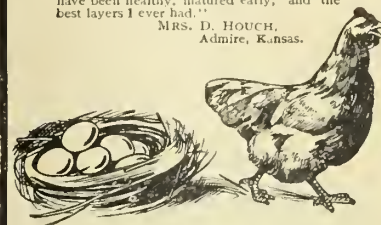
Worse than the wild habit which they have acquired, is the nervous condition which is against egg-production. If such hens are on the nest to lay and something unusual comes up, she is off in an instant. A hen that is as easily excited as this will probably not return to the nest that day. The process of egg-production seems to depend very largely upon whether the hen is of a calm disposition or not. A hen that is naturally nervous may lay just as many eggs as a tame one if she is not disturbed in any way, but the question is, can we keep hens so as not to excite them in any way? I find that under all conditions it is not an easy thing to do.

A pen of hens may be laying well and be quiet and tame, yet if they are moved and handled quite roughly, so as to excite them, egg-production ceases and they will not lay steadily again until they have become accustomed to their new quarters. In this respect the production of eggs with hens is similar to that of getting milk from a cow. The latter, if excited, does not give down her milk until her excitement is allayed and her temper restored to its usual calmness. Science has taught us that to a great extent milk is made after the milking process begins, and the refusal of an excited cow to give down her milk goes to prove that the milk-producing organs stop work for the time being. I have no doubt but that the production of eggs acts much on the same principle. If the hens are kept in an excited manner they will produce comparatively few eggs, for the reason that their vital functions are disarranged and the process of making eggs comes to a standstill. So it is evident that to gain the best returns from hens it will pay to have them of tame, quiet habits, and to avoid, as far as possible, exciting them in any manner.—V. M. Couch.

## It Makes More Eggs

"Have been feeding Lee's Egg Maker during the past 12 months and never had my hens do as well as they have this year. They have been healthy, matured early, and the best layers I ever had."

MRS. D. HOUGH,  
Admire, Kansas.



## LEE'S EGG MAKER

It pays to feed Lee's Egg Maker every month in the year, but more especially during the fall and winter. It is different from others as you may see by only a casual examination; contains nothing "just to make it weigh"—is the Poultry food of the Petaluma country—is rich in protein, and everywhere acknowledged as the best and cheapest poultry food obtainable.

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls stronger, healthier, and more profitable in every way.

Buy it on our guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

Prices: 25c to \$2.00 according to size.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr.

Ask your dealer or send to us direct.  
Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygiene" or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

## PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN

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## NOW IS THE TIME

to buy your breeding stock, 1000 head to select from. The best we ever bred. Barred White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Embden White and Brown China Geese, Large Pekin, Rouen, and Muscovy Ducks. Largest poultry farm in Ohio. Valuable catalogue. Free stock Eggs for hatching from choicest pen matings. 43 firsts, 2 thirds, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prize won by our birds at the big Cleveland and Akron shows, January 8th to 12th, making the two exhibits at the same time and Gold Special for best display. CHAS. M'CLAVE, Box 100, New London, Ohio.

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is the best and most practicable farm and family paper published—unequaled for variety and excellence. It is pure, bright, and practical all the way through, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. For village, suburban, and rural residents, it will be found well-nigh indispensable, meeting the requirements of the entire family. No better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by over two million readers. This is a winning pair, and no family should be without them. For a limited time only we are offering

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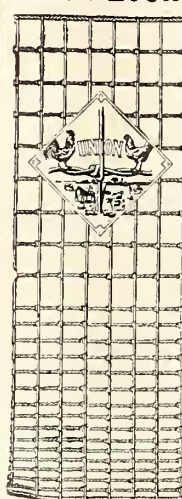
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It's a very easy, simple operation with a **CROWN Bone Cutter**. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog. **WILSON BROS., Box 615, EASTON, PA.**

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has 14x3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cabled, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across a stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and but few posts. This is but one of the large line including lawn, field and poultry fencing. Write today for illustrated printed matter and don't forget to ask about

**RANGER HUMANE**  
**REVOLVING BARB WIRE**

Tell us what you can use and we will name you special delivered prices.  
**UNION FENCE COMPANY**  
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## MACKELLAR'S CHARCOAL

For Poultry is the best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products.  
**R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO.**  
Established 1844 Peekskill, N. Y. 14-6

# Friendship Heights Farm

Breeds the best strain of

**White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes,  
Light Brahmas, and Light Brahma Bantams**

These birds are of the best blood in America, and have won whenever shown. The

## Pigmy Pouters

in our selected loft have proved continuous winners at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. Better stock cannot be found. Tell us what you want in our line of poultry and pigeons and we will try to accommodate you.

## FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS FARM

J. A. Winsloe, Mgr.

R. F. D. No. 2, Bethesda, Maryland

tf

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Then feed them  
**Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets**

The most concentrated plant fertilizer made. Used by dissolving in water. Better than powder plant foods, because it immediately reaches the plant's mouth (the roots), in a form suitable for immediate assimilation. Stronger, cleaner, quicker acting than liquid manure. **ODORLESS, SAFE, SURE, CLEANEST TO HANDLE, DRIVES INSECTS AND WORMS FROM THE SOIL, KEEPS EARTH SWEET.** Directions on box. Sample, 10 cents. Enough for 35 plants 3 months, 25 cents, post-paid. Send to-day. Agents wanted.

14-2  
**61 OSBORN STREET**  
**STERLING CHEMICAL CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**



## Business World

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia makes an attractive offer that all up-to-date farmers should avail themselves of, as it will mean dollars in their jeans. They will give, for a limited time only, a five-year subscription to their valuable paper and any one volume of Biggle's Handy Farm Library all for \$1. The book alone is worth more than that. The Farm Journal will also help any farmer get more out of his farm, and is besides an interesting and entertaining monthly visitor.

Write to the Farm Journal, 1023 Race Street, Philadelphia, and ask them to tell you how you can get the other nine volumes of this handy valuable farm library without a penny of cost. It will surprise you how easily you can get them, and after you have the set you would not part with it for big money. Some of the titles of the books are the Biggle Cow Book, Horse Book, Orchard Book, Poultry Book, Garden Book, etc. For particulars see advertisement that appears elsewhere in this paper.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of Friendship Heights Poultry Farm, breeders of high-class exhibition fowls and pigeons. This plant is fortunate in having as a manager Mr. J. A. Winsloe, who is a fancier from way back, having bred and handled nearly all known varieties of poultry and pigeons since 1872. He has shown pigeons in England at Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Birmingham, Norwich, Burnley, Southampton, and Liverpool, and was always a winner whenever exhibiting birds in the show-room. Up to the time of leaving England, Mr. Winsloe was a member of the Liverpool Columbarian Society, which excluded professionals. Up to 1900 he kept poultry solely as a fancier, being content to always have a few very good ones for amusement, with some profit on the side. Since that time he has managed several large poultry farms with success, having handled Parkinson's White Wyandottes—a string of birds that has beaten all comers in the South and held its own in Chicago and at the Jamestown Exposition, winning more prizes than any other exhibitors. Mr. Winsloe also handled Fowles' Buff Rocks and Sturtevant's Columbians and Brown Leghorns at Jamestown, all of which were big winners in the fast company at that show, together with three entries of Buff Cochins Bantams, every bird winning. Naturally a poultry plant under such supervision cannot fail to supply the wants of the most particular fancier. Write them for full information.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Geo. L. Harding in this issue of THE FEATHER. Harding's Uncle Sam poultry products are known throughout this and many foreign countries, and we would advise all our patrons to write for full particulars as to same, as we know they would be benefited thereby. Write to Binghamp, N. Y., to-day and receive full information on the subject.

## PICK OUT THE LAYERS AND SELL THE LOAFERS

The laying hen is a profit maker—while the loafer hen is a profit taker. Don't keep on feeding just as much valuable feed—to hens that don't lay—as you do to the layers.

But the question with you is, how to pick out the layers from the rest. The Potter System of selecting laying hens seems to be eminently satisfactory. The manufacturers, T. F. Potter & Co., receive letters every day that must make them proud of their system. Read, for instance, what Mr. J. K. Martin, of Parkville, Mo., said to them in a letter not very long ago:

"IT IS CORRECT AND RELIABLE"

"DEAR SIR: I received your booklet 'Don't Kill the Laying Hen' and have tried and tested it according to directions on several hens and have culled out the non-layers and find that your method is correct and reliable. As I am a Missourian 'I have been shown.' It is all you claim for it, so, according to my promise, will send the names of several chicken raisers in this vicinity."

And a few days later the Potter Co. received the following from Mr. Patrick Hanley, Lexington, Ill.:

"MADE HIM \$100.00"

"DEAR SIR: Your booklet received, and will say that you made me \$100 more than you received from me for your great secret. It not only lets me see, but a blind man can tell which hen lays the egg. May your system before another year passes be in every household where it is needed. May every poultry-keeper have the booklet 'Don't Kill the Laying Hen.'"

It means money for you to write to the T. F. Potter Co., Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill., for their splendid catalogue and full information about the famous money-saving Potter System of culling eggs. A postal will bring it, and we suggest that you write for it to-day.

Mr. B. B. Ware, of Bridgeton, N. J., writes us that the South Jersey Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold their show November 25 to 28 at Bridgeton, N. J. Write him for particulars.

Mr. C. H. Latham, president of the American Plymouth Rock Club, writes us that Mr. H. P. Schwab, of Irondequoit, N. Y., has resigned the office of secretary-treasurer of that club. Mr. A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass., has been elected acting secretary-treasurer in Mr. Schwab's place.

Kramer Printing & Publishing Co., of Rock Island, Ill., are compiling the first annual issue of the Poultry Breeders' Directory of North America. This book promises to be very interesting to all those interested in poultry culture, and we would suggest that our readers write them for full particulars as to the free insertion of their names in this book. Write to-day to the above address, relative to this opportunity of having your name presented to the poultry fraternity at large.

**Chicken Feed—Early Breakfast Mash.** One of the cheapest and best chicken feeds in the market to-day is the Steinmesch Early Breakfast Mash. It is a balanced ration of crushed feed containing 17 per cent. protein. It is made up of the very best winter wheat bran, middlings, pure Colorado alfalfa meal, linseed meal, bone meal, etc.—all absolutely sound and sweet. As an egg-producer it has no equal. For moulting fowls and quick development of young stock and for putting a finish on show stock, it excels all other feeds. The price of a great big sackful—100 pounds of Early Breakfast Mash, is \$2 per 100. Every sack measures over three bushels dry measure. It is all feed—good feed. The chickens eat every particle. It will go further than three bushels of corn or wheat, and a great deal cheaper. Every chicken raiser can well afford to give this feed a trial. To get Early Breakfast Mash properly introduced in all sections of the country, Steinmesch will pay the freight in orders for 200 pounds and over everywhere east of the Texas and Colorado line. Liberal sample mailed free. For further particulars see large advertisement on another page.

C. W. Anderson, secretary of the Spartanburg Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Spartanburg, S. C., writes us that their show will be held in that city November 3 to 6. Write him for full particulars.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual exhibition November 24 to 28, at Keokuk, Iowa. Write Chas. C. Lawson, the secretary, at Keokuk, Iowa, for full information.

The American Orpington Club will donate a silver cup for best cock, hen and breeding pen, or best cockerel, pullet, and breeding pen of any variety and any color of the Orpington family at any poultry show. To win a silver cup each class must contain three single entries, including three breeding pens, providing that at least three members of the American Orpington Club exhibit. Besides, the club offers special prize ribbons wherever the classes for cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, and breeding pens are filled with at least two entries, including two breeding pens, providing, however, that at least two members of the American Orpington Club exhibit. For club circular, application blanks, etc., apply to Dr. Paul Kyle, secretary, Flushing, L. I.

The McKeesport Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their second annual show December 7 to 12. Write Secretary B. A. Boore, 211½ Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa., for full particulars.

We are in receipt of a communication from August Wolf, Spokane, Wash., showing the increased interest in poultry culture in that locality. He writes us that two ten-acre chicken ranches, four and a half miles southwest of Spokane, have recently been bought at a cost of \$14,000. These ranches are equipped with buildings, and the purchasers will engage in poultry raising. He also informs us that one party has found turkey raising to be a profitable business in that district. The location is ideal, and gives the birds wide latitude for forage. This party sold 300 turkeys in Spokane for \$650. The cost of raising them was practically nothing, as the fowls make their own living. He expects to market more than 600 birds the coming winter.

We are in receipt of the following bill of sale from D. C. Peoples, Uhrichsville, Ohio, who has been a long-time advertiser with us:

This is to certify that Mr. D. C. Peoples, Uhrichsville, Ohio, has purchased the entire flock of Buff Cochins fowls owned and bred by us, we having decided to discontinue the breeding of these beautiful birds. This sale includes all our choice breeders and prize-winners, which represent the fruits of twenty years, careful and scientific breeding. Any one in need of good Cochins will do well to write Mr. Peoples, as with this addition to his already valuable flock of birds, he must have one of the most valuable flocks in this country.—A. W. Rudy & Son, Antietam Poultry Yards, Hagerstown, Md.

The officers of the National Golden Wyandotte Club are anxious to enroll as members every breeder of the Golden Wyandottes, and it is their earnest desire to have every one who breeds the Golden to join the National Club before the winter shows commence. Send your name and address, enclosing \$1, to W. G. Smith, secretary-treasurer, Bannock, Ohio, who will credit all who join now with their dues in full to November 1, 1909.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 16 and 17.

At the same place and beginning November 17, will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The Boys' National Poultry Club will hold its second annual election during the month of October. If you are not a member, join at once, so as to have a vote in the election of officers. All boys between the ages of ten and twenty-one are eligible to membership in this club upon payment of the required fees, 25 cents per year. Send your name, address, age, fee, and breed of fowls, to Robt. G. Fields, secretary-treasurer, 33 Caruthers Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. You will then be a member. A copy of the catalogue may be had for a stamp.

Mr. P. W. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes us as it is a very rare occasion that a Houdan hen will sit out and raise a litter of chicks, he thought it would interest our readers to learn that he has a two-year-old hen of the Wolf strain which accomplished the remarkable feat of hatching thirteen chicks out of thirteen eggs, and makes a first-class mother. The chicks are five weeks old and healthy. Mr. Jones simply raises poultry for the pleasure he derives therefrom, and has none for sale.

Mr. Geo. P. Coffin, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, Freeport, Maine, writes us that they are now preparing the 1909 edition of Red Hen Tales, the year-book of their club, and hope to have it ready for mailing in October. The book will include the standard for judging R. I. Reds, together with the ideal cuts of the birds, and many valuable articles on the breed. The price of the book to non-members will be 25 cents per copy.

The fourth annual show of the Bristol Poultry Association, Bristol, Tenn.-Va., will be held December 16 to 19. W. H. Cochrane, Bristol, Tenn.-Va., is the secretary.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:  
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### READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. tf

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks—The Quality kind. The best in the world. We don't breed many, but the best. We breed for meat, eggs, and high-class exhibition. "Like begats like," and as they are backed by "blood, that tells," they're a good investment. Some bargains in breeders now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box 11, Mercer, Pa. tf

Buff Rocks, Bred from New York and Boston winners. Cocks, cockerels, hens, and pullets from \$1 up. Grand exhibition birds cheap. My third prize pen at Jamestown, \$15. OREN HANES, South Colton, N. Y. 14-1

For Sale—Nineteen African Geese. Also Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, great layers. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. Route 2. 14-5

Buff Rocks Exclusively—Shape, Size, and Color—Bred from prize winners at Jamestown, Indianapolis, Schenectady, Johnstown, and other shows. Have just won first on pen, young. First on pullet. Second on cockerel. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-3

Barred Rocks—Great Bargains in Cockerels. \$3 birds, \$1.50; \$5 birds, \$3. Try us for a "square deal." Write your needs. J. M. FRYE, Blairsville, Pa. 14-1

### LEGHORNS

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. Fine April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize winners. Heavy layers. Also four fine cock birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 14-2

Wyckoff's Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. Little chicks, \$10 per 100. Fine stock for sale. Circulars. LOCUST POULTRY FARM, Canton, Pa. 14-1

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Hagerstown, Little, Dallastown, and Hanover winners. This year's breeders cheap. Also early-hatched stock. S. J. HARRACHER, Hanover, Pa. 14-1

Special Sale of Our Buff Leghorns, Including All prize-winners, at interesting prices. Send for list. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

Cockerels—To Make Room, Will Sell S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, Blanchard strain, and beauties. \$1.50 to \$2. No pullets. HAYMARKET POULTRY FARM, Haymarket, Va. 14-2

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Strain, pure), Female line my specialty. Yearling hens, pullets, and cockerels, \$1 each. WM. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 14-3

100 Single-combed White Leghorn Yearling Hens, great layers, fine quality, for sale cheap, in lots of ten or more. Choice cockerels, Wyckoff or Young's, direct. J. A. SHINEMAN, R. 2, Canajoharie, N. Y. 14-1

25 Rose C. W. Leghorn Hens (Yearlings), at \$1 each. Guaranteed healthy, and a great laying strain. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 14-3

### WYANDOTTES

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. tf

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. I have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PLATT, Chatham, N. Y. tf

Buff Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels, \$1 Up. Won four firsts in 1907; six firsts in 1908, in two shows. THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 14-1

Peerless Partridge Wyandottes. Silver Cup and blue ribbon winners at Dallastown, York, Little, Scranton, McKeesport, Pittsburg, Washington, Pa. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 14-2

Snow White Wyandottes—Finest Strains in America for sale cheap. One fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 14-3

### MINORCAS

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. tf

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

Lester Tomkins' Strain of Rhode Island Reds (both combs). Prize-winners at America's greatest shows. Breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 14-3

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The R. I. Whites, America's Leading Utility Fowl. Old and young stock for sale. Circular free that tells all about them. Address HOME OF THE R. I. WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 14-2

### BANTAMS

Prize-winning White and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.50 a pair. Also eggs for setting. JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

Bantams and Eggs for Sale—Japs, Brahmas, Rose-combed Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins. ROANOKE BANTAM YARD, P. O. Box 376, Riverhead, N. Y. 14-1

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins, at prices that will sway the buying. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 14-10

### JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

### ORPINGTONS

For Sale, 100 Buff Orpington Cockerels, from York, Hagerstown, Washington, prize-winners. My birds win everywhere shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. STREETT, Forest Hill, Md. 14-1

S. C. Buff Orpington Hens for Sale. Also Pullets and cockerels; 1 pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 14-5

### BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas, Scientifically Bred for Exhibition and eggs. Winners wherever shown. Fertile eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 30. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-1

Walter Race, Waterville, N. Y. Light Brahmas. Some very fine early-hatched birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Attractive prices on cockerels. 14-3

### ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusians, First Prize, Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Finest strain known. Wonderful winter layers. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Cockerels, \$5. V. H. COUNCILL, Warrenton, Va. 14-2

### GAMES

Cornish Fowl, Madison Square Winners. Youngsters from my imported birds, Sept. 1. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 14-2

Pit Games—6 Leading Strains and the Best of each. Everything guaranteed. Send for circular and testimonials. W. C. BYARD, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. 14-3

### BUCKEYES

Special Sale of Buckeye Reds, including all our prize winners at bargain prices. Send for list. CLEARVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Box A, Ramsey, N. J. 14-1

### COCHINS

Cochins—Buff, White, Black, Partridge. The best general flock in America. Winners at New York, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis. High-class exhibition stock for sale. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 14-12

## HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Delmar, Mont. 14-1

Houdans—Chicago, 16 Ribbons, with 14 Birds, last 3 years, 6 firsts; Minneapolis, 23 ribbons with 24 birds, 11 firsts. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 14-2

Houdans—Large, Dark-crested Birds. Best Laying strain. Young stock now. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 14-2

## LAKENVELDERS

To Make Room, We Offer for Sale at Bargain prices, this year's breeders of Lakenvelders and Salmon Favorolles. Write us. QUALITY HILL YARDS, Shippensburg, Pa. 14-1

## ANCONAS

Kemery's Anconas are Great Layers and Sure winners. Eggs and stock in season. Try them, as they will not disappoint you. V. MAX KEMERY, Johnstown, Pa. 14-1

## YOUNG CHICKS

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We have a communication from Edwin H. Morris, Sparkville, N. Y., secretary of the Water-fowl Club of America, who writes us that the club is making a strenuous effort to improve conditions in the water-fowl interest in this country, and that they are meeting with great success. All interested should communicate with the secretary.

The Illinois Valley Fanciers' Association, Peoria, Ill., will hold their show November 24 to 30. Mr. Dewey A. Seeley, of Peoria, is the secretary.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, secretary of the McKean County Poultry Association, of Bradford, Pa., informs us that they will hold their winter show in Bradford during the week of January 18 to 24 next. This is a great locality for a poultry show, and the fanciers should rally to the aid of the association.

The Meriden Poultry Association, of Meriden, Conn., will hold their next show, which is the seventeenth annual, December 29 to January 1, inclusive. Secretary W. H. Gough, of Meriden, is very anxious that the fanciers throughout the entire country should realize that Meriden is one of the best show centers of the country.

The Illinois State Poultry Association will hold their next show in the arsenal, Springfield, Ill., January 4 to 9, inclusive. A. L. Moore, of Bloomington, Ill., is the secretary. A fine corps of judges has been engaged, and they expect to have the finest exhibition ever held in the state. The Rhode Island Red Club is planning to hold its annual meeting during this show.

The Manchester Poultry Association, of South Manchester, Conn., have engaged Messrs. A. C. Hawkins, Lester Tompkins, L. C. Bonfoey, and W. H. Card, to judge their show, which will be held during the week of November 16, 1908. Mr. Chas. M. Murphy, South Manchester, Conn., is the secretary.

Mr. Chas. M. Smith, former owner of the Poultry & Pigeon Supply House, Brooklyn, N. Y., has started an extensive fancy poultry and pigeon plant at Coplague, L. I., N. Y.

The National S. C. Buff Orpington Club will offer five handsome silk badges at every poultry show in America on first cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, and first pen, respectively, in the S. C. Buff Orpington classes. These badges will all be placed in the secretary's hands previous to the show, if proper application has been made for them. Copy for your catalogue with full particulars will be mailed upon request. Address, Will H. Schadt, secretary. This club is now working on the 1909 club catalogue, in which they will add several new features that will make this book invaluable to every one interested in Buff Orpingtons. The club will this year charge 10 cents per copy for this book to non-members, which is even less than the cost of printing it. We still have a few 1908 catalogues that will be mailed free to all applicants. All breeders or parties interested in Buff Orpingtons are urged to write the secretary for full information concerning the 1909 catalogue.

Mr. W. C. Ellison, of the International Stock Food Co., will judge the coming winter at the shows held at Omaha, Nebr., Carroll, Iowa, Mankato, Minn., Marshfield, Wis., West Point, Iowa, Clay Center, Nebr., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Marshfield, Wis., fair, Monmouth, Ill., Belle Fourche, S. Dak., Spearfish, S. Dak., Beaumont, Tex., Minneapolis, Minn., and Fort Dodge, Iowa.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. M. Whitty, certifying that he has sold to Mr. Howard L. Davis, 45 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., all right, title, interest, and patent of the Practical Trap Nests, which in the future will be manufactured and sold by Mr. Davis at his poultry supply store at the above address.

Mr. F. J. Reveley, secretary of the West Haven Poultry Association, writes us that their seventh annual show will be held at West Haven, Conn., November 25 to 27, 1908. He will be pleased to send full information relative to same.

We wish to call your attention to the trap nest that we are offering in combination with subscriptions to THE FEATHER. Send us 50 cents and we will extend your subscription one year and send you a plan of the working drawings of the Cornell Trap Nest; or upon receipt of \$1 we will extend your subscription three years and send you the drawing. No drawings will be sent except to those who claim same at the time they send in their remittance with the subscription. Send before our supply is exhausted.

Those interested in Minorcas should have a copy of Mr. Geo. H. Northup's book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," price, 50 cents. As a special inducement, we are furnishing this book with a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER for 75 cents. Send in your order before this offer is withdrawn, as we only have a few copies to offer at this rate.

Mr. Geo. L. Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary of the National Bantam Association, informs us that the vote for judge of bantams at New York resulted as follows: Total vote, 51; John H. Drevenstedt, 23, Arthur O. Schilling, 18, C. E. Rockenstyre, 10.

The great Chicago poultry show will be held in Chicago December 15 to 19, under the auspices of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, instead of January 25, as previously announced. Write Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, 505 Monon Building, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., for full particulars.

The Missouri State Show, at Trenton, Mo., will be held December 8 to 12. Write T. E. Quisenberry, Slater, Mo., relative to premiums, etc.

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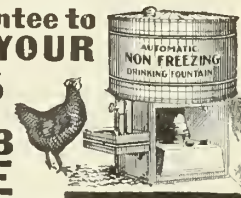
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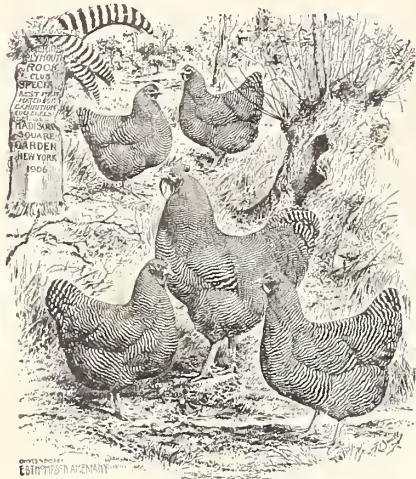
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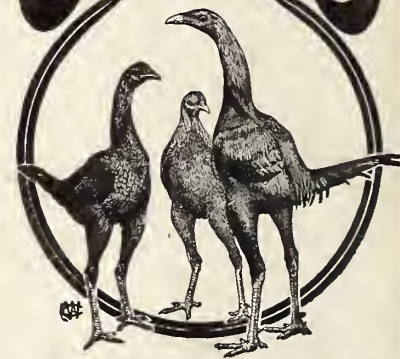
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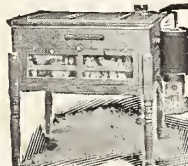
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November, 1908

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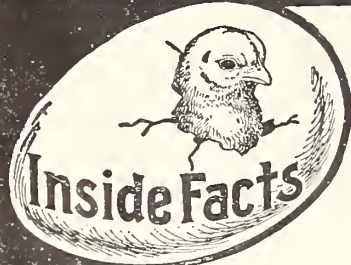
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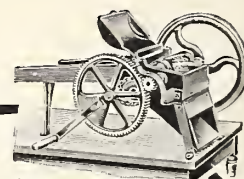
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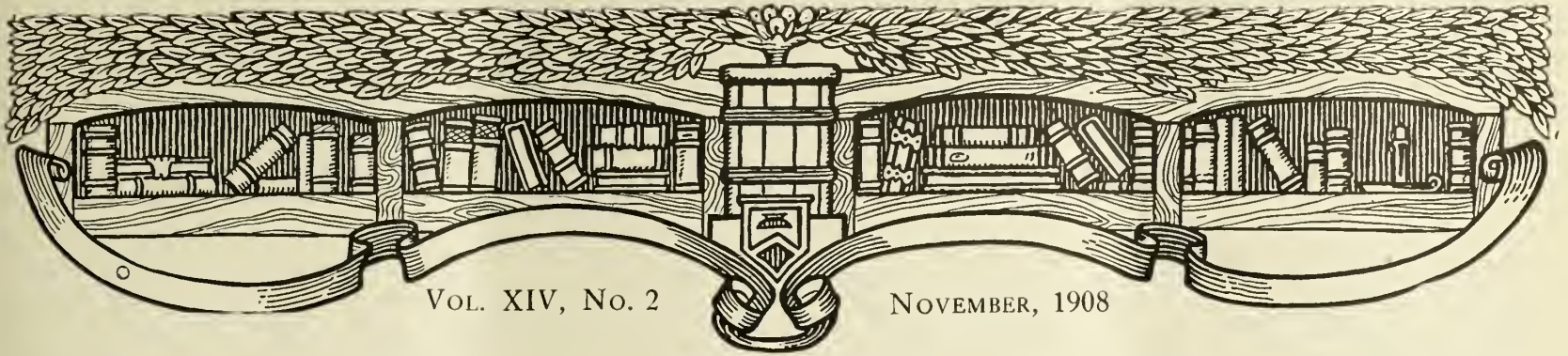
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## Editorial Comment

The present subscription season bids fair to outdo all previous ones, and we are pleased to call to the attention of our readers some of the very attractive clubbing offers we are presenting at this time. THE FARM TRIO combination of THE FEATHER, one year, FARM JOURNAL, two years, and THE GARDEN MAGAZINE-FARMING, one year, for only one dollar for all, should appeal to those interested in these topics. This is one-half the regular price. We have several excellent fifty cent offers that are difficult to beat. For fifty cents you can get THE FEATHER for one year and either of the following: FARM JOURNAL, two years; FARM and FIRESIDE, one year, or FARM and HOME, one year. Should you want the leading magazines of the day we would suggest the following: 1. THE FEATHER (50 cents), WORLD'S WORK, (\$3), and EVERYBODY'S (\$1.50), all one year for \$2.75. 2. THE FEATHER (50 cents), WORLD'S WORK (\$3), and DELINEATOR (\$1), all one year for \$2.50. 3. THE FEATHER (50 cents), DELINEATOR (\$1), EVERYBODY'S (\$1.50), all one year for \$2. 4. THE FEATHER (50 cents) and COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA (\$4), both one year for \$3.50. The exceptionally low prices are only offered in these combinations as arranged, which cannot be broken or others substituted in their places.

These days of turkeys and pumpkin pies are calculated to make us all feel glad that we are living.

Our knowledge of yesterday may not be sufficient for to-day. New ideas, new experiments, and new lessons are continually coming up. The man who imagines he has mastered the poultry business and cannot be taught anything new, is a natural-born fool.

Reviewing the size and growth of the poultry marketing industry, President Henry Dowie, of the National Poultry and Game Association, has this to say: "We should realize the enormous extent of the product represented in this association and the rapid changes that have taken place, and will continue to be made in the methods of handling and dealing. I call your attention to the fact that the receipts of dressed poultry in New York City alone have increased from 428,000 packages of an estimated

value of \$7,800,000 in 1898, to 853,000 packages of an estimated value of \$22,500,000 in 1907—almost doubling in quantity and almost trebling in value in ten years. And at the same point the receipts of live poultry have increased in the same period from about 29,000,000 pounds valued at \$2,500,000 to nearly 55,000,000 pounds valued at over \$7,500,000."

These figures will prove somewhat of a revelation to those who are of the opinion that the poultry industry is soon to be overdone. A principal fact to be borne in mind is that notwithstanding this tremendous increase in products, the prices of poultry and eggs are higher than ever before. We are of the opinion that the great work has hardly begun, and in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing population of our country we can realize the necessity of a continued rapid enlargement of our food supply.

This little game of politics has played havoc with us one and all.

The bedrock of the poultry industry is the fact that there is always a market at fairly good prices for all the poultry and eggs that can be produced.

It requires both study and practise to make a success. Good books and periodicals will teach the art, and careful practise will demonstrate the profits in poultry-culture.

The course in poultry husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., begins December 3, and closes February 24. This is a splendid opportunity for all interested in such a course.

It depends largely on skill, talent, and the interest taken in any farm product as to what success will be achieved in it. If one does not like the poultry business, takes little interest in it, letting his poultry look out for themselves, he must blame himself, not the business, if it is a failure.

Our mistakes should be object-lessons. We should ferret out the cause of every failure, and endeavor to avoid such in the future. Surely the man who makes the same mistake twice has not been very

observing. It is an old but true saying that mistakes and carelessness are very closely related.

The season for culling is always at hand. The moment any of the stock is not needed it should be sold to give more room to the more desirable ones.

Fresh eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables form a diet that all physicians recommend. More chickens and eggs and less red meat should grace the tables of the American epicures.

"Don't aim higher than you are able to shoot," is a good maxim for beginners to follow.

The triumvirate—the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—has had another dream exploded. Each year they issue a law against keeping poultry and pigeons in the Nation's Capital, and each year they get a puncture in their law-making that keeps them quiet for a time at least. This special set of Commissioners has shown a great antipathy against the poultry interests in this section, and has tried in many ways to close up shop with the fanciers and breeders. What's the harm anyway, when fowls are kept properly? A few old maids and some more nervous wrecks are the cause of all the trouble. And these self-same people will put up with nuisances many times worse without a murmur. The hardships put upon the fanciers are enough to make a fellow disgusted with the business. We know of one case in particular that needs recognition. This party was compelled to get 126 signers in his neighborhood to his application for permit to keep a dozen fowls, and was nearly rejected for not having the one other neighbor on his list. If this same party had desired to get a license for a barroom he would not have had one-third the trouble. At present the law is held up pending a new one and the final decision of the corporation counsel.

The poultry business is not a failure, but many have failed in it. That, however, was no fault of the business. Any business that pays the profits and manufactures such a staple article as poultry and eggs, is not a failure.

Farm and Home says large farms too often breed slovenly farming. That can equally be applied to poultry-culture. No more should be undertaken than can have the best of attention.

Experience is essential in any business, and experience must be acquired by degrees.

The man who is easily disheartened, who worries about the weather, who is a victim of the "blues," and who wastes his energies by wild, helter-skelter rushes, is not a man adapted to successful poultry work.

"Shooing" the hens is a bad practise. All movements should be quiet. Sudden fright affects the egg crop. If humane considerations do not influence the poultryman, that of financial gain should.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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# The Great Hagerstown Show

## DETAILED REPORT OF THE GREATEST SHOW EVER HELD IN THIS PLACE

### Complete List of Awards



HARRY E. BAKER

of condition; 4th, a lightweight. First hen, a typical Rock and White, a winner anywhere, but so closely matched by the 2d that it called for judgment; 3d, well! the 4th looked best to us. First cockerel, the easy-going winner of his class; 2d, fine upstanding bird, off in shank color; 3d, very promising chick. First and 2d pullets, well placed; the 1st pullet being the best White Rock in the show; 3d and 4th, good birds; their places would have been better filled by entries Nos. 620 and 619. There were only two pens to this class, and the 1st was first.

Buff Plymouth Rocks showed up about sixty fine birds. First cock, the easy winner; 2d and 3d might have been reversed to advantage; 4th and 5th, just ordinary. First hen, a nice Rock, but not our shade of Buff; 2d, a nice-looking bird, out of

feathers; 3d, to our liking the best-colored bird, but off on shanks. First cockerel, clean buff of the right shade, and a good winner; 2d, nearly as good in color, and a nice bird, but with a poor comb for a Rock; the 3d looked better to us for this place. First pullet, a little small, but by long odds the best buff in color among the lot, with the 4th bird a close second; 2d and 3d, nice birds, but too dark. First pen, fine pen of chicks of an even shade all through; 2d, another nice pen of chicks and Buffs like the first; 3d and 4th, good and well placed.

Partridge and Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks were also much in evidence, with many very fine and excellent birds among them.

White Wyandottes brought out a class of over eighty. First cock, a thorough Wyandotte in shape, lacking tail, eye too light, and slightly off in shanks; 2d, a good cock, white, and the right shape, better eye than 1st, but a poor comb; 3d, the best looker in the class, slightly light in shank color, with the best eye. First hen, a good, clean winner, good in any company, a topper for any yard; 2d and 3d, good hens, but not in the running with the 1st. Entry No. 297, unplaced, of the same

style and shape as the winner, looked to us the bird to fill the 2d place. First cockerel, clean, white bird, good head, eye, comb and shanks, badly off on bust, a lightweight; 2d, another white cockerel like the first in comb, eye, and shanks, but off on bust, a heavier bird; 3d, a mere youngster, but full of promise; 4th, same lack of bust as 1st and 2d; 5th, barring comb, if his shanks are right, the best White Wyandotte male in the show, 1st and 2d not in it with him on shape. Entry No. 1744, unplaced, a right good one; should be heard from some time; 1st pullet, good all through except rough shanks; 2d, poor head-points and bust; 3d, looked to us the very best in the class; watch for her later on; nothing very striking about 4th or 5th. First pen, the best pen; 2d, and 3d, better reversed.

Columbian Wyandottes had a class of ninety-one. First cock, a Columbian when in full feather, fit to win anywhere; 2d, a close follower, not as good in wing; 3d, a nice bird rightly placed. First hen, the best Columbian hen we have seen; looks like the Jamestown winner; 2d, and 3d, close after the 1st; these we think we have seen before at same place; 4th, well placed. First cockerel, right where he be-

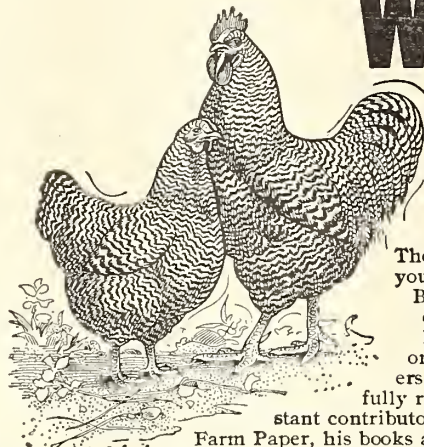
THE Great Hagerstown Show of 1908 is a thing of the past. A Madison Square show in size and quality, 5,000 head of poultry and pigeons in a small Maryland town! Some soreheads around, and many more with broad smiles. Buckle to, ye fanciers, and make her a bigger success in 1909 if possible.

To go thoroughly and systematically through each of the long classes of beautiful birds of nearly all known breeds and variety of the breeds shown there would fill THE FEATHER for an issue or two. We shall, therefore, have to content ourselves by giving a full list of the winnings and a few comments on the other prominent varieties.

The American class was well represented with the best of Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Javas, and Dominiques.

Barred Plymouth Rocks had about 125 birds on deck. First cock, a bird good in color, nicely barred, fair comb, good eye, badly in the molt, no tail, and shanks in very bad condition for the show-bench; 2d, a lighter-colored bird, fair comb, good eye, also badly in molt; 3d, a nicely-colored bird with too much comb. First hen, the pick of the class, good in all points, but to our way of thinking, undersized; 2d, a fine bird, which, if in better feather, would have run the first very hard; 3d, a nice bird with very light-colored shanks, outclassed by Entry No. 2456, placed fourth. First cockerel, easily the pick of the class, and by far the best Barred Rock male in the show; 2d, fine youngster, well and evenly barred, of good color, but shanks too light in color; 3d, a very promising cockerel; 4th and 5th, rightly placed. In pullets we should have reversed 1st and 2d; 3d, good all round, except for badly spotted shanks; 4th, same fault as 3d; 5th, a very promising bird, but too young to show up well. First pen, a fine lot of pullets; cockerel at head too light to match; 2d, another lot of youngsters more evenly matched; 3d, old birds, all seemingly lightweights; 4th, a very uneven lot; entry No. 701 suited us better.

White Plymouth Rocks showed up well with about eighty in line. First cock, a thoroughly good Rock all over, and easily the winner; 2d, another good bird, a close runner-up of the 1st; 3d, not in the running with the 1st and 2d, and entirely out



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Thousands of our subscribers voluntarily write and tell us how they have made money from reading the Farm Journal. Following are a few of the bright, timely and interesting articles that will help our readers get more profit and pleasure out of their farms this year. These all appear in the November issue, but every other issue is equally full of good things. *High Farming at Elmwood—Sowing the Potato Crop—Money in Hogs—How to Get it Out of Them—The Farm Horse in Cold Weather—Raising Pigeons for Profit—Low for the Farm—Troublesome Insects—The Way to Deal With Them—Keeping Farm Accounts—A Woman Luther Burbank—Farmer's Problems—How to Solve Them—How to Be Happy Though Unmarried—Prize Article—Family Doctor—Report of Tuberculosis Congress—Diversion for Young Folks—Gossip.*

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longs, the best Columbian male in the single class; 2d, fine, big, strong cockerel, too much comb, but well marked, and good in shape; 3d, with more age might have been the topper. First pullet, a gem; 2d, a close second; 3d and 4th, might be right, but entries No. 2820 and No. 1789 looked just as good or perhaps better. Pens 1st, 2d, and 3d, all chicks and winning easily over the old birds in 4th, the 1st pen being almost squeakers, but little beauties.

Wyandottes in Buffs, Silvers, Goldens, Partridge, Blacks, and Silver-penciled, were all well represented, some of the classes being very strong. All awards in these seemed well placed.

In Rhode Island Reds, rose and single combs were strong classes, in fact, some of strongest classes ever brought together, and the improvement in color is most pronounced. In single combs the 1st cockerel and 1st pullet were perfect Reds in color and shape, and will be prominent in New York or we are mistaken. In rose-combs the 1st hen and 1st cockerel were splendid specimens of the breed, the 1st rose-combed hen being the finest-colored Red female in the show. The 1st single-combed pen were easy winners, and in the 4th the females would have been winners in the single class; the cockerel was a fine, even-colored bird, well shaped. The 1st rose-combed pen was the best matured and were all good birds; 2d pen had fine quality, but younger birds.

In Mottled and Black Javas there was a class of twenty, with many good birds. Dominiques made up quite a class, but we notice no special merit.

In Asiatics the classes were small, as compared with the American and Mediterranean, but the birds shown had lots of quality.

Light Brahmas were about twenty strong, 1st cock, hen, cockerel, and 3d pullet being birds of special merit, with the other winning birds close up. If we could see these birds of like quality go to 100 strong, what a sight it would be. Dark Brahmas brought out a dozen. First and 2d cocks, 1st and 2d hens, and 1st pullet were fine specimens of the variety.

In buff Cochins even the twelve birds in line made a show of themselves. The awards were placed right. White Cochins came out with a baker's dozen, some of fine quality, but hardly equal to the Buffs. Blacks were represented with fifteen entries, and were a beautiful lot of birds, the 1st hen being a typical Cochins, in fact the best Cochins. Partridge Cochins were the strongest class of the four varieties, being out with eighteen, and some very fine ones; the 1st in cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet, being grand birds.

Black and White Langshans were nice classes, 1st and Special cock in Blacks being very striking.

The Mediterraneans came there in force with quality, though we have seen larger classes.

S. C. W. Leghorns made up a class of seventy-five. First cock, small, but white, and a Leghorn from beak to toes and tip of tail; 2d, a fine bird, closely run by 3d. First hen, shape all right, not enough tail, too much comb, shanks badly bleached; 2d, a Leghorn all over; should have had the blue; 3d, not in the running with 1st and 2d, white shanks, buckled comb; 4th, like the 3d; 5th, should have had 3d place. Cockerels, 1st, 2d, and 3d, close together; fine Leghorns, with no fault to find. First pullet, a little beauty; 2d, another good one, with 3d and 4th close followers.

S. C. Browns were out with a class of over fifty. Cocks 1st, 2d, and 3d, nice birds in their proper places. First and 3d hen splendid specimens; the 2d hen we thought out of place with her buckled comb. First cockerel, grand young bird, splendid color, tail carried a little too high; 2d, another good youngster of great promise; 3d, an all-round Brown Leghorn male, nicely set up with beautiful head-points. Pullets, 1st, 3d and 4th, all ideal birds; 2d pullet out of place with badly buckled comb, good otherwise.

S. C. Buff, R. C. Buff, White and Brown, Silver Duckwing, Blacks, and Dominique were all well represented in their several classes, and awards placed, we thought, where they belonged.

S. C. Black Minorcas were not a large class, but carried some fine specimens, especially 1st cock, 2d hen, and 1st cockerel; the 1st hen we thought misplaced. In R. C. Blacks, 1st hen, cockerel, and pullet were specially noticeable; as also 1st cockerel in S. C. Whites. Saw nothing striking in R. C. Whites.

White-faced Black Spanish made a class of ten, scarcely one in show feather on account of molt, though there were some very fine specimens among them.

Andalusians were a strong class of thirty-three with some of the finest birds among them we have ever met; awards all O. K.

Anconas were seventeen strong, but we noticed nothing especially striking.

The English classes were not very strong. Buff Orpingtons, a nice class. First and Special pullet, 1st cockerel, and 1st cock were the cream. White Orpingtons, a small class. First white hen, an elegant bird. In Black Orpingtons, 1st cock and 1st pullet were noticeable. The three varieties of Dorkings were out with eighteen birds, the winners being elegant birds. Red Caps, eight of them, but—

The French classes mustered forty-five, with Houdans, Le Fleche, and Creve-cœur; 1st hen, 1st pullet, and 1st cock in Houdans were way above par.

Hagerstown's Polish classes were something grand. We counted 111 specimens in the single classes, a show all to themselves, Silvers leading with thirty-three, Goldens with twenty-six, Whites eighteen, and White-crested Blacks and Buff-laced seventeen each. They were judged by Charles McClave, than whom there is no better Polish judge; no criticism of the awards being necessary.

For Games this show appeared to be too early, almost all the specimens being badly in molt, and these tight, hard plumaged birds show up miserably during this stage. Nevertheless, they were a splendid class of birds, abounding in quality. Where they are shown in such numbers as at Hagerstown, special coops should be provided for their accommodation, as there were lots of birds that appeared deformed from being afraid of knocking their brains out against the top of the coops. Mr. Manager, we want to see higher coops for Game chickens. The birds we call special attention to were beauties in their class, one and all being, as previously stated, badly out of feather but of great reach and station, with good round shanks. First and Special B. B. Red hen, 1st Brown Red stag and pullet, 1st Silver Duckwing cock, 1st Red Pyle cock, and 1st Black cock; many more were wonders, but the above very prominent. Pit Games we pay little attention to as generally judged in poultry shows by feather. Feathers do not make the Pit cock; they should be matched by weight and sparred for points with muffs, thus

making another attraction for the poultry show. Cornish Indians were a class of forty, and a grand lot. The 1st and special cock and hen, superb birds, as also 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d pullets, and 2d hen, the lacing on the female being a sight. White Indians showed up with fifteen, 1st cock and 1st pullet being very attractive birds. Black Sumatras had a gem in 1st cockerel.

In the miscellaneous class Sultans had a grand cock and hen; Frizzles were not attractive; Rumpless simply fakes.

In Bantams the Game Bantam classes were well filled right through with few exceptions. In B. B. Reds, the 1st and special went to a stag, a regular little beauty; his appearance to us would have been improved if dubbed closer, that is, his ear-lobes should have been removed, for they showed white, and we like to see exhibition Games and Bantams with a close, clean shave, giving them a smooth face, all red; the 1st B. B. Red hen we saw in coop happened to be a Silver Duckwing hen. In Brown Reds the 1st cock and hen were very fine, and the pick of the Brown Reds. Red Pyles came out with a 1st and Special cock bird, the pick of the whole Bantam class; the coop marked 1st and Special cockerel and pullet was minus the birds. The Red Pyles were specially strong all through, many very striking birds among them.

Silver Duckwings were another good class, the 1st and Special stag, and 1st pullet being fine as silk. Golden Duckwings had 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullets, all a breeder could wish, as were also the 1st and 2d stags, though in the latter case awards to us would have looked better reversed. In Berchens we liked stags and pullets greatly; 1st and 2d in both sexes were a close run. Blacks had 1st Black pullet, something very fine; 1st and Special cock were the best in the poorest class. In Whites, 1st and Special cock, 1st stag, and 1st pullet were all White gems. Malays made up a small class; awards placed right. Cornish Indians showed little competition, the 1st cock being almost large enough to be among the big Indians. Golden and Silver Sebrights put some very fine specimens to the front in color and lacing. Black and White Rose-combs were large, good classes, and all awards won by first-class birds. Black-tailed White Japs and White Japs were small classes with some excellent specimens. Black Japs were a strong class with fairly good winning birds.

Cochins in Buffs were strong; 1st cock and hen being regular beauties of splendid color; 2d hen, close up; 2d cock, a little gay; 1st pullet, a gem, and 1st cockerel, the making of a good one. Black Cochins had, to our notion, in 1st cock, the banner carrier of the Cochins class. First Black hen, a Cochins all right, good color and shape, but comb lopped. In Whites, 1st cock a good one, but 1st cockerel the best male in the class; 1st and Special White hen, the best female of the Cochins classes. Partridge, 1st cock the best; all males in this class looked too large. First hen, a nice colored bird, with white ear-lobes; 2d hen should have been the winner. Light Brahmas made up a big class with many very excellent specimens, of which 1st cockerel and 1st pullet were most striking. Dark Brahmas were all too large.

White Polish and White Booted were big classes of big Bantams. Silkies had a 1st cock, cockerel, and hen that were very nice; all other males and females in the

class had combs, barring color, that would not shame a Red Cap.

The pick of the Bantam pens rightly earned the Special. A B. B. Red Game stag and four pullets, each and all of them fit to win in the single classes.

As to Lakenvelders, are they Bantams, or small fowls lacking a weight clause? Where were Price and Doctor Phelps? Only four of these fowls were represented, winning two firsts and two seconds. We missed Faverolles and Yokohamas among the poultry classes; if there were any we apologize.

There were 1,300 pigeons at Hagerstown. How's that?

Carriers brought together a class of twenty-one, the Black cock carrying off the Special, being a very noticeable bird. First dun hen was a bird of rare merit. These, with the 2d Black cock and 1st White hen, were the pick of the collection of very fine birds.

Pouters were a good class of very tall birds, well marked and trained, with Red and Black cock birds specially prominent. Pigmy pouters showed up with seventy-five birds of great quality. We have no criticism to pass on the judging, except that we think that 2d Blue hen was a better brood than the 1st. There were so many good ones in the several classes, Blue cock, Black cock, White cock, White hen, and 2d Blue hen being the pick of the attendance, and on looking them carefully over again we found more right good ones, and then again some, so that we wanted to mention all of them.

Dragoons had 109 in line. The 1st and Special Blue cheques, best hard colored Dragoon in the show, was a bird to be very proud of, and we congratulate the breeder. The 1st and Special Yellow best soft colored Dragoon in the show, was another hummer; for 1908 birds, have seldom seen better youngsters. Blue cock and hen, and 1908 Blues, 1st, 2d, and 3d, were all fine. Yellows, 1st cock and 1st and 2d hen, Grizzles, 1st cock and hen, and Blue checker cock and hen, were all birds of remarkable quality; also the 1st White cock and hen.

Fantails had sixty-one in line with lots of grand quality. First and Special White cock, 2d White cock, 1st Blue hen, 1st White hen, 1st Blue cock, were the cream, little gems in carriage, style, and motion. The any color Saddle Backs had also some very attractive birds. In the A. O. C. variety we didn't notice much merit. Magpies, thirty-six; 1st Black cock and 1st and Special Black hen, and 1st Red, of 1908, were grand specimens. Hen Pigeons were a big class of seventy-four. Nearly all birds of great merit, and quite a show of themselves, specials of the association going to a big Splashed cock, a Dun hen, a Blue cock, and a White hen.

Market breeders were out in force, 1st and Special going to a big Red nondescript.


Turbits, Owls, and Oriental Frills, all the Roundheads and downfaces were an elegant showing, the 1st and Special Black-laced Blondinette cock being a dream of beauty. First and Special Black Oriental Turbit cock, Yellow-wing Turbit cock and hen, and Black-wing Turbit cock, 1st Blue African Owl cock, and 1st and Special Silver African Owl hen, would make stuffed ornaments for a Sultana. Jacobins, Black, White, Blue, Red, Yellow, Spotted, and Mottled, with the 1st and Special Red cock, the King Bee. Tumblers, Bald-headed and Bearded, in all colors, Tumblers, Clean-legged, and Muffed, Tumblers, Almond, Splashed, and Mottled, Short-faced Tumblers, Long-

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faced Tumblers, Tumblers for the parlor and out of doors, and any other old kind and new kind of Tumblers with awards placed all along the line that pleased and didn't please, in any case the Tumblers were a show. Then again, there were Tipplers (not the kind that like a tumbler full, and again the kind that do), and Birmingham Rollers, Nuns, Priests, and Archangels, Trumpeters, but no Gabriel, Swallows, Starlings, Strassers, Scandaroons, Helms, Shields, and Cumulets, Mondaines, Carneaux, Quakers, Bruner Pouter, Frill-backs, Crescents, Mookes, and Hollanders, Barbs and Runts; then again after writing of all, even naming them, and looking at them, we have to run against the Homers, another whole show, Long-faced, Short-faced, show and record birds. They were well judged, to our way of thinking, right through. If you don't think Hagerstown, U. S., had a pigeon show in 1908, you have a guess coming.

The Prairie State Incubator Co. made a nice exhibit, and a machine that after a forty-mile move made a ninety-one per cent. hatch during the show.—J. A. W.

The Banquet

According to custom the annual banquet given to the exhibitors in the poultry department was held in connection with the Hagerstown Fair, more guests being present than ever before. Prior to the banquet the usual parade was participated in, the exhibitors wearing white caps and carrying hickory canes, the procession being headed by an excellent band.

About 10 p. m., Superintendent Harry E. Baker, of the Poultry Department, called the assemblage to order in the dining room of Hotel Hamilton, and introduced Hon. Thompson A. Brown, of Hagerstown, who made the address of welcome. Mr. Brown extended a most hearty greeting to all, and said that through the enterprise and cooperation of the exhibitors the Hagerstown Fair Poultry Show has become a show of national fame, and the greatest in the country. He spoke of the good results of such a show in that section to poultry in general. Mr. Brown closed by saying that so long as the Hagerstown Poultry Show continued an actuality, the late John L. Cost, the first superintendent of the Poultry Department, would be remembered. He then invited the guests to partake of the feast that would be placed before them.

One amusing incident of the occasion was the introduction of J. H. Drevenstedt, so well known in the poultry fraternity as William J. Bryan, as he bears such a striking resemblance to Mr. Bryan. A little later Mr. Geo. Ewald, of Cincinnati, a man of large physical proportions, was introduced as William Howard Taft. Both of these gentlemen afforded much amusement in their impersonations of the two presidential candidates.

Mr. B. H. Warner, of Montgomery County, a member of the Advisory Board of the Fair, was introduced as toastmaster by Senator Baker. Mr. Warner spoke of the value of the poultry and egg industry to the whole world, quoting from the latest census reports the tremendous value of fowls and eggs. Among those who responded to toasts were Gen. Arthur Hendricks, representative of the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Show of

Washington, who extended fraternal greetings from that association; Geo. O. Brown, of Baltimore, at one time poultry editor of the Baltimore Sun, who complimented the Fair on its poultry show and urged a new poultry-building for the grounds; Eugene Sites, of Ohio, former instructor in the Poultry Department of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., who advised the use of practical knowledge and not too much book theory; J. W. Dodd, of Martinsburg, W. Va., who spoke on "Progress," referring to the work which has resulted from the start given by the late John L. Cost; and J. Scott Bower, representing the Hagerstown Fanciers' Association. Mr. Bower extended an invitation to all exhibitors to visit the club-rooms of his association, where all would realize what genuine Maryland hospitality meant. He further said that they hoped next year to have a modern poultry-building in which to show their exhibits.

To the untiring efforts of Superintendent Harry E. Baker and his assistant, Mr. W. Frank Spahr, is the success of Hagerstown Poultry Show due. This exhibit was a marked success, as well as the banquet connected with same.

Awards

AMERICAN

Plymouth Rocks.—BARRED: Ck 3, hen 3, cl 3, pul 2, C. Bolleau & Son; hen 2, cl 2, pul 1, 3, pen 1, W. G. Bolleau; ck 5, hen 1, pul 5, pen 4, Geo. Schrade; ck 4, hen 5, pen 3, F. G. Zimmerman; ck 5, Otsele Farm; hen 4, pen 2, H. L. Fike; pen 5, J. W. Smith; ck 2, A. W. Rndy & Son; ck 1, A. Schroeder; cl 1, pul 4, Chas. McClave; ck 1, A. Sablin & Goldner. BUFF: Hen 4, W. H. Edelen; cks 1, 2, hens 2, 5, cl 1, pul 2, pens 1, 2, B. H. Knepper; cks 4, 5, hen 3, cl 3, pul 4, pen 3, J. A. Orth; ck 3, hen 1, cl 4, pul 1, 5, Edw. Minard; cks 2, 5, H. Brown; pen 4, G. A. Van Brunt; pul 3, Brish Bros. WHITE: Pen 2, A. F. Davis; hen 5, cl 1, A. B. Hall; hen 3, pul 5, J. F. Defendorf; cks 1, 2, hen 1, C. C. Burroughs; ck 2, pul 3, 4, Dr. S. R. Harrison; ck 5, hen 2, cl 3, pul 1, 2, J. L. Koons; pen 1, Rosehill Poultry Farm; cks 3, 4, hen 4, H. M. Geesey; cks 4, 5, V. E. Smith. SILVER-PENCILED: Ck 1, hens 1, 3, cl 1, pul 1, 2, pen 2, W. R. Bowers; pen 1, Rosehill Poultry Farm; pul 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; cks 2, 3, 4, hens 2, 3, 4, cl 2, 3, 4, pul 3, 4, Hillcrest Farm. PARTRIDGE: Puls 3, 5, pen 1, M. Harry Ivins; ck 2, hen 1, cl 1, pul 1, Ehle & Greenhaigh; pul 4, Wm. R. Bowers; cks 1, 3, 4, hens 2, 3, 4, cks 2, 3, 4, pul 2, Hillcrest Farm. DOMINIQUE: Hen 2, cl 1, pul 2, pens 1, 2, Otsele Farm; ck 2, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner; hen 5, cks 1, 3, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; hen 4, cl 4, Chas. McClave; ck 2, W. A. Shafer. Wyandottes.—SILVER-LACED: Ck 3, pul 3, L. W. Cornelius; hen 2, cl 1, J. C. Ahl; ck 1, hen 1, C. S. Shirk; cl 2, pul 4, H. W. Spatz; ck 2, cl 1, pul 1, R. J. Light; hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 4, Chas. McClave; ck 3, hen 3, cl 4, pul 2, 5, W. D. Knisell. GOLDEN-LACED: Cks 1, 5, hens 2, 3, J. W. Rhoades; ck 5, pul 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 3, hen 1, cks 1, 4, pul 3, 4, H. A. Lapp; hen 4, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; ck 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 5, cks 2, 3, pul 5, Chas. McClave. SILVER-PENCILED: Ck 1, hen 3, cl 1, pul 1, E. Oyster; ck 2, hen 1, cl 1, pul 3, H. A. Lapp; ck 2, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; hen 2, cl 4, pul 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 3, Chas. McClave. PARTRIDGE: Ck 1, hen 3, cl 1, pul 1, pen 1, Enterprise Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 4, pul 5, H. A. Lapp; cks 2, 3, hen 5, cks 4, 5, pul 3, 4, pen 3, Eugene Sites; cks 2, 3, Armbrust Bros.; pen 2, Rockhill Poultry Farm; pul 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 4, Chas. McClave; hens 1, 2, Alex N. Boden. WHITE: Ck 4, Wm. N. Terry; hen 5, A. A. Miller; pen 3, Sunnybrook Farm; cks 1, 3, hens 2, 3, 4, pen 2, O. E. Remsen; ck 5, pul 1, 2, A. M. Knapp; pen 1, Rockhill Poultry Farm; pen 4, W. H. Hamrichouse; ck 5, pul 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; cl 3, pul 4, 5, pen 5, Mrs. T. M. Turner; ck 2, cl 1, hen 1, cl 2, Norman Wallace; ck 4, cl 1, hen 1, W. H. Overbaugh. BLACK: Hens 1, 5, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, F. O. Sites; ck 5, hen 4, Otsele Farm; hen 2, pul 4, H. A. Lapp; cks 3, 4, Armbrust Bros.; hen 3, cl 4, pul 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, cl 3, pul 3, Chas. McClave; ck 1, Brish Bros. BUFF: Ck 5, O. E. Remsen; ck 1, 4, hens 1, 5, pul 3, 4, Richard Edgar; ck 3, hen 3, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, J. L. Koons; hen 4, pen 1, Otsele Farm; ck 2, hen 2, cl 3, S. A. Howland; cks 4, 5, pul 5, R. Harrison. COLUMBIAN: Cks 1, 3, hens 4, 5, cl 2, pul 2, L. L. Bright; hens 1, 2, 3, cks 3, 4, pul 5, pens 1, 2, 3, Sunnybrook Farm; cks 2, 4, O. E. Remsen; ck 5, ck 5, pen 4, Eugene Sites; ck 1, S. E. Tiffany; pul 1, 3, 4, H. L. Brinser. JAVAS.—

**BLACK:** Pul 3, F. C. Sites; ck 1, hen 2, Armbrust Bros.; pul 4, J. C. Kriner; ck 2, hen 1, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Chas. McClave. **MOTTLED:** Cks 2, 3, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 3, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. **Rhode Island Reds.—SINGLE-COMBED:** Cks 1, 3, 5, hens 2, 3, 5, ckls 2, 4, 5, pul 2, 4, 5, pens 2, 3, 4, W. L. Fulmer; pen 5, Geo. S. Faucett; hen 1, ckls 1, 3, pul 1, 3, pen 1, Ellenwood Poultry Farm; cks 2, 4, hen 4, Frank Harbaugh. **ROSE-COMBED:** Hen 3, ckls 1, 4, pul 2, pen 1, Duncan McCullough; ck 3, R. J. Kalsley; ck 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; pul 1, 3, 5, W. Grupp; hens 1, 2, ckls 2, 3, 5, pul 4, pen 2, Ellenwood Poultry Farm; cks 1, 2, hens 4, 5, pen 3, Frank Harbaugh. **BUCKEYES:** Cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Rainbow Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 1, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hen 2, ck 1, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.

## ASIATICS

**Brahmas.—LIGHT:** Cks 1, 4, hens 2, 4, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, C. P. Nettleton; ck 2, hen 5, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 3, Armbrust Bros.; ck 5, ck 1, pul 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 1, Chas. McClave. **DARK:** Ck 3, hen 4, ckls 2, 3, pul 3, 4, A. Eckert; ck 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; pen 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; hen 2, ck 1, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, pul 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 5, pul 1, Chas. McClave. **Cochins.—BUFF:** Ck 3, hen 2, Norris G. Temple; ck 2, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 4, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 4, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm. **WHITE:** Hen 1, Norris G. Temple; hen 5, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 3, hen 2, 4, ck 1, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 3, pul 1, Orchard Poultry Farm. **PARTIDGE:** Cks 2, 3, hen 5, Norris G. Temple; pul 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 2, ck 1, pul 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 4, ck 1, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 5, hen 3, 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 1, pul 1, Chas. McClave; pul 4, E. H. Whitmer & Son. **BLACK:** Ck 4, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 5, hen 5, pul 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; cks 1, 2, hen 4, Armbrust Bros.; hen 1, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 2, ck 1, pul 1, Chas. McClave. **Langshans.—BLACK:** Ck 2, pul 1, 2, W. H. Cochran; ck 1, pul 3, 5, P. Blosser; hen 4, ck 1, J. T. Stephen; hens 1, 3, O. R. Hartle; ck 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; pul 4, pen 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 2, Norman Rice; ck 1, hen 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 5, Brish Bros.; ck 3, ck 1, pen 1, Frank Harbaugh; ck 2, Armbrust Bros. **WHITE:** Pul 1, 2, pen 1, Chas. Weigtman; pen 2, E. A. Bailey; ck 2, hen 1, pul 4, pen 3, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 2, ck 1, pul 5, Armbrust Bros.; ck 3, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; pul 3, Chas. McClave.

## MEDITERRANEAN

**Leghorns.—S. C. BROWN:** Hen 2, Barr & Kelm; ck 1, ckls 1, 2, H. M. Mayberry; ck 3, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; hens 1, 3, pul 1, 3, 4, Sophia & Lee Pichlynn; cks 2, 5, hen 5, ckls 4, 5, pul 5, Wm. R. Bowers; ck 1, pul 2, Fuhrman & Miller; pen 1, S. H. Harlackner; ck 4,

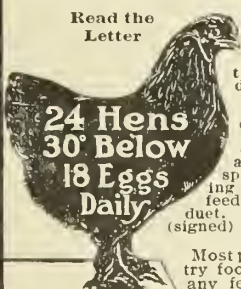
F. W. Wolfinger. **S. C. WHITE:** Cks 1, 2, hens 3, 4, Amos F. Davis; hen 5, C. B. Krogmann; hen 2, ck 1, 5, E. J. Eyler; pen 1, Rockhill Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 1, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 2, H. E. Bartholomew; ck 1, pul 5, L. S. Dayhoff; ck 3, E. C. Gluck; pul 3, 4, E. E. Althouse; ck 3, Jos. W. Wolfinger; ck 5, N. Oswald. **R. C. BROWN:** Ck 2, hen 1, ck 1, pul 2, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 3, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hens 2, 3, ck 1, pul 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 1, pul 1, Chas. McClave; hen 4, ck 1, 2, A. Yoder. **R. C. WHITE:** Hen 2, ckls 1, 2, pul 4, L. H. Perry; ck 1, 3, pen 1, W. A. Shafer; hen 5, pul 3, Otselle Farm; hen 4, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, Armbrust Bros.; hen 1, pul 1, 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, pul 5, Chas. McClave. **BUFF:** Ck 5, Wm. H. Edelen; cks 1, 4, hen 1, Wm. H. Hell; hen 2, ck 1, pul 1, 5, Wm. H. Schultz; hen 3, W. A. Shafer; cks 2, 3, pul 3, J. D. Koons; hen 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; cks 2, 3, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, pul 2, L. S. Dayhoff; hen 5, ck 1, pul 4, P. S. Hurt. **R. C. BUFF:** Ck 2, hens 1, 3, ck 1, pul 2, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 2, ck 1, pul 1, Chas. McClave. **BLACK:** Ck 5, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 4, ck 1, pul 4, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 3, hen 1, 2, ck 1, pul 1, 3, A. F. Noll; ck 4, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 5, Chas. McClave; ck 2, J. H. Mehring; cks 2, 5, pul 5, C. M. Myers. **DOMINIQUE:** Ck 1, hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, J. H. Mehring. **SILVER DUCKWING:** Ck 3, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 1, ck 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, ck 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. **Minorcas.—BLACK:** Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, ckls 1, 4, pul 1, 4, pen 1, O. E. Reusen; hen 2, pul 2, Billard & Midter; hen 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 5, cky 3, Chas. McClave; ck 3, hen 4, ckls 2, 5, pul 3, 5, Brish Bros.; ck 4, pen 2, Frank Harbaugh. **R. C. BLACK:** Ck 1, pen 2, W. A. Shafer; cks 1, 3, hens 1, 2, ckls 1, 2, pul 1, 3, pen 1, T. G. Samuel; hen 5, Kent Barney; pul 4, 5, W. H. Wolfinger; ck 4, Elbie & Greenhalgh; ck 5, hen 4, ck 1, 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, pul 2, Chas. McClave. **WHITE:** Cks 1, 2, hens 2, 3, pul 3, 5, Shinebrook & Spital; ck 3, hen 1, ck 1, 3, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, pul 4, Armbrust Bros.; hen 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 4, ck 1, pul 1, 2, E. P. Eyler. **R. C. WHITE:** Ck 1, hen 4, W. A. Shafer; ck 2, hens 1, 2, 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 1, pul 1, Otselle Farm. **Blue Andalusians.—Ck 2, hen 1, ckls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, pul 1, 4, 5, V. H. Council; hen 3, pen 2, W. A. Shafer; ck 4, A. J. Braun; ck 5, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hens 2, 5, pul 2, Chas. McClave; ck 3, hen 4, pul 3, Rainbow Poultry Farm. **ROSE-COMBED:** Hen 2, pul 2, W. A. Shafer; ck 2, John Skip. **Spanish.—WHITE-FACED:** Ck 2, R. S. Dittman; ck 4, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; cks 1, 3, hens 3, 4, J. C. Kriner; hen 1, ck 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. **Anconas.—Pen 3, W. A. Shafer; ck 4, ck 1, pul 2, pens 1, 2, Otselle Farm; hen 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 3, ck 1, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 1, pul 4, Frank W. Main; ck 1, pul 1, Chas. McClave; ck 2, hen 5, pul 5, W. K. Weightman.****

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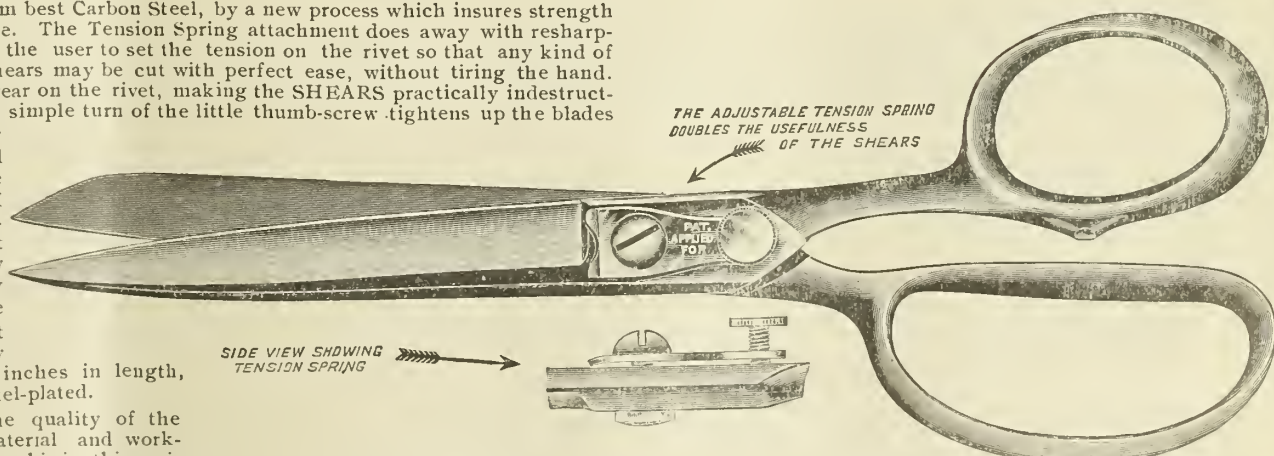
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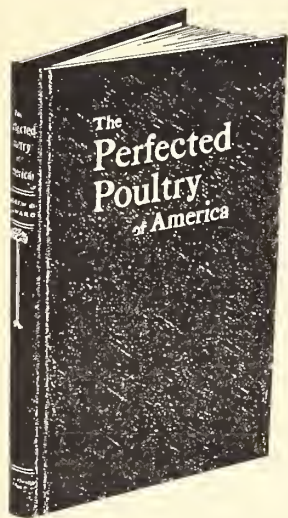
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## DUTCH

Hamburgs.—GOLDEN-SPANGLED: Ck 1, pul 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 2, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm. GOLDEN-PENCILED: Ck 1, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 4, hen 1, pul 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 4, Chas. McClave. WHITE: Ck 2, hen 2, Otselle Farm; ck 3, hen 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 3, pul 1, 2, Armbrust Bros.; hen 1, ckl 1, J. H. Mehrling. SILVER-SPANGLED: Ck 1, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, hen 1, pul 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 3, W. T. Williams; ck 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 4, hen 4, pul 1, Orchard Poultry Farm. SILVER-PENCILED: Ck 1, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; ck 2, Orchard Poultry Farm. BLACK: Ck 2, hen 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 3, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, ckl 1, pul 1, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hen 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 4, hen 1, Orchard Poultry Farm.

## ENGLISH

RED CAPS: Ck 2, hen 2, pen 1, W. A. Shaffer; ck 1, hen 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; hen 3, Chas. McClave. ORPINGTONS.—BUFF: Hen 4, ckl 1, 2, pul 2, pens 1, 2, Geo. S. Faucett; ck 1, Armbrust Bros.; hens 2, 3, ckl 4, pul 1, R. J. Knisely; hen 5, ckl 5, pul 3, 5, C. D. Gibbs; hen 1, ckl 3, pul 4, pen 3, Peter P. Doll. BLACK: Hens 1, 2, pul 5, Geo. S. Faucett; ckl 1, 2, pul 3, 4, Geo. L. Hoffman; ck 1, Chas. McClave; ck 3, pul 1, 2, British Bros. WHITE: Hens 1, 2, Norris G. Temple; pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 1, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 3, J. H. Mehrling. Dorkings.—WHITE: Ck 2, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, Armbrust Bros.; SILVER-GRAY: Ck 3, hen 1, Norris G. Temple; hen 2, ckl 2, pul 3, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 4, hen 2, pul 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, J. H. Mehrling. COLORED: Ck 1, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, hen 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.

## FRENCH

Houdans.—Pen 1, W. A. Shaffer; ck 2, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 4, Chas. McClave; hen 4, ckl 3, pul 1, 2, Jas. Abernathy; hen 1, ckl 2, pul 3, pen 2, J. C. Kriner. CRVESCOURS.—Ck 4, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, pul 4, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ckl 1, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 2, 3, pul 2, 3, Armbrust Bros. La Fleche.—Ck 3, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, ckl 2, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; hen 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; hen 1, S. G. Hoke & Sons.

## GAMES

BLACK-BREASTED RED: Ck 2, hen 3, pen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hens 2, 4, Eugene Sites; ck 3, hen 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. BROWN-RED: Ck 1, hen 2, ckl 2, 3, pul 2, 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. RED PYLE: Hens 2, 4, pul 1, F. X. Klenzle; ck 1, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, hen 5, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 3, hen 1, Orchard Poultry Farm. WHITE: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, ckl 2, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, M. B. Warner; ck 3, Chas. McClave. BIRCHEN: Ckl 1, pul 1, F. X. Klenzle; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 3, 4, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 3, Orchard Poultry Farm. GOLDEN DUCKWING: Ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, F. X. Klenzle; ck 3, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 2, ckl 2, 3, pul 2, 3, Armbrust Bros. SILVER DUCKWING: Hen 2, F. X. Klenzle; cks 1, 3, hen 1, A. J. Braun; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Armbrust Bros. BLACK-BREASTED RED MALAY: Ck 2, hen 2, H. B. Swarner; ck 1, hen 1, ckl 4, pul 4, Armbrust Bros.; ckl 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehrling. BLACK: Ck 4, hen 2, Otselle Farm; cks 2, 3, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hens 1, 4, ckl 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, Armbrust Bros. CORNISH INDIAN: Ckl 5, M. H. Middlekauf; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 3, 4, pen 1, N. J. Young; cks 1, 4, hens 1, 5, J. N. Stauffer; ck 3, J. M. Dowling.

ing; pul 5, pen 2, A. G. Heuneberger; pen 4, J. C. Kriner; ckl 2, 4, pul 2, H. B. Swarner; hen 2, Russel Young, hen 4, Harry Young, ckl 3, pul 1, Homer C. Goove; pen 3, Henry J. Hunt. PIT: Ck 5, W. A. Shaffer; cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, E. I. Spahr; ck 4, hen 3, Wm. B. Schleigh; ck 3, Otselle Farm. WHITE INDIAN: Ck 1, hen 1, 2, pen 1, H. B. Swarner; ck 3, hen 5, Armbrust Bros.; ckl 2, pul 1, J. Eberly; ck 2, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ckl 3, pul 2, J. H. Mehrling; hen 3, ckl 1, pul 3, pen 2, Henry J. Hunt. BLACK SUMATRA: Ckl 3, pul 2, J. C. Kriner; ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 2, Chas. McClave; hens 1, 3, ckl 2, 4, pul 3, 4, N. B. Warner.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Silksies.—Ck 2, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 5, hen 3, pen 1, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner; ck 4, hen 4, Eugene Sites; ck 3, hen 5, ckl 2, pul 1, Chas. McClave; ckl 1, 3, pul 2, 3, Otselle Farm. Sultans.—Ck 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner. Frizzles.—Hen 1, W. A. Shaffer; hen 4, Myrtle Poultry Farm; hen 2, J. C. Kriner; hen 4, Myrtle Poultry Farm; Armbrust Bros. Bumpless.—Ckl 1, W. A. Shaffer; hen 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 1, hen 4, ckl 2, pul 2, J. C. Kriner; hen 3, Chas. McClave; hen 1, pul 1, Otselle Farm. Combless.—Ckl pul, Sam. E. Johnson. Lakenvelders.—Ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Mrs. R. J. Farrer.

## BANTAMS

Gamss.—BLACK-BREASTED RED: Ck 2, pul 4, Otselle Farm; ckl 3, pul 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 4, hen 3, pen 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hens 4, 5, C. M. Defandorf; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, 5, Finch & Thornton; ck 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; pen 3, S. G. Hoke & Son; pen 1, G. A. Van Brunt; ck 5, hen 2, pul 2, W. R. Bowers. WHITE: Hen 1, David Dunn; ck 4, hen 5, ckl 4, pul 1, pen 1, Otselle Farm; pul 2, J. C. Kriner; ckl 3, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 2, hen 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 3, Finch & Thornton; ck 5, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 3, hen 3, S. G. Hoke & Son. BROWN-RED: Ck 2, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 4, hen 5, ckl 2, pul 2, pen 2, J. C. Kriner; ckl 3, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, pul 1, Finch & Thornton; ck 3, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; pen 1, F. G. Hoke & Son. BLACK: Hen 5, pul 4, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, J. C. Kriner; ck 2, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 4, hen 4, F. G. Hoke & Son; ck 3, hen 2, pul 3, J. H. Mehrling. GOLDEN DUCKWING: Ck 5, hen 5, ckl 5, pul 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 3, hen 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 2, hen 3, ckl 3, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Finch & Thornton; hen 4, ckl 4, pul 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 4, F. G. Hoke & Son. CORNISH INDIAN: Ck 1, hens 1, 2, 3, ckl 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 2, 3, J. H. Mehrling. SILVER DUCKWING: Ck 3, hens, 1, 2, ckl 3, 4, pul 2, 4, David Dunn; ck 2, hen 5, ckl 2, Otselle Farm; ck 5, hen 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 3, ckl 5, Armbrust Bros.; ckl 1, pul 1, 3, Finch & Thornton; ck 4, pul 5, Orchard Poultry Farm. BLACK-RED MALAY: Ck 1, hen 1, Armbrust Bros.; ckl 3, pul 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, ckl 1, 2, 4, pul 1, 3, 4, J. H. Mehrling; hen 2, 3, Otselle Farm. BIRCHEN: Ck 3, hen 3, ckl 3, pul 3, Mrs. R. G. Farrer; ck 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, hen 1, 5, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Finch & Thornton; cks 2, 4, hens, 2, 4, ckl 4, 5, pul 4, 5, Chas. Kahle. RED PYLE: Hens 5, ckl 4, Otselle Farm; ck 4, hen 3, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 3, pen 2, J. C. Kriner; cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, Finch & Thornton; ck 5, hen 4, pul 3, 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 3, pen 1, S. G. Hoke & Son. GOLDEN SEBRIGHT: Ck 1, ckl 2, pul 3, Otselle Farm; ck 2, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 3, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 2, M. J. Daniels; hen 2, M. B. Bickel; hen 3, I. S. Miller; ck 3, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. SILVER SEBRIGHT: Ck 3, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 5, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 3, M. J. Daniels; ck 5, hen 3, M. B. Bickel; ck 4, hen 2, ckl 3, pul 2, I. S. Miller; ckl 1, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, F. W. Mann. Booted.—WHITE: Ck 1, ckl 3, Otselle Farm; cks 4, 5, hens, 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 2, hens 1, 5, Eugene Sites; ck 3, hen 4, ckl 2, 4, pul 1, Armbrust Bros. BLACK: Pul 1, J. C. Kriner. WHITE-WHISKERED: Ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner. ROSE-COMBED BLACK: Hens 1, 3, ckl 2, T. G. Samuels; ck 3, pen 1, Otselle Farm; cks 2, 5, ckl 1, 4, pul 3, C. M. Diffenderfer; hen 4, I. S. Miller; ck 1, hen 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ckl 3, pul 2, 4, Chas. A. Kahle; ck 4, hen 5, ckl 5, pul 1, Chas. McClave; pul 5, Chas. E. Long. FRIZZLE: Hen 1, pul 1, J. C. Kriner. ROSE-COMBED WHITE: Ck 4, hen 3, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 1, hen 1, 2, ckl 4, pul 1, C. M. Diffenderfer; ck 5, ckl 5, pul 5, I. S. Miller; ck 3, hen 5, ckl 3, Armbrust Bros.; hen 4, pul 2, 3, E. H. Whitmer & Son; ck 2, ckl 1, pul 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 2, J. H. Mehrling. BUFF COCHIN: Hen 4, ckl 1, pen 1, Otselle Farm; pul 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, C. M. Diffenderfer; hen 3, ckl 3, pul 1, M. B. Bickel; ck 4, I. S. Miller; ck 2, pul 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 3, pul 4, C. H. Witmer & Son; ck 5, hen 5, pul 3, Wm. Fillman; pul 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ckl 4, F. G. Hoke & Son. WHITE COCHIN: Ck 4, T. G. Samuel; ck 5, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 3, Otselle Farm; ck 2, pul 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, pen 1, John C. Kriner; hen 3, 5, White Cochins Bantam Yards; hen 4, M. B. Bickel; cks 1, 3, hens 1, 2, ckl 3, pul 3, E. H. Witmer & Son; pen 2, Otselle Farm. PARTRIDGE COCHIN: Ck 4, pen 3, Otselle Farm; ckl 2, pul 3, pen 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 1, J. C. Kriner; cks 1, 2, hens 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, C. M. Diffenderfer; ck 3, hen 4, Armbrust Bros.; pen 1, Otselle Farm. BLACK COCHIN: Pul 4, Mummert Bros.; hen 4, ckl 2, pul 2, pen 2, Otselle Farm; ck 2, pen 1, J. C. Kriner; hen 5, C. M. Diffenderfer; ckl 5, pul 5, W. J. Daniels; ckl 3, pul 1, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 3, hen 3, ckl 4, pul 3, E. H. Witmer & Son;

hen 1, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 2, ckl 1, Chas. McClave; ck 4, Wm. R. Bowers. **BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE:** Ck 4, hen 4, ckl 1, pul 2, 3, Richard Edgar; ck 2, hen 5, ckl 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 2, W. J. Daniels; ckl 3, pul 4, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 3, hens 1, 3, cks 2, 5, pul 1, 5, Orchard Poultry Farm. **GRAY JAPANESE:** Ck 1, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr. **WHITE JAPANESE:** Pen 1, Otselle Farm; ckl 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; hen 4, pul 3, pen 2, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hens 1, 2, pul 1, 4, C. M. Diffenderfer; ck 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 5, hen 3, pul 2, E. H. Witmer & Son; cks 3, 4, hen 5, Orchard Poultry Farm; ckl 2, J. H. Sell, Jr. **BLACK JAPANESE:** Ck 4, hen 5, Otselle Farm; ck 3, ckl 2, pul 3, J. C. Kriner; ck 2, hens 1, 2, pul 1, C. M. Diffenderfer; pul 4, W. J. Daniels; pul 5, Richard Edgar; ck 1, hens 3, 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; ck 5, ckl 1, pul 2, J. H. Mehrling. **BEARDED WHITE POLISH:** Ck 3, hen 5, ckl 1, pul 1, 3, R. Edgar; hen 4, Otselle Farm; ck 5, A. J. Braun, Jr.; cks 1, 2, hens 1, 3, ckl 2, C. M. Diffenderfer; hen 2, M. B. Bickel; ckl 1, ckl 3, pul 4, Armbrust Bros.; pul 2, J. H. Sell, Jr. **BUFF-LACED POLISH:** Pul 2, R. Edgar; ck 2, hen 2, Armbrust Bros.; ck 1, hen 1, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 1, 3, J. H. Mehrling. **WHITE POLISH:** Ck 2, hen 1, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 1, ckl 1, Armbrust Bros. **LIGHT BRAHMA:** Pen 1, J. S. Fry; ck 5, hen 3, Otselle Farm; ck 4, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 5, pul 4, pen 2, J. C. Kriner; ckl 2, pul 3, Armbrust Bros.; cks 1, 3, hens 4, 5, ckl 4, pul 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; ckl 1, pul 1, J. H. Mehrling; ckl 3, Chas. E. Long; hen 2, F. G. Heke & Son. **DARK BRAHMA:** Ckl 2, pul 1, pen 1, Otselle Farm; ck 4, hen 2, A. J. Braun, Jr.; ck 5, Myrtle Poultry Farm; ckl 3, pul 4, J. C. Kriner; ck 1, hen 3, pul 3, M. B. Bickel; ck 3, hen 1, ckl 4, pul 5, Armbrust Bros.; ck 2, hen 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; pul 2, J. H. Mehrling. **BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH:** Ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner. **BEARDED SILVER POLISH:** Ck 1, hen 1, J. C. Kriner.

## TURKEYS

**SLATE:** Tom 2, hen 2, W. A. Shaffer; tom 1, hen 1, Chas. McClave. **WHITE:** Tom 3, hen 2, Eugene Sites; toms 1, 2, hens 1, 3, young toms 2, 3, young hens 1, 3, L. S. Dayhoff; young toms 1, young hen 2, Chas. McClave. **BUFF:** Hen 1, W. A. Shaffer. **BRONZE:** Tom 1, hen 1, young tom 1, young hen 2, F. G. Zimmerman; young tom 2, young hen 1, Chas. McClave. **BLACK:** Tom 2, hen 2, W. A. Shaffer; tom 1, hen 1, young tom 1, young hen 1, Chas. McClave. **Narragansett:** Hen 3, W. A. Shaffer; toms 1, 2, hens 1, 2, young toms 1, 2, young hens 1, 2, Chas. McClave. **A. O. V.:** Toms 1, 2, Mrs. R. J. Farrer.

## GEESSE

**Toulouse.**—Ganders 1, 2, goose 1, Mrs. R. J. Farrer; gander 3, goose 4, Evelyn Heights Farm; gander 5, goose 3, young gander 2, young goose 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; gander 4, goose 2, young gander 1, young goose 1, Chas. McClave. **Embsden.**—Gander 2, goose 3, W. A. Shaffer; gander 1, goose 1, young gander 2, young goose 2, Eugene Sites; gander 3, goose 2, young gander 1, young goose 1, Chas. McClave; young gander 3, young goose 3, Henry J. Hunt. **African.**—Young gander 2, young gander 2, young goose 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; gander 1, goose 1, young gander 1, young goose 1, Chas. McClave. **Brown China.**—Gander 4, goose 4, Otselle Farm; gander 2, goose 3, W. T. Williams; gander 1, goose 1, young gander 1, young goose 1, Orchard Poultry Farm; gander 3, goose 2, young gander 2, young goose 2, Chas. McClave. **White China.**—Gander 3, goose 3, W. A. Shaffer; gander 2, goose 2, young gander 1, young goose 1, Orchard Poultry Farm; gander 1, goose 1, young gander 2, young goose 2, Chas. McClave. **Egyptian.**—Gander 2, goose 2, Otselle Farm; gander 1, goose 1, young ganders 1, 2, young geese 1, 2, A. J. Brann, Jr. **Canadian or Wild.**—Gander 2, goose 1, Otselle Farm; gander 1, goose 2, young gander 1, young goose 1, Chas. McClave. **Sebastopol.**—Gander 1, goose 1, young gander 1, young goose 1, Otselle Farm.

## DUCKS

**Pekin.**—Duck 4, young duck 5, Mentzer Duck Farm; drakes 2, 4, young drakes 2, 4, young ducks 2, 3, pen 2, T. G. Samuels; drake 5, ducks 2, 5, Evelyn Heights Farm; young duck 4, Eugene Sites; drakes 1, 3, ducks 1, 3, young drakes 1, 3, young duck 1, pen 1, L. S. Dayhoff. **Sylesbury.**—Young duck 1, young duck 2, W. A. Shaffer; drake 2, duck 2, young duck 2, young duck 1, Otselle Farm; drake 3, duck 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; drake 1, duck 1, Chas. McClave. **Cayuga.**—Drake 1, duck 1, young duck 1, young duck 1, Otselle Farm; drake 3, Eugene Sites; drake 2, duck 2, Orchard Poultry Farm. **Rouen.**—Drake 2, duck 1, Otselle Farm; young duck 1, young duck 2, Myrtle Poultry Farm; drake 3, duck 3, young drake 3, young duck 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; drake 1, duck 2, young duck 2, young duck 1, Chas. McClave. **Indian Runner.**—Drake 5, duck 5, Mrs. R. J. Farrer; drake 4, duck 4, young duck 5, young duck 5, Otselle Farm; drake 1, duck 3, young duck 3, young duck 3, Myrtle Poultry Farm; drake 2, ducks 1, 2, young ducks 1, 2, young ducks 1, 2, pen 1, Eugene Sites; drake 3, Orchard Poultry Farm; young duck 4, young duck 4, Chas. McClave. **Colored Muscovy.**—Drake 4, duck 1, W. A. Shaffer; drake 1, duck 3, young drake 3, young duck 4, Otselle Farm; drake 3, duck 4, young duck 1, young ducks 1, 2, Orchard Poultry Farm; drake 2, duck 2, young duck 2, young duck 3, Chas. McClave. **White Muscovy.**—Drake 4, duck 2, W. A. Shaffer; drake 2, duck 3, young duck 1, young duck 2, Otselle Farm; drake 6, duck 4, Orchard Poultry Farm; drake 1, duck 1, young duck 2, young duck 1, Chas. McClave. **Blue Swedish.**—Drake 5, duck 3, young drake 1, young duck 2, Otselle Farm; drakes 3, 4, ducks 2, 4, young duck 1, pen 1, Eugene Sites; drake 2, duck 5, Orchard Poultry



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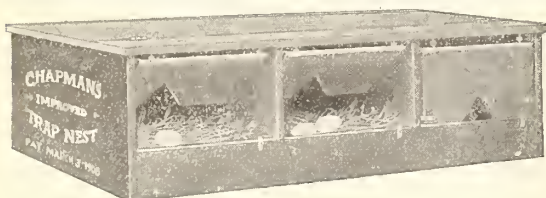
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A poultry exhibition of three thousand birds, and competition the very hottest. The first, second, and third prize cock. First, second, and third prize hen. First, second, and third prize cockerel. First, second, and third prize pullet. First and second prize pen, was

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What better proof can I offer you as to the excellent quality of our birds this season than the above record? You remember the fact that our White Rocks have won the leading prizes for years past at CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NASHVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, HAGERSTOWN, NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, BUFFALO, DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, LOUISVILLE, ATLANTA, CHARLESTON, THE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, PAN-AMERICAN, and JAMESTOWN, CRYSTAL PALACE, and DAIRY SHOWS, ENGLAND, ETC. Their claim to "The Best in the World" is well founded. I have TEN THOUSAND BIRDS to sell. Selected Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds and Utility Flocks of any size. Send two Dimes for 56 Page Catalog, the most instructive and elaborate Poultry Catalog ever issued. We sell you stock for less money and give you better value for your money than any one else. Write me.

U. R. FISHEL, Box F, Hope, Ind.



## Good Ventilation

E. L. C. MORSE



THE question of curtain-front houses is being discussed again with much earnestness. I have had some experience in that line myself. For some five years I experimented with various types of houses and finally settled on one type which I will describe later.

I have no doubt that in the warmer parts of the United States the curtain-front is a great blessing to those poultrymen who never before appreciated the utility, if not the absolute necessity, of some means of conveying a good supply of fresh air to hens shut up in a house. The importance of oxygen can hardly be exaggerated, and those of the brethren who cannot find any better method, might profitably adopt the curtain-front—merely as a ventilator. But, there is another important feature connected with the life and growth of living organisms—and that is sunlight. No animal can thrive without sunlight—direct rays of the sun. This is no place to discuss the physiological influence of sunlight, but it is a fact on which all scientific men agree, that sunlight is a blessing, if not an absolute necessity to hens confined in winter. The great objection to the curtain-front house is that while admitting oxygen, it excludes sunlight. It is good enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Is it not possible to combine both sunlight and ventilation? It most certainly is. I think my house solved that question. At any rate for five years I never had a sick bird, a frosty wall, or a damp house—and I did not use a curtain front.

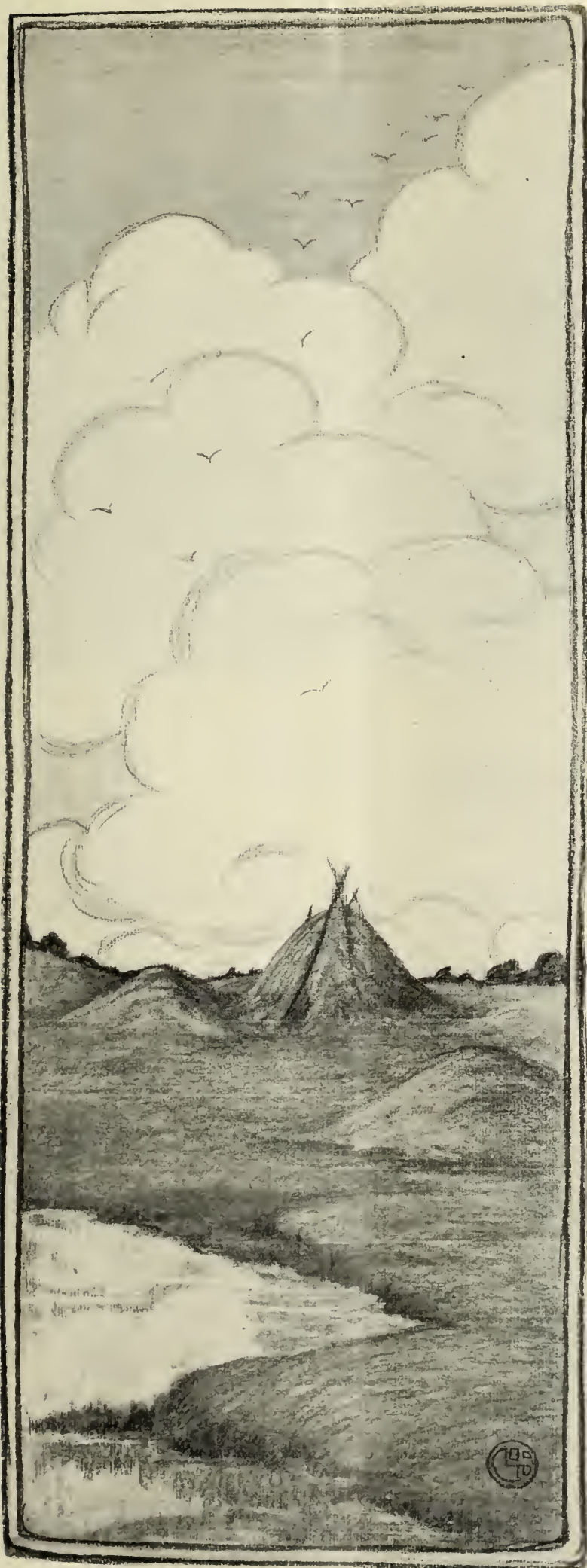
The combination whereby I secured both sunlight and ventilation was a very simple affair—merely the application of ordinary commonsense to a hen-house. In the first place, I had big, wide, glass windows that allowed the sun to sweep the entire floor and even the roosting poles. Sunlight, it is hardly necessary to say, is the best germ destroyer known to science. The direct rays of the sun bathed the whole place as long as the sun shone every day. The hens revelled in it, grew apace, and were exempt from the many ills of chickens that have not the blessing of that great invigorator. In the second place, I had openings under the eaves about twelve inches wide, running the length of the house, which was about fifty feet long, and these openings were covered with burlap. The lid, as it were, swung out and kept off the rain, sleet, and snow; preventing the burlap from freezing, and thus defeating its purpose—which was simply to admit oxygen for hens to breathe. At about a foot from the floor there was a similar opening, running the entire length of the house, similarly protected and covered for ventilation, pure and simple. In the late spring, summer, and early fall the windows (glass) were taken out entirely, and the ventilators closed, as being needless. The house was similar to that described in the report of the Maine Experiment Station: Double flooring, raised above the ground, provided with covered roosting place for the chickens in very cold winter weather. It

differed from the Maine house in that it had an abundance of sunlight and a variable supply of ventilation, according to the exigencies of the weather. In speaking of the exigencies of the weather, I would remind the reader that the house of which I am speaking was situated in the suburbs of Chicago where it occasionally gets pretty cold. I have not at hand any records of the Signal Service Bureau as to temperature, but I distinctly remember that, I think it was in 1905, we had forty-eight hours of weather in which the glass stood at twenty-four degrees below zero.

Now, with all due deference to the brethren on the other side, no curtain-house is a fit house for fowls when the thermometer is twenty-four degrees below zero. In fact, it is an arrant humbug. A cock or a hen, a cockerel or a pullet will freeze their wattles and combs in such a temperature in a very short time. A large piece of thin cotton cloth affords no protection against such arctic weather, when it is stretched across a wide opening in a hen-house, assuming, of course, that there is no artificial heat provided on the other side of the curtain. A house that cannot afford protection in the very coldest days of winter is a fraud, even if it works excellently for 300 days out of the 365. The contention that cold does chickens no harm is absolutely untenable. A Minorca, a Leghorn, or an Andalusian hen, cockerel or cock, will nip comb and wattles in zero weather in a very few minutes. It is true that nipping combs does not kill the birds. I used to see a farmer who let his chickens roost outdoors all winter, and the most of them came out alive in the spring, without wattles and comb. But it is hardly necessary to point out that such treatment is neither humane nor profitable, even if it didn't kill the birds.

The ordinary curtain-front house, and by that I mean a house that has a piece of thin cotton cloth stretched across the large opening in front of the house, without large windows, does very well for a winter in a mild climate; but it will not do in such a climate as we have in northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

In a country like ours, where we have the glass standing at ninety-five in the shade in summer, and twenty-five below in the winter, almost every year, a range of 120 degrees, a suitable hen-house must meet these exigencies—or it is a failure, unless one is prepared to keep birds without combs and wattles. In midsummer it is best to leave doors and windows all wide open, and even then, the birds suffer. As fall approaches the doors should be shut and the windows left open for ventilation. As the nights get cooler the windows may be partially closed, reserving enough for ventilation. Along in December a curtain front works excellently so far as ventilation is concerned; but it has the supreme disadvantage of shutting off the direct rays of sunlight. But as January and February come along, the curtain front admits too much air. At that time of the year every bit of sunlight is precious. The pure and simple curtain-front house excludes this great blessing.



# Thanksgiving



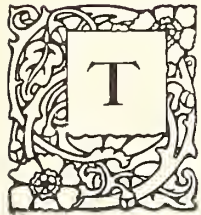
**O**NCE again we are thankful for the privilege of this season's fullness. ♣

The fields have yielded their bounteous supply of life-giving substance, and an atmosphere of thankfulness pervades all of our surroundings. Each and every one of us has something to be thankful for, and it is our bounden duty to Him from whom all good things come to acknowledge and be happy for that which has fallen to our share. ♣ To each and every one of our friends **THE FEATHER** is pleased to announce thankfulness for the generous prosperity that has fallen to our lot. We do feel grateful for the success that has crowned our efforts, and are more than pleased with the results of our labors. ♣ Therefore, let us all join in this festival and be glad, and happy, and grateful for the blessings we have, and for the comforts of life which surround us on every side.



## America's Great Bird

By MICHAEL K. BOYER



HERE is not much to turkey history. It was in the times of Henry VIII that England became acquainted with this fowl, it being sent from this country by William Strickland, Sebastian Cabot's lieutenant. The first turkey seen in France was served up at

the wedding feast of Charles II, in the year 1564.

History tells us that it was about 1585 when the turkey began to form an article in the English Christmas feasts. Since 1864 turkeys have been the nucleus for wedding feasts and Thanksgiving dinners.

Just how the name originated is seems difficult to tell. The identity of the bird seems in some way confused with the guinea fowl, which is claimed a native of Turkey, but the resemblance between the guinea and the turkey is so at variance that one can scarcely understand just why that confusion.

Notwithstanding that America claims the ownership of the turkey, it remained for England to adopt the fashion of eating turkey on Christmas Day. But it was not long afterwards that this country copied the style. For this move the South deserves the credit. The story goes as follows:

In the early settlement of Virginia, the colonists ran low in their supply of provisions. Not only were their stores nearly gone, but the Indians were becoming ugly, refusing to furnish corn, and also making it dangerous for the whites to search for game.

Matters were becoming dangerous and it became a question of either taking great risks of hunting for food, or starving to death. So the

day before Christmas a party of the young men settlers determined to make a break and secure meat of some kind, for meat had not been tasted by any of them for several weeks.

After traveling some distance from the camp, they happened across a trap set by the Indians for the capture of turkeys, and were rewarded in finding thirty fine birds contained therein. These were quickly killed and the happy party carefully wended their way home laden with the spoils.

This incident established the Christmas bird, for the settlement resolved that so long as they lived turkey should be the principal feature of their Christmas dinners, and the custom has never lost its hold on the American people.

As a Thanksgiving bird, the turkey dates its introduction back to the time when Governor Bradford, in Massachusetts, proclaimed a day

of thanksgiving—prayer and rejoicing—for the early settlers of New England. But he did not tell them what they should eat. Wild turkeys being plentiful in the woods, the settlers reasoned that nothing could be more savory, or add a greater festival air to the dinner than a plump turkey. The idea was adopted, and the custom prevails to this day.

Turkeys in their wild state travel in flocks or herds. Some of these flocks will number as many as 500. They are most numerous in the great swamps of this country, being found in large numbers in the Southern States. These swamps, however, are used more for roosting in at night, for as soon as there is break of day, they roam out to the dry woods in search of berries and acorns. While in the swamps at night they perch on trees, traveling from bough to bough until they reach greater heights. This gives them a position of safety. The turkey is a very awkward bird on the wing, being practically no flyers, but it is remarkable with what swiftness they can run. In the early spring these turkeys assume so much fat that they are easily overtaken by horsemen.

Forty or more years ago, Bement, then one of the leading poultry authorities, said that the turkey was entirely unknown before the discovery of America by Fernandez and that it was a bird indigenous to this country—a real North American. The turkey is one of those fowls that may be found in both a wild and a domesticated state, but how long it will remain so is a question, for as civilization and improvements advance, the wild race no doubt will meet with the same fate as has the Indian and the buffalo.

Buffen claims that as the turkey was unknown before the discovery of America, it has no name



TURKEYS ON FREE RANGE

in the ancient language. It is called "paven delas Indias" by the Spaniards, the meaning of which is "the peacock of the Indias," no doubt on account of the similarity of its tail with that of the peacock.

In testimony of the wild turkey, Audobon observed: "The great size and beauty of the wild bird, its value as a delicate and highly prized article of food; and the circumstance of its being the origin of the domestic race, render it one of the most interesting birds indigenous to the United States of America. The flesh has an excellent flavor, being more delicate, juicy, and highly-prized than that of the domestic turkey. The Indians valued it so highly that they called it the "white man's dish."

There is very little doubt that the turkey will ever be supplanted by any other meat for the Christmas board. There was a time when deer held a good position at the holiday feasts, but venison would no more be thought of now than would beef or pork. Each year the numbers of chickens, ducks, and geese slaughtered for the festival table is increasing but the fact remains that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the fowls eaten at Christmas dinners really are turkeys. Germany prefers the goose, and there are a great many people in this country who would rather have the rich meat of a duck or goose, or even a chicken, than the dry meat of a turkey. The only thing that handicaps the goose from becoming the "bird of grace" is the undue scarcity of meat on the generous framework.

The wild breeds of turkeys are known as the North American, the Mexican, and the Honduras. The domesticated breeds are the Bronze, White Holland, Narrangansett, Buff, Black and Slate.

Notwithstanding the heavy demand each year for turkeys, their production has never reached the scale enjoyed by either ducks or geese. The prime reason for this, no doubt, is the fact that there is considerable loss in raising them.

In the wild state the turkey lives on worms, insects, berries, seeds and grass, and enjoys an unlimited range. To be successful with them in a domesticated condition it is necessary to follow their bill of fare and to give them freedom.

The critical period in the life of the young bird is the first six weeks of its life. After that

all danger is practically over, and they become very rugged. With this fine condition of health, there also is beauty. Picture the great big gobbler, with its bluish-reddish head, and strong, fan-like tail, and wings that make the earth rattle! And then the quiet, modest hen, not near so pretty as her lord, but beautiful for the peaceful way in which she goes about.

There is no question about the fact that much loss in turkey culture is due to inbreeding. On this subject an English writer says that the beginner starts with a pen of old birds, and thinks he will get some young ones of a choice strain. Thus cockerels are mated with pullets, and the resulting progeny die off like flies on a piece of fly-paper. Now, if instead a two-year-old cock had been used with the pullets, or vice versa, the resultant chicks would have come ever so much stronger.

Age does not improve the breeding qualities of turkeys. In this they are not like geese. So turkey breeding should go on the alternate prin-

ciple—the cockerel be changed one year, the two hen birds being gradually replaced until it is time for the old cock bird to make way for a cockerel.

Another cause of failure to raise the young is polluted soil. It is claimed that turkeys quickly stain land, and seldom can be reared on the same land more than two years in succession, especially if it be of a clayey or a retentive character. On dry, sandy soils, taints will wash out more readily, but the young birds must be protected from the east and the strong southwest winds—it is these that kill in the earlier stages.

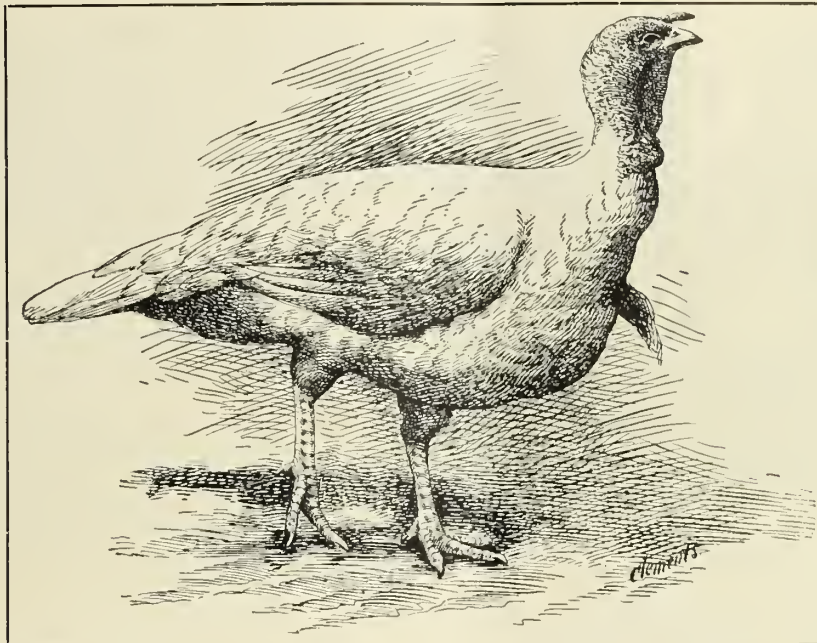
Another cause of a failure is due to the rapidity with which feathers are grown. A young chicken retains its down for several weeks until its body is well grown, but a young turkey begins at once to put out large feathers on its wings and tail. This great growth saps the vitality of the body and leaves it an easy prey to weakness and disease.

In the dry regions of western Kansas and Nebraska, turkeys are hatched and reared on quite a large scale during the months of April and May, but farther east, where the dews are heavy in the spring, it is seldom that turkeys are hatched before June, but even these late hatches with good care mature for market by the first of December.

As a rule, the early spring weather is too chilly for favorable growth of poults, they getting a severe setback, if they get through at all. But those later hatched, if kept free from vermin, grow right along from the time they are born. The warmer weather and late dampness make them hearty eaters and foragers before they are two weeks of age.

As already stated, the disposition of the hen turkey is more gentle and mild than that of the male. When leading her young out to gather food, she is of very little protection against the attacks of any rapacious animal that may approach them. She rather warns them to shift for themselves than prepare to defend them.

But often on these expeditions the gobbler accompanies the hen and her young, and in that case he becomes a gallant defender. He will not only drive off all enemies during the day time, but at night he will hover over them, and



WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY



BRONZE TURKEYS



TURKEYS IN CORN

should she again start in laying, he will take exclusive charge of the young. He becomes a proud and loving father. An incident is related where the mother hen flew up into a tree at dusk, where the gobbler had already perched, but the young ones were unable to follow suit. The mother seemed indifferent to the cry of the young, but the kind old father came to the rescue. He flew down and hovered them safely through the night.

Turkey feathers form no small item of income, but they must be carefully sorted when marketed. The pointers—quills from the third joint or tip end of the wing—should be kept separate. So should all the tail and wing feathers. Tie each kind in bundles by itself, and press the bundles in the boxes tightly. See that all feathers are clean, sound and dry-picked. The wing quills which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the wing next the body, are more valuable than the pointers, and should be kept separate from them. The short tail and wing quills, if saved, should be kept separate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them.

Feather prices in the New York market run about as follows: Prime tail quills, from 25 to 30 cents per pound; mixed tail and wing quills, about 20 cents per pound; mixed wing, tail and pointer quills, about 12 to 15 cents per pound; short tail and wing quills, about 7 to 8 cents per pound; pointers, about 4 cents per pound. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and tare on the boxes, also the name of the shipper, and ship as "turkey quills."

The turkey has been very little improved by domestication. It is a question whether taming and breeding has not been a more or less detriment to the species. As for beauty, the wild bird, so resplendent with black plumage, shaded with rich bronze, and illuminated with a lustrous finish of burnished copper, is not matched by the domesticated tom, and as for vigor and vitality, the wild species are far ahead.

The native wild turkey is still found in different parts of North America, the finest specimens being found in the far West, and also in some portions of Canada while they are yet occasionally met with in some of the Middle States; but there they are comparatively small, both in size and number. The average size of the wild turkey in general is considerably smaller than the domesticated varieties, but, as already mentioned, their plumage is more brilliant, the color being made up of black, green, bay, and brown, which together forms a sort of metallic-bronze hue.

No domestic fowl is more easily degenerated by inbreeding than the turkey. The wild turkey is smaller than the domestic variety, taking the Bronze for comparison, which shows that the latter has been bred for size instead of vigor. The turkey is not the only breed of fowls that has been ruined by attempting to increase the size. Medium-sized birds, as a rule, are more active and easier to raise than the larger varieties, while the market demand is more in favor of the former.

Probably the greatest mistake made in raising turkeys is in not using sufficient care in securing new blood. Now, here comes a matter that is worthy of consideration. The writer is opposed to cross-breeding, believing that fowls in their purity are more valuable from a utility standpoint, inasmuch as our present-day fanciers are not sacrificing the stamina of the breeds to produce foolish fads. But with the turkey breeders there seems to be a difference of opinion. From the experiences of a number it would seem that it will not do to infuse new blood by procuring males of the same variety from other sources, as there are but few breeders of the pure breeds, and they buy from each other to such an extent as to make all the flocks in the United States practically of one family. It has become a question whether it would not be advisable in changing males to change the breeds. That is, say cross the Bronze hens with Narragansett or White Holland males, and then go back to the Bronze. It matters not what the breed may be, so long as the male is of a different breed from the females. The majority of deaths of poults is due to inbreeding causing a lack of vigor.

In order to ascertain the cost of raising turkeys a number of experiments have been made in the past years, and reports have varied very much, so that little has been accomplished toward determining accurately the cost of rearing turkeys to various stages of maturity. Fed grain that must be purchased there is considerable cost in their growing, but when reared on free range their food is practically nothing.

Several years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station made some experiments, practically purchasing all the food. Supposing that it takes seven pounds of grain at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to make a pound of gain, then each twenty-pound tom would cost about \$2, and each ten-pound hen, \$1, without allowing for interest on the investment, losses, labor, or necessary profits.

At the time of the experiment turkeys sold

for 22 cents per pound, live weight, in Rhode Island. A twenty-pound tom at that rate brings \$4.40, and a ten-pound hen \$2.20. These prices are for market stock which has received no particular attention in breeding. The prices of \$5 and \$3 paid for ordinary breeding stock in the fall are, therefore, probably reasonable. The care and attention necessary in the rearing and selection of high-class breeding stock of any variety increases its value, and the \$10 and \$6 asked by breeders for the tom and hen, respectively, seem also reasonable. If but \$1.50 be added as the price of maintenance and thirty-three per cent. to cover losses, a common tom about to begin his third season would have cost as follows:

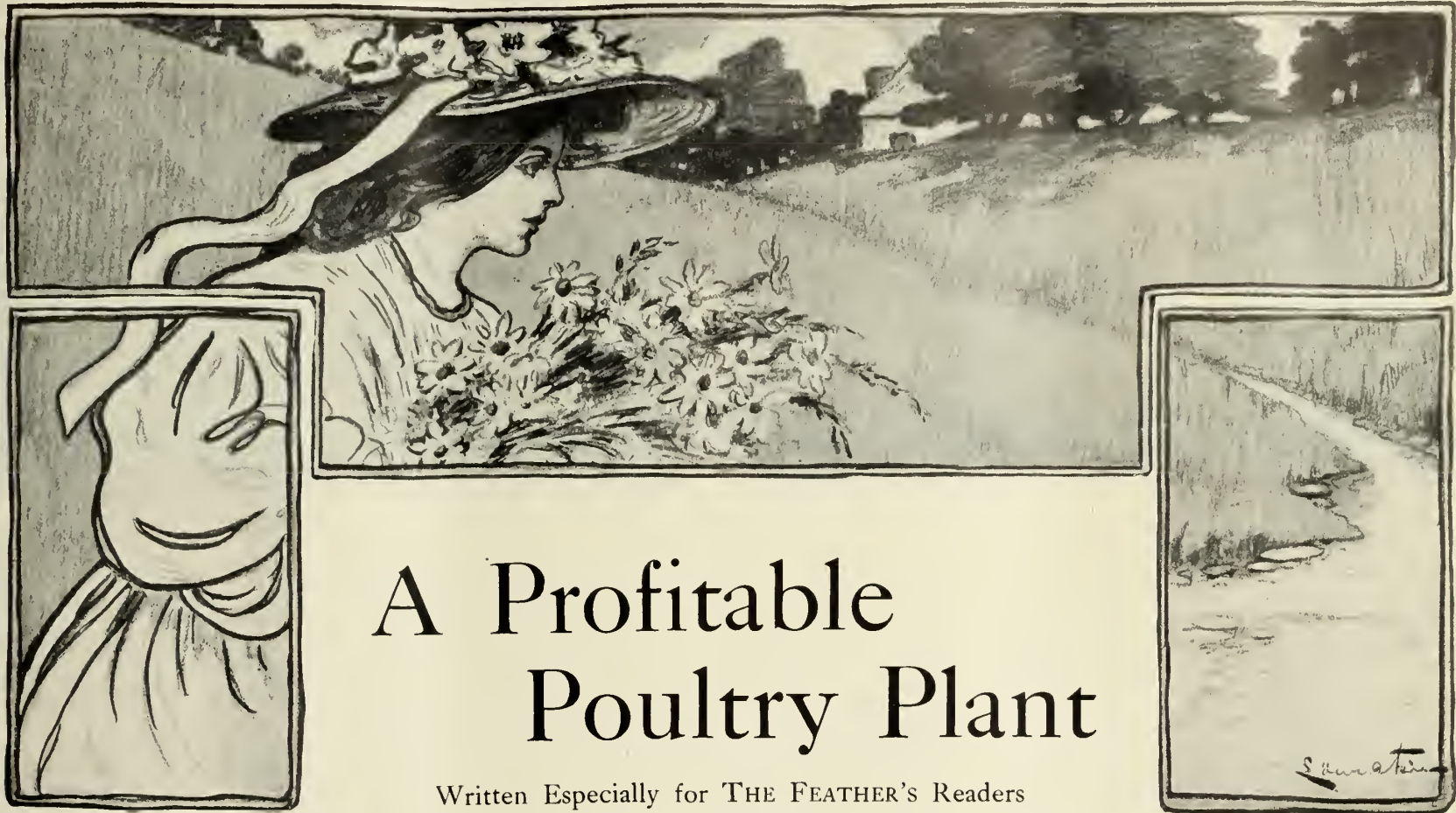
25 pounds flesh, at 10c.....	\$2.50
Maintenance, one year (includes summer range and fall and winter feeding)....	1.50
Loss, thirty-three and one-third per cent. by deaths among breeding stock.....	1.33
Total .....	5.33

This does not include care, housing, or cost of hatching. A twelve-pound hen would, in the same season, cost \$2.93, allowing \$1 for maintenance.

This report concludes that it is probable that there would be a margin of profit in raising turkeys, were the caretaker able to raise nine poults per hen. This would be especially the case where most of the food was gleaned from the fields or was a surplus of abundant crops which could not otherwise be sold at a profit. As a matter of fact, the larger number of turkeys are raised by people who do not charge their time against the poults and who use the very cheapest of brooding apparatus, with little or no fencing. Those who can raise turkeys under such primitive conditions undoubtedly do so at a profit. Nevertheless they do not receive the real value of the birds, when one considers that they should yield a profit to the grower even when fed on purchased food. On the other hand, the demand for turkey flesh is partially one of sentiment, and higher prices restrict its use. But few can afford turkeys so long as fowl and other kinds of flesh are cheaper and more readily obtainable. Few also can afford to raise them in the face of unfavorable conditions, when other animals may be raised with greater certainty and profit.



AN ATTRACTIVE FLOCK



# A Profitable Poultry Plant

Written Especially for THE FEATHER'S Readers

By GEO. O. BROWN



THE writer has in his poultry career visited many poultry plants and farms, and been an interested and close observer of methods, conditions, etc. The Mt. Pleasant Farm, near Havre de Grace, Md., of which Mr. Chas. E. Bryan is proprietor, is, according to my ideas, the nearest to ideal conditions for poultry-raising, of any place yet visited.

There are 250 acres of beautifully undulating fertile land, devoted to raising Single-combed White Leghorns. The colony-house plan is followed, and the farm is a veritable chicken village, with residents of high degree. The smallest field comprises ten acres. There are eighty-five 12 by 7 feet colony-houses on runners. They are substantially built with tongue and grooved lumber, the sides being covered with red Neponset paper. Each house has twelve windows. These colony-houses are distributed around in the fields in systematic order, all facing the south, and are surrounded with what might well be termed natural conditions.

The flocks can range at will among the most luxuriant growth of white and red clover and grass pasture, run in acres of growing corn, or seek seclusion in groves or bowers of shrubbery. Running water is in nearly every field, although there is also a full supply of fine spring water available, 7,000 gallons of which are daily forced through pipes by two big hydraulic rams to various convenient stations on the farm.

The breeding houses are 9 by 7 feet, and are similar to the colony-houses. The incubator building is a substantial stone structure. The incubator cellar is 33 by 33 feet. Stairs lead inside to the second or ground floor, which is

used for a storage room for feed. Mixing bins are arranged for preparing dry mashers or mixing grains. There is also a loft for storing egg crates and minor poultry accessories. A sleeping room is arranged for the incubator attendant. Ventilation of the incubator cellar is arranged so that outside air is introduced at the floor and ceiling. This insures perfect ventilation without the least draught. There are twenty-two incubators of 400 capacity each, arranged with electric lights inside. This season 75 per cent of the total eggs set hatched. The

percentage of fertility runs from 90 to 97 per cent.

Prairie State hovers are used in the colony-brooder houses. Portable fences are used while the chicks are small, to keep them within bounds of their respective houses. The houses are moved every week, or oftener, to fresh ground, until finally moved out on the range. All the houses are cleaned daily. Near the incubator building is an electric power house, with a room for cutting fodder for scratching litter. When cut for chicks, it is cut only one-fourth of an



A PRETTY VIEW



MANAGER'S COTTAGE



INCUBATOR BUILDING

inch in length. There are also mills for shelling, grinding, and cracking corn.

The proprietor of Mt. Pleasant Farm has ideas of his own about the qualifications he desires in his fowls, as well as the management of poultry on large numbers. He says he believes in selecting only a small percentage of each hatch. These selections must invariably be the specimens that grow the fastest and gave evidence of possessing the most robust health and vigor. From these a selection is made to secure those that lay earliest. The third degree is to select those that, having proved their ability to grow and mature rapidly, and lay early, finally show as mature birds the general characteristics of the type desired. The proprietor remarked that the late Professor Gowell said "there was apparently no characteristic which his famous high-record layers had uniformly in common, except that of great vigor and hardihood." My first object in my breeding here is vigor, next tendency to early laying in the autumn and through the winter. He said he considered it a comparatively simple matter to select for standard points. He had frequently purchased eggs from most successful Leghorn fanciers and utility breeders in the country in order to add, when it seemed desirable, new blood to a part of his stock. He commissioned Prof. Edward Brown, of Reading Col-

lege, England, to purchase for him the best Leghorns obtainable in Europe. From Professor Brown he has received some fine Danish Leghorns. These birds show good form and size, and splendid stamina, and will, no doubt, prove valuable for the lines of breeding followed at Mt. Pleasant Farm. Having found it quite impossible to purchase fowls that possessed the qualities wanted, the proprietor firmly determined to work on lines that would produce his ideals. In a conversation with the writer, Mr. Bryan said: "My problem has been, as I have seen it, to develop with the desirable qualities and prepotency of carefully selected thoroughbreds, the vigor and hardiness of the common barnyard fowl. Show points can be bought by any one who has the price. To a lesser degree the inherited tendency to lay early and plentifully, to mature early, and to reach a suitable size, can be purchased; but I have yet to find a place where these qualities are being bred into chickens under nearly ideal conditions for the development of stamina and vigorous constitution." In speaking about the general excellence of his flocks, he said: "Not only these chickens, but their ancestors, as far back as I have had them, were raised and kept on free grass range. I never will permit to be confined a male or female which I shall ever use as a breeder."

The general excellence and wonderful vigor of the flocks inspected by the writer were a revelation. As soon as the cockerels commence to crow the sexes are given separate fields. It was a source of astonishment to note how each flock would seek its own house in the evening, and to see the white beauties with their natty, clean-cut appearance come strolling homeward was indeed a pleasing sight.

The egg supply of the farm is mainly disposed of to an agency that supplies doctors with pure food eggs for their wealthy patients. The eggs are shipped in cartons containing one dozen each, in which there is a card which reads as follows: "Mount Pleasant Farm, Havre de Grace, Md. If the seal of this package is unbroken, I guarantee the eggs contained therein to have been laid on the date stamped on the seal. The eggs are warranted sterile, and to be the product of hens in perfect health, kept under the most sanitary conditions, and fed only sound, wholesome food. Inspection of the farm is cordially invited, and trains will be met by appointment. C. E. Bryan, proprietor."

If the lines that Mt. Pleasant Farm is working on were followed on all poultry farms, there would be no complaint about the lack of utility qualities in the pure breeds.



A GROUP OF COLONY-HOUSES



ANOTHER GROUP OF COLONY-HOUSES

## The Archangel



HERE is undoubtedly not another variety of the pigeon family that has received so little attention through the columns of the fancy press as the Archangel, and yet it would be extremely unjust to judge the beauty of the bird from this standpoint, for the lustrous plumage with which nature endowed it gives the Archangel a strong claim for first place, though we are sorry to say this little feathered pet that had such distinguished admirers as the Late Sir John Sebright and the Earl of Derby, is generally crowded to the rear. We say little, because most of the Archangels exhibited in this country are much too large, which detracts greatly from the appearance of the bird.

But the press of the fancy is not alone to blame for this; in fact, the largest share of the responsibility for this condition of affairs rests with those who have engaged in breeding Archangels. Again, in our opinion, when varieties are being lost sight of, it is the stringent duty of publishers of pigeon literature to endeavor to create, if possible, a favorable sentiment for the restoration of the neglected, and by so doing keep all varieties on an equilibrium. It must be admitted by unbiased fanciers, that if the interest in breeding were more general our show-rooms would present a marked improvement in number and quality of stock exhibited, and as a result visitors would be more numerous and develop into fanciers readily.

For a number of years in viewing many of the leading exhibits in this country we have seen all the various strains of Archangels, and do not hesitate to state that in most cases the birds have been entirely too large and coarse, with poor rumps and blue tails, showing a distinct black bar, two objections which, though highly objectionable, we are told by the foreign press exist in European show specimens and prize-winners.

There has taken root a very erroneous opinion as to the bronzing of an Archangel, which breeders and even judges think should only extend over head, neck, breast, and as far as the vent. The truth of the matter is that the idea was entertained in which might be very correctly termed the "dark ages in Archangel breeding," when rarely a specimen of this beautiful bird could be found with creditable bronzing beyond the legs. To-day the ideal Archangel must be evenly bronzed from head to the very tip of the

under tail-coverts. That such birds are rare is true, but when compared with Archangels otherwise bronzed the old-time ideas are quickly abandoned.

The bronzing adds to the value of an Archangel according to its richness, which should be free from green hues and somewhat transparent, showing a brilliant coloring. The wings and rump should display profuse richness, produced by an interwoven luster of ebony black, green and purple; though it should be remembered that the position an Archangel may occupy when viewed, oftentimes materially interferes with its appearing to the best advantage. The upper tail-coverts and even the tail feathers proper should present the same luster so desirable in the wings and rump.

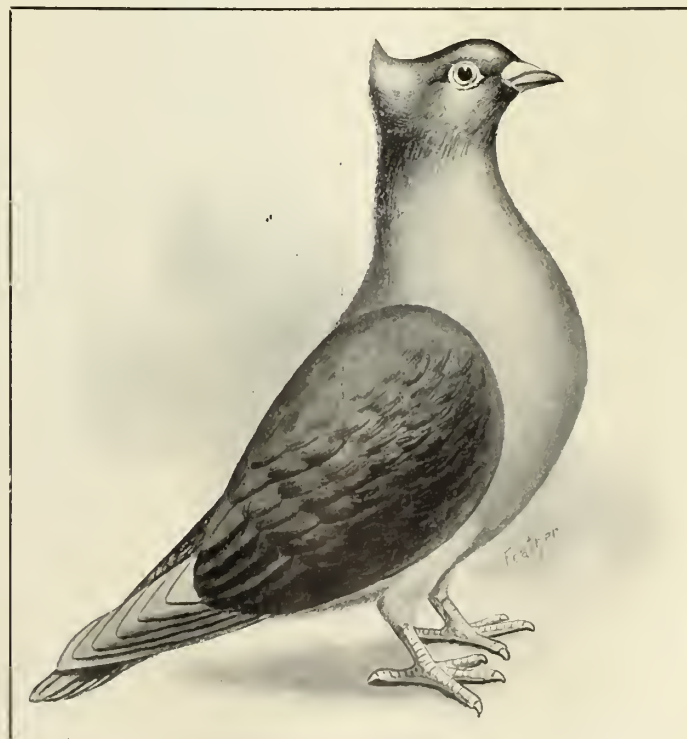
Two other strong points so very essential in the making of an exhibition Archangel are the head and beak properties. First, the head, which should be narrow and long, so as to give the snakey effect. Not broad over the skull and flat, but narrow, as stated, and showing gentle curves in every direction from crown, with front crest of one-fourth to one-half inch in length.

Second, the beak, which is generally heavy and containing at the junction with the head entirely too much wattle. But the objection to these defects, not unlike others which exist in many birds, cannot be fully realized until compared with the desirable slender or dove-shaped beak and scanty wattle.

With the above defects obviated and a bird rather small in stature with the addition of a deep orange, legs medium in length, crisp and free from feathers below the hocks and toe nails black, the Archangel will be perfected and win for itself the admiration of all who behold him in his true type and gown of luster.

Column after column might be written about the Archangel and its beautiful plumage, but there would be comparatively few readers who could correctly comprehend the proper construction of a typical specimen, so that we therefore give the following general standard:

Head—The head should be long and narrow, with gradual curve from front to back; round skull, showing an easy curve in all directions; lean face, junction with head to neck almost imperceptible.



AN ARCHANGEL

**Crest**—The crest should be central, needle-pointed, one-fourth to one-half inch in length, and slightly inclined forward, showing no mane behind or beneath it.

**Beak**—The beak should be dove-shaped, light brown color, slightly curved at end with black marking on top of upper mandible extending from wattle to end of beak, lower mandible straight.

**Wattle**—The wattle should be fine in texture and small, showing very little or no white surface.

**Eye and Cere**—The eye should be of a deep orange-red; pupil large and clearly defined, prominent, yet of a rather mild expression; eye-cere, very small and fine in texture.

**Neck**—The neck should be long, slender and graceful, slenderest at point of junction with head, gently widening toward the shoulders, joining the latter with a gradual curve.

**Breast**—The breast should be slightly prominent, plain and neat.

**Wings**—The wings should be long, close to the body, and tapering to flight, which should be narrow in web of feather, extending to within a half an inch of end of tail and meeting tip to tip, gently resting on the tail.

**Legs and Feet**—The legs should be firm and of medium length, shank free from feathers, and covered with fine scales; toes well separated and long; claws, black; legs and feet crimson in color.

**Body**—the body should be rather small in size, narrow and slender, and gracefully tapering from front to vent, with shoulders well defined and close to the body.

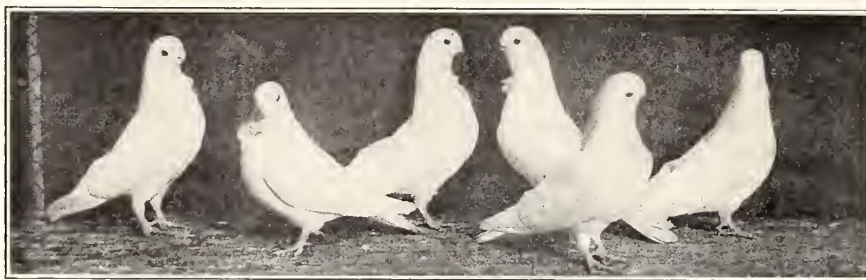
**Color**—The color of the wings, rump, and tail should be rich bronzed black; around ends of wing and rump feathers are arranged brilliant metallic colors, changing in hue with every

change of position; tail feathers black, having a rounded appearance at end; head, neck, belly, and thighs an even, deep rich copper to tip of under tail-coverts.

**Plumage**—The plumage should be close and compact.

**Nature**—Its nature should be rather wild, yet graceful.

The above standard applies likewise to the light bronze variety of Archangels, differing only in point of beak marking. The beak marking in the dark bronze variety, as the reader has doubtless noted, extends from wattle to end of upper mandible, while in the light bronze the upper mandible is tipped with a delicate black stripe at point only, and the remaining part of the beak entire is of a flesh tint color. The bronzing should be a shade lighter than a new cent, which, with lustrous black wings, presents a most beautiful contrast. There are but few good birds in America in light bronze.

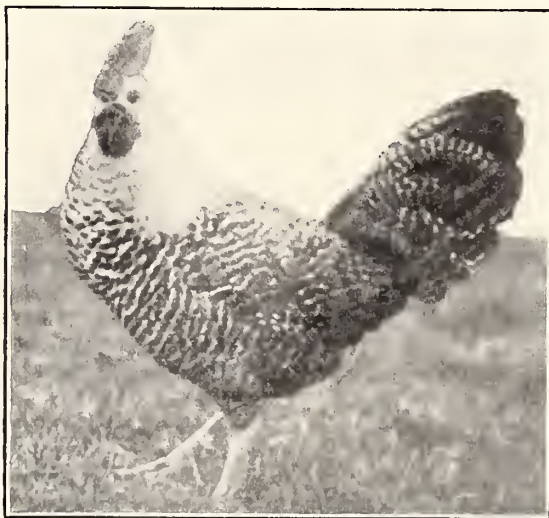


## Campines and Penciled Hamburgs



HAVING read with interest the article in our April issue on Hamburgs, the Rev. E. Lewis Jones, of Knighton, Radnorshire, England, sends us the following, thinking it might be interesting to our readers:

It is difficult at the present moment to determine with absolute certainty the relationship which exists between Campines and Penciled Hamburgs, but there are some points fairly well established. One of them is that the Campine is not derived from the Hamburg. The Hamburg is probably derived from the Campine or from the Friesland, and it is likely that the Campine and the Friesland fowl have a common origin. I have come to this conclusion after correspondence with the leading authorities here and in Belgium. It is probable then that the Campine or the Friesland, or both, were imported into this country, and from these the Penciled Hamburgs of our forefathers were bred. The name "Dutch Everyday Layer" would point to the Friesland fowl, though it would apply equally to the Campine. In England, some forty years ago, there were famous birds known as "Bolton Grays" (silver-penciled), and "Bolton Bays" (golden-penciled). These were the originals of the Hamburgs, and I have tried hard to find out exactly what they



IDEAL CAMPINE MALE

were. It is not possible to find out without a doubt what they were, but all the evidence seems to point to the conclusion that they were Campines. In Belgium, too, we find Rose-combed Campines, but every practical breeder knows how easy it is to put a rose-comb on a single-combed bird; the reverse is not so easy.

In Belgium we have two breeds similarly

marked, one called the Campine, the other the Braekel. The Campine is smaller than the Braekel, but there is no doubt at all but that they are the same variety, the difference in size being accounted for by the difference in the nature of the soil on which each has been grown for many generations. Both are excellent layers of large, white eggs, and the Belgians have cultivated for many generations their laying prolificacy, so that both are undoubtedly second to none as layers. The Campine of the English fancy is in size as large as the Braekel, in fact slightly larger, as there was a class of Belgian Braekels at Norwich show close to our Campines, and I then compared them. I have also imported Braekels, and I find them just average size in my yards.

In England at present, the Penciled Hamburgs are small and lay a small egg, but there is no question as to their prolificacy, even in the coldest situations. They are among our hardiest birds. The Campine also is a very hardy bird, and lays well under trying conditions. My yards are exposed to the east winds, as they lie in a valley running east and west; are on the wrong side of that valley, as far as the sun is concerned, so much so, that the snow stays a day and a half longer this side than the other, and the altitude being over 700 feet, I can only rear the hardiest birds. Under these circumstances the Campine thrives well and lays splendidly.

## World-wide Popularity of Reds

E. T. DeGRAFF



HAVING just returned from a very enjoyable trip through the West in the interest of the Rhode Island Reds, I think this, with the knowledge gained by two similar trips through the East, places me in a position to realize the wonderful popularity of the Reds, and I am going to give a few facts that may interest the friends of this breed if no one else.

In the summer of 1906 I visited all the leading Rhode Island Red breeders of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, including all that section of Little Compton, where the breed originated. I found that every breeder who had ever tried this breed could not say enough about its many good qualities, and in this region around Little Compton, there were actually no other fowls of any kind kept, and fowls and eggs constituted the principal crop of the farmers. In 1907 I visited all the large breeders of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, western New York State, and Canada, where I found that many were starting to breed Rhode Island Reds in large numbers, as they had proven by actual comparison to be the greatest money-makers, whereas the Leghorn had previously been their favorite breed.

This year as I had been selected by the National Single Comb Red Club as the leading authority in the East to conduct their Rhode Island Red School of Judges and Breeders, which was held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, Ill., under the auspices of this Club, I decided to inspect all the leading points of interest on my way out and back. The question of how to raise a larger percentage of healthy chickens by artificial methods is the most important question before the poultry world to-day, and as I am preparing for my 1909 catalogue a more practical article on the subject than I have ever seen published, illustrated by photographs never before taken, showing the actual hatching of the chicks before the camera in every stage of development. I thought I would visit three of the leading investigators of the country whose names are familiar to all poultrymen, namely, E. R. Philo, of Elmira, N. Y.; Prof. W. R. Graham, of Guelph, Canada, and Dr. L. H. Baldwin, of Toronto, Canada.

Although the season of the year was unfavorable, I learned much from our exchange of experiences and comparison of ideas. That there is something of vital importance the hen possesses and no machine has accomplished as yet there is no doubt, and although a few breeders are accomplishing good results from artificial methods, still the great majority are unable to hatch and raise normal chickens in machines to-day. While they can be hatched apparently healthy specimens, they are not thoroughly developed in their digestive organs, and as soon as digestion starts they are destined to die, regardless of how fed or brooded, and many times the brooders and feed used are blamed when the fault lies entirely with the incubation or the vitality of the stock behind the eggs.

At Elmira, N. Y., I found the much-talked-of fireless brooder of E. R. Philo was doing all he claimed for it, and the chicks of all ages were all any one could ask, as I saw them, although his ideas are

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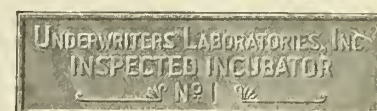
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entirely against my personal experience. I found others who were equally successful, and as I am only too willing to be convinced that his idea is right, I am going to give it a thorough test myself before my book goes to press, in order that I may include this plan also. I believe most brooders are kept too warm, and in fact

I think most fowls are kept too warm to produce the strong, fertile eggs required to hatch strong, healthy chicks early in the season when we all want to get them out.

I spent one day in and around Cleveland Ohio, where the veteran poultryman and judge, Wiek Hathaway, introduced

me to several enthusiastic Red breeders, who are starting with Rhode Island Reds in a small way, expecting to build up flocks that will be a credit to them and, incidentally, derive much pleasure and profit. At South Bend, Ind., I spent a very enjoyable day with Irving A. Sibley, who is the proud possessor of about the best flock of Rose-combed Reds in the West. He is the right sort of fancier, and thinks he will try his chances with the fanciers of the East, at the next Madison Square Garden show. I hope he does, for he can show the ideal strong, oblong-bodied Reds, which the Rose-combed have seemed to lack to a great extent in the eastern shows in the past.

I found the Springfield fair the largest in the West, and I was strongly impressed with the fine buildings there, even the poultry building being a fine, large, well-lighted brick structure, well adapted to this purpose. The management of the poultry exhibit in general, however, was, in my opinion, very poor, and needs to be modernized. In fact, I believe many of the western and southern shows can learn considerable from the eastern shows in the arrangement of exhibits and plan of cooping with isles locked, the exhibitors thus being prohibited from handling each other's birds. I have seen cases where some birds have been handled by so many different people while on exhibition that their plumage and health have been ruined. I found the Red fanciers of the West to be very enthusiastic, and although the exhibit was not as large as some of the fall fairs in the South, there were many extra-fine specimens in first-class condition, considering the time of year.

Although the judges' school was the first one of its kind ever held in this country, it was a complete success in every way. We all acknowledged we had been bene-



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fit by coming together and comparing our ideas on the choicest specimens from the show, discussing each section according to the Standard requirements, and then comparing them as nature is most liable to produce them. The most interest was taken in the ideal surface color of the Red males, as this was where most of the judges differed. While the dark mahogany Reds were considered undesirable, the straw-colored Reds were worse yet, and the three-colored birds with dark across the back and lighter hackles were entirely out of order. The color decided on was a most harmonious bright red, something on the color of bay, having the same color over back, wings, and hackles, and the more brilliant and rich in under-color the better. The actual value of the score-card, as used by the average judge on Reds, was forcibly demonstrated, for there was a private score made of a bird under consideration, and he scored from 88 to 94, according to different interpretations of the Standard. This shows how the West and East have to suffer in the comparison between score-cards, as the same bird would not be scored anywhere near alike under two different styles of judges. I introduced my private educational score-card, which I use in sending out my own birds, with the defects itemized and explained, and it met with universal approval of both judges and breeders.

A full report of the meeting can be secured from the October Red Breeder's Bulletin, the official organ of the club, published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Every Red breeder should send for a sample copy and then subscribe, for this Western Red club is doing good work for the breed in the West and should be encouraged. The judges present thought the meeting had been so beneficial in the Red line that they decided it would be the right time to form an association of judges to meet annually and discuss all breeds in this same way for the benefit of the poultry fancy in general, as there have been many cases of judging in some of our largest shows that have done no end of harm and cast a slur on all judges in general.

Returning by the way of Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo, I visited Professor Graham at his experimental plant, where a more thorough research into the subject of what causes "White Diarrhea" has been made than any one place in this country. I found a new incubator cellar being built on improved plans, and I hope the professor's efforts will soon reap a great reward. I also found Doctor Baldwin nicely located. His past experience with incubators, the results accomplished, and modern theories exploded, agree with my personal experience more than with that of any one with whom I have talked. I wish the poultry fraternity had more ardent workers of his type.

At Buffalo, N. Y., I completed arrangements with a publishing company for an illustrated article on exporting Reds to all countries, and this, with a letter, I received from E. T. Brown, editor of the finest poultry paper published in England, requesting me to write an article on Reds, shows that the whole world wants to know more about these wonderful Red fowls, which have jumped right to the front in public approval all over this country in such a short time. They have forced their way on their merits, and I believe the day is not far off when you will see as many Reds bred all over this country as all other fowls combined.

## Breeding Black Orpingtons for Good Results



WHILE considerable has been written relative to the breeding of Buff Orpingtons, I have seen very few articles giving any information that would help breeders of Black Orpingtons. I have had numerous letters asking about this latter variety. Some seem to think there is no knowledge necessary to mate black fowls and get good results. These people do not sell eggs for hatching from these matings with the intention of defrauding any one; it is purely through

I have been asked whether pullets showing brown feathers and cockerels with red in hackle are any good for breeders. To the former question I answer, no. They are no good for anything but the table. To the latter, yes. A male with red in hackle will often produce lustrous pullets, though the cockerels by him will be what are known as "wasters," and unfit for showing. Eggs from hens mated with a male showing red should not be sold for hatching, and as your cockerels will be "wasters," you see breeding from a good colored male is much to be preferred.



BLACK ORPINGTON MALE

lack of knowledge—simply a case of "don't know." That is why it is generally best, if you want thoroughbreds, to purchase eggs from a breeder of several years' experience, and one who has exhibited his birds to advantage.

Breeding Black Orpingtons correctly is quite a science, as much so, in fact, as breeding Buffs. In the first place, they are green instead of black, and unless care and judgment are exercised the offspring will contain a great deal of purple, which we do not want. If your breeding male has purple you can look for more of this color in the chicks than if the hens have it, but in either case, you will get entirely too much. Therefore, leave purple out of your breeding-pens if you expect a good bunch of youngsters. I will not go to the extreme and say do not put a hen in if she is good in all sections, and has a little purple, but be sure to mate her to a good colored male.

The under-color in both male and female should be black instead of brown or slaty, and the eye, which is neglected entirely too much by many, should be black instead of brown or hazel.

In brief, the best are none too good, and it saves both time and money to breed from the best.—Wm. P. Palmer.

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"Enclosed find 50 cents for which please renew my subscription to The Feather for one more year. The Feather is surely a fine paper, as I have got a great deal of good from it. Wishing you success."—J. M. Roberts.

## Squab Breeding

**U**NDER heading of "Stick to Facts," in the August number of THE FEATHER, a letter from Mr. G. W. Morris is reproduced, in which he takes exceptions to an article of mine appearing in the February FEATHER, regarding a Runt cock mated to a hen with several mixtures of blood running through her veins, turning out a pair of squabs per month. If a person could have his houses stocked with pairs that would all do this, what a grand profit would be shown at the end of the year. But unfortunately for the pocket-books, such cases are exceptions, and are not to be considered as a criterion to go by, especially if one is taking into consideration the average possibilities of a pen of pigeons. A person who has not actually had the experience of handling a pair of birds that is turning out a pair of squabs a month, may consider it in the realm of impossibilities, but it is possible, as I know from experience. Numerous articles appearing in the different magazines, along these lines, also bear me out.

My experience does not show it takes twenty days to hatch a pair of eggs, from date first one is laid, as stated by Mr. Morris, but seventeen days is nearer the actual condition. A breeder may write of a pair that has turned out twenty-four squabs, that this was done in a year's time, which means, if it is sifted down in a court of inquiry, 365 1/4 days, but the actual facts may be, if sifted down according to one's record, that it took 371 days to produce that number of squabs. Our language is one of generalities and exaggerated expressions, and any breeder in speaking of such a performance would not, as a rule, confine himself to actual working days.

I have a pair of show Homers that I have been breeding from for two years. They are boughten birds, and I have no way of knowing their age, but here is their record for the last year, with only the loss of one squab in nest during the whole time. I may have lost, and no doubt did, some of their youngsters before they reached maturity, but that I do not count as that would occur after the parent birds had weaned them. They bred as follows: 1907, July 18, September 15, October 12, December 4. 1908, February 1, March 10, April 10, May 4, June 1, July 10, August 24.

The record card these figures are taken from hang on the nest this pair use, and in showing same and speaking of the wonderful productiveness of the several pairs of show Homers I have breeding in my houses to a visiting friend of mine, Mr. Chas. Libby, of Seekonk, Mass., he sends me, upon his arrival home, September 3, the following record of three pair of his Homers of this year's record. Every egg hatched, and young were raised to killing age:

February 21, March 30, May 16, June 15, July 21, August 24.

February 20, March 16, April 12, May 9, July 11, August 2.

February 17, March 30, April 26, June 9, July 24, September 1.

All the different varieties of pigeons confined in pens as they usually are, that are used for squab purposes, will, according to my observation, and the knowledge I have picked up from pigeon fanciers, breed seventy-five to 100 per cent. faster than those that are allowed their liberty, to come and go as they please. In confinement there is nothing to do but eat, sleep, and produce their kind, which they do with the regularity of clock-work if they have one caretaker with whom they are familiar, who will watch them closely, feed properly, and study their needs. Mixing grains with due consideration to the varying seasons of the year and climatic changes, is the very first requirement necessary to keep birds working to their maximum capacity. Changing hired help often will keep the birds from working as they should. Also if you allow their grit boxes or nest material receptacles to remain empty for several days at a time, you will find if you keep a record of your birds that they slow right down and take things easy in due proportion to the neglect they receive.

I have an acquaintance who, in answer to a question of mine as to the number of birds he was breeding from, stated he had 650 breeding pairs. This was when I inspected his plant in August. In September, when he sent an order for supplies, he wrote he had marketed in that month 727 squabs. This is a higher average than is usually obtained, and shows close attention to details on the part of their owner. This will show what can be expected from a flock of birds in the way of actual figures, and should be a help to any one contemplating entering the squab business as a means of livelihood. Ten to twelve squabs a year from a breeding pair is a long way from sixteen to eighteen squabs, the latter figures being those most commonly used when estimated profits are figured on by those about to enter into this fascinating business.

By patiently culling a flock for several years for fast breeding, it is not out of the realms of possibility to expect an average of fourteen to sixteen marketable squabs annually from each pair. This average of 727 squabs out of 650 pairs equals a little over thirteen squabs per pair. This party next year expects to be able to show a better average than this. May success crown his efforts is the earnest desire of the writer, and knowing what my flock is doing, I feel sure he will have no great trouble in showing further improvement. —Ernest L. Winslow, Apponaug, R. I.

## The National Pigmy Club

It is with much pleasure that I note the organization of a new Pigmy Pouter Club, with great interest I have read the articles by the president and secretary, and with appreciation I further note that I have been reelected vice-president. Not being so modest as our honored president and secretary, I am much pleased at my office and thank my friends heartily. I shall endeavor to do my part by

the club, as every member should, and in addition put in a few extra licks as becomes an officer. Heretofore a vice-president (and I might say a president, too), has been merely an honorary office; in other words, a figure-head. This, not by intent or design of the club, but by reason of the invariable practise of these officers, through distinterestedness, inability, or some other reason, to let their offices become of slight importance, leaving the entire burden, both executive and administrative, as well as the entire responsibility, to the secretary.

This state of affairs, I am delighted to say, is to be no more. Our president has made the first step by his excellent article recalling the duty of every member to his club, and giving other good and wholesome advice, which, I feel sure, will be productive of good results. Following President Jenkins, and heeding his advice, I shall do my part as a member, and shall endeavor to make my office one of usefulness and activity as well as honor.

It is most gratifying to note the magnificent start of the National. Seventeen members that we might call originators or charter members, as it were, is a number far in excess of that at the advent of any specialty club in this country, and shows what a void there has been in the work of perfecting and furthering interest in the most charming variety of all fancy and scientifically bred pigeons—the Pigmy Pouter. It also is evidence of the near-sighted policy of the old club and the selfishness of some of its members, who sacrificed the good of the club and the Pigmy itself to their own greed by continually, through bull-dozing, hoodwinking, and by other questionable means, contriving to hold the meetings East, even in some instances where a sufficient number of members, themselves included, were pledged to vote for a Western meet the following year. This auspicious beginning of a new club is a beautiful and munificent tribute to our fancy, showing that their popularity arises above, and will not be kept on the level with breeders (not fanciers) who would sacrifice it to their own unscrupulous designs.

Secretary H. J. Reimer has done yeoman duty and to him belongs the credit of the grand beginning and encouraging outlook. He has many new and good ideas, and all that is necessary is a practical, air-tight set of by-laws and a constitution that says something and means what it says. This will be attained by having several drawn up by the members, one by each, if possible, the best and most practical features to be combined and adopted. With this foundation and practical, businesslike government, a thriving club must be the result.

The name of the club—National—bars all sectionalism, and it will likely be a law that meets will be held alternately in the East and West, thus obviating one of the most harmful dissensions of the old club. Others will be eliminated also, and it is elected that a set of rules will be presented that will at once gain the esteem of all desirable fanciers, including the great majority of the American Pigmy Pouter Association and all their friends. They are invited to cast their lot with us now and have a say in the rules, or if they are skeptical, a bit shy, or nervous, then, when the constitution is adopted, a personal invitation will shortly be extended to all, but don't wait—get aboard!—E. C. Duffy, vice-president.

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Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling how to make money breeding squabs; new data. Millions of squabs now eaten yearly. Raise them for rich, growing markets, everywhere. Read up, make plans. Thousands of successful customers, Maine to California, Canada, Mexico. Safe delivery anywhere. We were the first; our big Plymouth Rock Homers are standard; these prolific breeders and our methods made a new business of squab raising. Our birds this year will be better than we ever sold. Ask for Carneaux circular. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.** 834 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

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P. S. If you have one of our Manuals bought previous to 1907, mail it back to us together with Twenty Cents in stamps, and we will mail you our new edition de luxe 1908 Manual which has 320 pages and sixty-eight illustrations.

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Two Lock Aluminum Leg BANDS FOR POULTRY AND PIGEONS. GUARANTEED TO STAY ON.

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Aluminum Pigeon Bands. Plain open 12, 20c; 100, \$1.00. Seamless, 12, 25c; 100, \$1.25; 6 samples, 10c. **HARRY E. BAIR,** D. F., Hanover, Pa. 14-2

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Security Sealed Leg Bands—12, 16c; 24, 30c; 100, \$1.00. Write for sample and circular. **STAPLER'S,** 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS**

are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4 cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, **PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY,** 772C, Hope St., Providence, R. I. 4-4

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CHEAP, HANDY, SURE

25-dose vial ..... 25 cents  
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East Bridgewater, Mass. 14-2

**A FINE LOT OF PIGEONS**

"During the latter part of May we received ten pairs of mated Homers and two pairs of Carneaux. The birds arrived here in splendid condition, and in three days were building nests. Both pairs of Carneaux have nests and eggs now. Such stock as we receive would be cheap at any price, and the breeders who send out birds like the above are not only sure of success, but do more to undo the harm done the squab business by dishonest dealers than any other one thing. Pigeon Dept. Hillhurst Farm, Orchard Park, New York, are the people who so kindly sent us this pen of birds." The above is from Pigeons, Peotone, Ill. We sell guaranteed mated Homers, at \$2.00 pair.

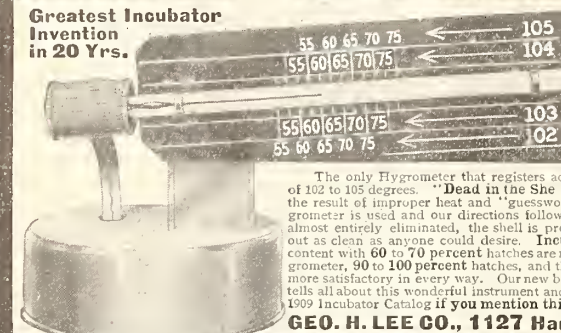
**CARNEAUX and 7 other varieties**

**Ernest L. Winslow**

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The only Hygrometer that registers accurately in incubator temperature of 102 to 105 degrees. "Dead in the Shell," "stuck to the shell," etc., are the result of improper heat and "guesswork" in moisture. When our hygrometer is used and our directions followed these disagreeable features are almost entirely eliminated, the shell is properly rotted, and the chicks pop out as clean as anyone could desire. Incubator operators who have been content with 60 to 70 percent hatches are now securing, by the aid of our hygrometer, 90 to 100 percent hatches, and the chicks are stronger, livelier and more satisfactory in every way. Our new booklet, "Incubator Hygrometry," tells all about this wonderful instrument and will be sent, free, together with 1909 Incubator Catalog if you mention this paper.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 1127 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.**



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**BOOK ON REDS**

**FINEST POULTRY**

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**DE GRAFF POULTRY FARM**

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READ EDITORIALS ABOUT MY CATALOG

2,000 young hen hatched Reds and 800 yearlings for sale at hard times prices. A few guaranteed winners for sale. At New York State Fair, September 1908, I won six firsts, six seconds and six thirds.

**Single Comb and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds**

POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.

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**MECHANICS BUILDING.**


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**ENTRIES CLOSE Dec 26, '08**

**For premium List and Entry Blanks.**

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**MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

Just the equipment you must have to make money with poultry. Easy to operate. Sure in results. Mild uniform heat, absolutely controlled, coupled with perfect ventilation in Model Incubators and Brooders, attained in a degree not secured in any other make. Results:—more chickens hatched—more chickens raised.

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saves time, saves labor. Is quickly adjusted and keeps the lamp filled to a certain depth at all times. Can be attached to a five or ten gallon tank near by, or a barrel of oil placed outside the incubating room. Will take care of any number of Incubators and Brooders.

A Flame Extinguisher for smoky lamps, absolutely preventing a lamp explosion, is a new feature for 1909. Send for descriptive literature.

**Chas. A. Cyphers, President,**

**MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 316 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

## White Diarrhea



OUR editorial on the "white diarrhea congress" prompts me to do at once what I have intended doing for some time—give the results of some experiments that I carried out some time ago that practically solved the problem as far as my flock of Reds is concerned. I realize that the fashionable thing to do is to write up a little folder and charge the oppressed brotherhood a fiver for it, but fashion and decency are not always coincident.

A decade of chemistry teaching has given me the habit of using scientific methods, so when five years ago most of my early chicks succumbed to this disease, I began an investigation which did not yield results for three years, except negatively, and then success came, I might almost say, by accident.

How painful are the memories of those days! Splendid hatches of big healthy chicks; about the fifth or sixth day, notwithstanding perfect feeding and brooding, a few would be "dumpy," the next morning most of them unwell and a few dead, then twenty or more dead the following morning, and by the tenth day only a few left, and these to make runts. These are experiences familiar to most poultry-raisers. For years most of my March and early April hatches would go this way, but I would always try again, hoping to raise a few of the early hatched.

I varied food conditions, varied temperatures, used new incubators, new brooders, washed old ones in solutions of carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, and creolin, put brooder chicks with hens, and hen-hatched chicks in brooders, used incubators the first half of the incubation period, and finished up with hens, and vice versa, washed eggs in alcohol, creolin, formalin and mercuric chloride, picked hens for experimental purposes, and varied their diet, and laying periods before choosing eggs for incubation, and made all other variations bearing on the point that I could think of. While I learned many valuable lessons from these experiments, I was still as much puzzled as before as to the real cause, and a really practical cure. I learned that the mortality was more than twice as great with incubator-hatched chicks as with those hen-hatched; that penned fowls' eggs gave chicks more susceptible than those from ranging fowls; that some hens' chicks were never sick, while other hens' chicks always had the disease, when early hatched; that strong hen-hatched chicks put in brooders where the disease was rampant did not contract it, and that infected chicks put with hens did not recover; disinfecting the egg seemed to decrease the number of infected chicks, but I am not certain of this.

My conclusions from the whole investigation was that in some way there was a tendency in the egg that settled the whole matter, and that special treatment of the egg or resultant chick made very little difference in the final result. Of course this meant to me that the hen must be as vigorous as I could possibly get her, and

I did not see how I could help matters. My fowls looked as well as fowls could look, so I was still up in the air after three years of pretty thorough work.

On the 10th of March, two years ago, there hatched from 108 eggs in a brand-new Cornell incubator ninety of the prettiest, biggest, most vigorous chicks that I ever saw. The eggs had been disinfected twice with creolin. I put them in a new 3 by 6 brooder, and thought that I would certainly get them through the first two weeks, when I knew that I would have them for all time. They were fed a dry prepared chick food, the temperature regulation was perfect, the weather was ideal. On the fourth day they were as satisfactory a bunch as I wish to see, and I thought that I was all right at last. The next morning a few showed the characteristic symptoms. The sixth morning a few were dead, and every chick in the brooder was sick. Don't you suppose I was sick, too? Disappointment and disgust were so overpowering that for the time I was sorry that every fowl on the place did not have the same fatal malady. In coming through the back porch I noticed a big bucket of salad-turnstile tops, and fastened to the table a meat-chopper that had just been used in the grinding up of steak for the making of croquettes. I put the coarsest cutter on and ran the salad through, and fed it to the chicks—a peck of it—and they ate every bit of it. Another gallon was fed in the afternoon, and from then on every day until they were three weeks old, and not a single chick died after the first feeding.

On the day that I fed the turnip-tops the first time, I put out about 100 chicks hatched in an old Cyphers incubator, and gave them on the next day as their first food, turnip-tops prepared in this way, and not a case of white diarrhea developed in the lot. I consider the method of preparation of more importance than the food itself, for other peppery stimulating vegetable food can be gotten, but this preparation induces its heavy consumption. I had a few cases afterward that year, but very few.

I now thought I saw light, for I realized that I was treating the symptoms, not the disease, that is, the disease in the chick may be considered as a symptom in the fowl. For years I have been feeding clover and alfalfa meals, and although the fowls have been forced to consume more of it than they wanted, I had often wondered if they got enough to do any good. If they are forced to lay through the winter, I do not believe that the clover that they will eat adds to their health a bit. If the health is to be maintained during heavy egg-production, they must be given some form of vegetable food that in quantity consumed will bear to their winter and spring egg-production about the same ratio as the early summer consumption bears to the normal summer production. We all know what a quantity of this food a hen will eat when she gets it to her liking.

This was my course then: The following fall I weeded out every fowl that showed the slightest diarrheal tendency,

sowed rutabagas, other turnips, and plenty salad turnips, sowed a field near by in rye, got a good big vegetable-cutter, and have been giving my old fowls as well as chicks all the properly prepared vegetable food that they will eat. In consequence for two springs my chicks have not been troubled with this fatal disease, and I believe that having the hens free from the tendency to transmit the trouble, I am free of it for good.

The practise is certainly successful. Isn't the theory logical? We have been forcing our fowls to lay more and more eggs, and have not been supplying proper vegetable food. The hen in her natural breeding season consumes quantities of this food, nourishing, tasty, succulent. Years of this practise weaken a strain so that the disease comes as regularly as the spring comes. It usually varies in intensity with the length of time that a strain has been bred. It is not so bad in May and June. Range hens are freer from it than penned hens. The farmer with a few hens, who does not push his hens for eggs, is not troubled much. In the far South where succulent food can be gotten the year round, there is not much trouble. It will take two or three years to free your strain from this tendency, but if you will start now, you will raise more chicks than you ever did. Plant a salad turnip now, and every two weeks in the spring, when the ground is not frozen. Won't you try it?—J. H. C. Winston, Hampden-Sidney, Va.

## Club Notes

The National Langshan Club has voted to come to the Hub for their annual meet. The Hamburg Club will rally at Boston and offer a good list of specials; also the New England Light Brahma Club. Several other clubs are casting their ballots and will likely select Boston as the meeting place.

The American Plymouth Rock Club will hold its 18th annual meeting at Boston, Mass., in connection with the Boston show Wednesday, January 13th. The club extends a cordial invitation to all breeders to meet with them.

The American Rose-combed Brown Leghorn Club offers cups at the leading shows of the country, besides some cash specials, diplomas, ribbons, etc. Particulars can be had by writing the club secretary, Fred Alger, Waukau, Wis.

The American Buff Leghorn Club is making special inducements to poultry shows in the United States and Canada. Every show association should write Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., for full particulars, before getting out their premium lists.

The Silver Penciled Rock Club was formed at Madison Square Garden December 19, 1907, the object of the club being to push forward this beautiful variety and give it the proper standing that their good qualities entitle them to in the Rock family. The next meeting of the club will be held at Madison Square Garden December 31st. Handsome ribbons will be offered for cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet, and several valuable silver cups.

Those wishing to join the club can do so by sending \$2 annual dues to Wm. F. Fotherall, Oakford, Pa.

The New York State members of the Rhode Island Red Club of America give evidence of being a wide-awake lot of fanciers. It is no wonder the Rhode Island Reds have become so popular with such a bunch of hustlers pushing them. The secretary of the New York State branch reports a big increase in membership; this shows that they are fully alive to their interests and appreciate the fact that it was the right move to organize this branch. The officers are working hard for the success of their annual meeting, which takes place at the Utica show, December 15th to 19th, and would ask every member to help make this the biggest Red showing of the year. Write H. L. Greene, Secretary, Sherburne, N. Y., for full particulars.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Single-comb Buff Orpington Club will be held in connection with the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association December 29, 1908, to January 3, 1909, inclusive, at Madison Square Garden. The eastern branch of the club will also hold their branch show at this same time, and besides a fine collection of Silver Cups there will be a large amount of gold specials offered in the Single-combed Buff Orpington classes. Will H. Schadt, Goshen, Ind., will send full particulars.

The gold and silver medals offered by the American Poultry Association in Ohio Branch territory will be competed for at the Cincinnati show, January 12th to 16th, 1909. These medals are as follows: One grand prize gold medal for the best cockerel in a group composed of the American, Mediterranean, English and Asiatic Classes; a silver medal for the best cockerel of each variety in these four classes. The gold medal is open to competition only to A. P. A. members. All other medals are open to general competition. These medals are more desirable as premiums than silver cups, and should attract large entries at the Cincinnati

show. Send to the secretary of the Cincinnati Association, Julius Friedeborn, 139 W. Sixth Street, Cincinnati, for premium list or other information.

At all the leading poultry exhibitions in the British Isles the Old English Game classes are among the largest and most attractive of the show. Why should not this breed attain equal popularity in our American shows, if given a fair chance? An experiment along these lines will be made at Indianapolis, February 3 to 7, with the most extended classification for these varieties ever attempted, a specialist judge and prizes galore, many of the latter offered exclusively on "exhibits from outside the state of Indiana." Premium list may be had from the secretary (Theo. Hewes, 444 Cordova Building, Indianapolis), and it is to be hoped that game fanciers from all sections of the country will assist in making this the greatest display of real thoroughbreds ever seen in an American show-room.—H. P. Clarke.

## Shows to Occur

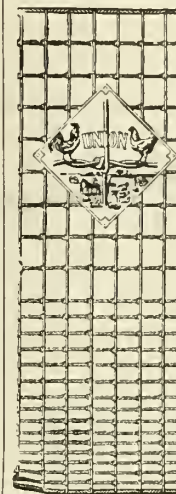
The annual show of the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will be held November 23d to 28th. The management hopes to make this one of the largest and most successful shows ever held. They desire entries from all parts of the world. Write T. W. Orcutt, 2927-A Highland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

The Giles County Poultry Association will hold their second annual poultry show at Pulaski, Tenn., November 26th to 28th. Lewis Culps is the secretary, his address being Pulaski, Tenn.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, December 1st to 5th, the Portsmouth Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their exhibition. The secretary is Mr. F. H. Shoenberger, Portsmouth, Ohio.

(Continued on page 24)

## Union Lock Poultry Fence

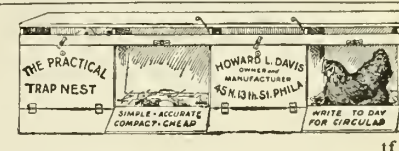


has 1 1/2 x 3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cabled, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across a stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and but few posts. This is but one of the large line including lawn, field and poultry fencing. Write today for illustrated printed matter and don't forget to ask about

**RANGER HUMANE**  
REVOLVING BARB WIRE

Tell us what you can use and we will name you special delivered prices.  
UNION FENCE COMPANY  
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**MACKELLAR'S CHARCOAL**  
For Poultry is the best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products.  
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO.  
Established 1844 Peekskill, N. Y. 14-6



## White Wyandottes

Maryland State Fair: 1st and 2d Cockerels, 1st and 2d Pullets, 2 specials, Geo. O. Brown, judge. National Wyandotte Club Ribbon.

Having bred them for 12 years have brought quality of our stock as high as any. Circular free.

**Kinlock Farm**

14-4

Cockeysville, Md.



36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

Winners at New York, from left.

# HAWKINS'

## ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

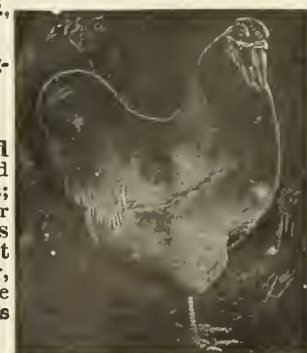
### BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

**WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE, SILVER, BUFF.**

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

**A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 28, Lancaster, Mass.**



Prize Cockerel at New York.

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Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible, in order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. tf

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks—The Quality kind. The best in the world. We don't breed many, but the best. We breed for meat, eggs, and high-class exhibition. "Like begets like," and as they are backed by "blood, that tells," they're a good investment. Some bargains in breeders now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box H, Mercer, Pa. tf

For Sale—Nineteen African Geese. Also Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, great layers. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. Route 2. 14-5

Buff Rocks Exclusively—Shape, Size, and Color—Bred from prize winners at Jamestown, Indianapolis, Schenectady, Johnstown, and other shows. Have just won first on pen, young, first on pullet. Second on cockerel. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-3

Crescent Farm Breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Utility and fancy stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. CADLE, Reisterstown, Md. 14-4

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"Baldwin's Barred Beauties." High-class exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Reasonable prices. Free catalogue. MATT W. BALDWIN, Sioux City, Iowa. 14-7

White Rocks—Some Fine Cockerels and One Cock bird at bargain prices. Write me. ERWIN PIFER, Eureka, Ill. 14-4

### LEGHORNS

For Sale—S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain. Fine April-hatched cockerels and pullets, bred from prize-winners. Heavy layers. Also four fine cock birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Mercer Co., Pa. 14-2

Cockerels—To Make Room, Will Sell S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, Blanchard strain, and heauties. \$1.50 to \$2. No pullets. HAYMARKET POULTRY FARM, Haymarket, Va. 14-2

R. C. Br. Leghorns (Kulp's Strain, pure). Female line my specialty. Yearling hens, pullets, and cockerels, \$1 each. WM. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 14-3

25 Rose C. W. Leghorn Hens (Yearlings), at \$1 each. Guaranteed healthy, and a great laying strain. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 14-3

S. C. Brown or White Leghorns—Winners and layers. "The best for the price—always." Circular if interested. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 14-4

For Sale—Single-combed Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Good as the best. Price, \$1. JOHN FLETCHER, Clearville, Pa. 14-2

### WYANDOTTES

White Wyandotte, Extra Nice Breeding Hens and pullets, \$1.50, \$2 each. Prime cocks and cockerels, \$3 each. HENRY M. HACKER, Lynn, Mass. tf

Silver-laced Wyandottes, Winners this Season at Allentown, Wilmington, and Washington. Eleven prizes from eleven entries. Eggs, \$2 for 15, from prize-winners; \$1 from farm flock. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. I have moved from Oakford, Pa. 14-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. tf

Peerless Partridge Wyandottes. Silver Cup and blue ribbon winners at Dallastown, York, Lititz, Scranton, McKeesport Pittsburgh, Washington, Pa. Prices reasonable. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 14-2

Snow White Wyandottes—Finest Strains in America for sale cheap. One fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 14-3

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Duston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

White Wyandottes of Quality. Best Bred-to-lay, stay-white exhibition stock in America. One hundred early-hatched pullets and yearling hens, daughters and sisters of 1st cockerel at Easton, Pa. One of the best males produced. Choice cockerels and cocks. All guaranteed free from disqualification. Hard-time prices and a square deal. A. S. HARLE, Washington, N. J. 14-2

Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Rocks. Beautiful, well-matured birds. Prizes won wherever shown. Write me your wants. L. H. DAVIS, Port Jefferson, N. Y. 14-4

### MINORCAS

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. tf

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Top-notch in Size and fancy points. Northup Strain. Breeding-pens mated and scored by well-known poultry judge. KATHARINE LURMAN, Catonsville, Md. 14-4

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Hondans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

Lester Tomkins' Strain of Rhode Island Reds (both combs). Prize-winners at America's greatest shows. Breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 14-3

Rhode Island Reds—The Kind You Are Looking for. Shipped C. O. D. to be returned if not satisfactory. They win wherever shown. Our records prove it. Also Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, same quality. COLD BROOK FARM, C. E. Hubbell, Prop., Westmoreland, N. Y. 14-4

Single-combed Rhode Island Reds—Large Size, good shape; as near other Standard requirements as it is possible to produce them. A grand lot of cockerels, with dark, brilliant red plumage. If you want quality, write me. LEON H. ROUECHE, Guys Mills, Pa. 14-4

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

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Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins, at prices that will sway the buying. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 14-10

Japanese, Rose-combs, Sebrights, Frizzles, White Polish, Cochins, Silkies. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 14-4

Bantams, Black-breasted Red Games—Station, color, feather splendid. Few old and young for sale, both sexes. Write your wants. T. U. DUDLEY, Middleburg, Va. 14-4

Black-red Bantams—With Plenty of Rich, Grand color, whip-tails, blue ribbon winners, males and females, prices reasonable. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-4

For Sale—Golden Sebright Bantams, Old or Young. Wonderful layers, beautiful pets. Eggs in season. ALBERT J. FEHR, Box 96, Pen Argyl, Pa. 14-4

Rose-combed White Bantams, the Better Kind. Bred from Allentown's winners. Can supply you with first-class young stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIAN YARDS, Yoe, Pa. 14-4

### JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

### ORPINGTONS

S. C. Buff Orpington Hens for Sale. Also Pullets and cockerels; 1 pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 14-5

Bargains in Large Farm Range Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels from Cook's or Schadt; \$1 to \$5; feathers sent on application. I. J. RAMBO, De Long, Ill. 14-4



## Healthy Breeding Stock



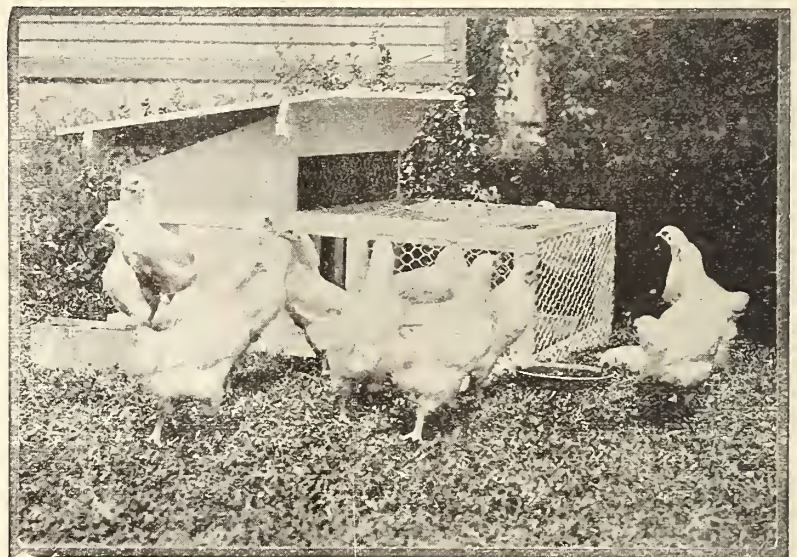
Each spring we hear the questions asked, how are your eggs hatching this season, or how are your chicks growing. How often we hear the answer eggs are hatching poorly, many are infertile, many die in the shell, and what do hatch are weak and do not grow well.

These same parties blame the incubator, the brooder, and perhaps the commercial chick feed, but they never stop to think that the fault is all their own. They forget that when they mated up their breeding-pen they used an immature cockerel just because he was close to the Standard, or had won a blue ribbon, and to this immature cockerel mated late-hatched, small pullets, or hens in bad condition.

The breeding stock is the foundation of the poultry business. If we should see a man building a fine house on a weak foundation, we would, of course, question

we will find a vast difference in the hatching of our eggs and the growing of our chicks.

Healthy stock may very easily be injured by improper housing and feeding. Many will house their stock in the same old dirty house, filled with droppings and bad odors, then wonder why their hens get sick and do not lay. The fresh-air house has come to stay. Birds wintered in this sort of a house will keep in the best of condition and do well. Let us get busy and clean out the house before real winter sets in. Whitewash the inside with good stone lime, in which there has been added some crude carbolic acid. Get rid of the mites by using plenty of kerosene oil and crude carbolic acid on the roosts, and in the nest boxes. Put some dry sand and a litter of dry straw on the floor and make the biddies happy. Feed a variety of clean grain, grit, oyster shells, and green food, with clean water, and the hens will pay us well.



AN ATTRACTIVE GROUP

his sanity, and yet so many use weak stock as a foundation for their poultry business. Can we wonder that their eggs do not hatch well and their chicks are weak? The strongest, best-matured, healthiest male we own should be selected to head our breeding-pen. He should be one of those bright, active fellows, with a bright-red comb, ready to clean up anything and everything, and to him should be mated the best yearling hens we possess, for it has been tried out that hens one or two years old will lay larger, stronger-germed eggs; consequently stronger chicks will hatch from these eggs. We cannot afford to overlook this important question if we expect to succeed in the poultry business. We must not content ourselves with the health of our present breeders, but must go back a few generations and look at the health of their ancestors. If we do this

I have been using the open-front scratch-pens for the past two years, and business. Can we wonder that their eggs would not be without them. The fowls live in the open air the entire time, and only at night is the muslin curtain lowered, with the result that the hens lay the entire winter, and no colds develop. For seven years only breeders showing perfect health have been used, and I wish to say that it is just as easy for me to get a good hatch in February as in May, and when the chicks are hatched they live and grow from the very start. My mortality has not exceeded five per cent. any year from a large flock raised each year. I think if readers of THE FEATHER will select their breeders along the lines I have tried to show, they will find their mortality becoming less and their profits more. Bowel troubles will decrease, and the chicks will grow into strong, profitable stock.—A. S. Harle.



## Business World

Mr. E. T. DeGraff, proprietor of the DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y., would be pleased to send one of his catalogues to all interested in Rhode Island Reds. This catalogue is very attractively gotten up, and as Mr. DeGraff is an authority on Reds it will pay you to write him relative to his stock.

### FEEDING FOR EGGS

A great many things enter into the question of egg-production, but other things being equal, eggs are very largely a question of feeding. A hen cannot lay eggs unless she has an abundance of egg-making material supplied in her daily ration. This is one reason why fresh-cut raw bone has proved such a boon to poultry-keepers—it supplies the protein and lime needed by the hen for egg-making, needed by the chick for building bone and muscle and feathers. Your fowls cannot flourish and be profitable without an abundance of protein and flesh. Raw bone supplies it in its most available and cheapest form. A single ounce of raw bone contains more available protein than one-quarter pound of wheat or three and one-half pounds of corn. Moreover, the bone lends a variety to the ration and has a peculiar tonic effect upon the flock that tends to health and vigor. Every reader of this journal, who is not now feeding raw bone, will be interested in the little book on feeding, issued by F. W. Mann Co., Box 61, Milford, Mass. Send for it. It's fine, and it's full of good hints and suggestions.

We are in receipt of the following bill of sale from Webber Bros.: We have this day, September 25, 1908, sold to Mr. W. P. Wood, of T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., and delivered to the manager of the poultry department, Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va., our flocks of yearlings and young males and females in S. C. White Leghorns, including all our late noted winning males and females; with many others our perfection 1st cockerel, World's Poultry Show, Jamestown Exposition, Va., including the noted females, winners in all the best shows in the southern states. With this grand flock goes our good will, and those wishing choice breeding stock or eggs for hatching will do well to remember these good breeders.

Mr. Harry E. Bair, superintendent of the recent Hanover, Pa., fair, writes us that this exhibition was most successful in every respect. There were 500 head of poultry and pigeons shown in their excellent show building, and birds of quality were there that will be heard from later. Much of the success is due to Mr. C. S. Shirk, the manager of the poultry department, and the untiring efforts of Mr. Bair, who, by the way, is one of our agents, and finds working for THE FEATHER in the way of subscriptions and book orders very profitable.

We have received word from Mrs. Frank Metcalf that she is pleasantly located at Inglewood, Cal., a pretty little city between Los Angeles and the sea.

The well-filled egg baskets, she says, proves to her that the climate agrees with her fowls. Mrs. Metcalf informs us that she is doing a profitable business, and will be glad to hear from all her friends in the poultry fraternity.

### BOOKS YOU NEED

"A Handy Farm Library" is the appropriate title of a comprehensive work of ten neat volumes published by the Farm Journal, and written by Jacob Biggle, an authority on everything pertaining to the farm. These attractive books are crammed, packed, and saturated with helpful, practical suggestions and valuable facts in every branch of farming. Any one book is worth more than the cost of the ten. Take the Poultry book, for instance, the subjects of housing, feeding, treating the various diseases of poultry, are taken up in detail and carefully covered. How to fatten young turkeys. What breeds of fowls pay best. How to get rid of weasels, minks, skunks, foxes, and hundreds of other matters are thoroughly discussed.

The Horse book, Sheep book, Swine book, Cow book, all are equally interesting, equally rich in important information that only the old, experienced farmer could possibly know—and even he might never have learned. To the younger members of the family the Pet book will especially appeal, treating, as it does, on subjects dear to the heart of girls and boys the world over. One chapter tells about teaching dogs new tricks, another takes up the subject of rabbits—their hutches and diseases. There is an intensely interesting chapter on canaries—also on pigeons—mating—feeding—raising for profit, etc.

Then for mother and the older girls there is the Berry book—full of good things too numerous to mention. These books are destined to fill a long-felt want, and all progressive farmers should avail themselves of the pithy experience and boiled-down commonsense they contain. They are a vast storehouse of useful farm facts.

Any one of these books by a special offer may be had with a five years' subscription to the Farm Journal at \$1. Write to the Farm Journal, 1023 Race Street, Philadelphia, for information as to how you can get the other nine volumes free, or see advertisement, which appears elsewhere in the paper.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the trap-nest offered by the Chapman Trap Nest Co., 176 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., whose advertisement appears in the columns of this publication. These people have just issued a very attractive catalogue. Write them today for copy of same, as it will pay you to do so.

That the Pacific coast is coming to the top in poultry industry is evidenced by the gratifying results of the Spokane Interstate Fair, held October 5 to 10. Every breed and variety were represented, and many thousand visitors passed through the stiles in the six days.

### BRAHMAS

Walter Raca, Waterville, N. Y. Light Brahmas. Some very fine early-hatched birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Attractive prices on cockerels. 14-3

### ANDALUSIANS

Blua Andalusians—Claan Swap at Hagerstown. Three very fine early-hatched birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Attractive prices on cockerels. 14-3

### GAMES

Cornish Fowl, Madison Squares Winners. Youngsters from my imported birds, Sept. 1. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 14-2

Pit Gamas—6 Leading Strains and the Best of each. Everything guaranteed. Send for circular and testimonials. W. C. BYARD, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. 14-3

Egg Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery from thoroughbred Cornish Indians, \$1.10 for 15; after January 1, \$1.25 for 15. All young stock for sale. Pullets, \$1.50 and up. RAY S. WAMPLE, Timberville, Va. 14-4

### COCHINS

Cochins—Buff, White, Black, Partridge. The best general flock in America. Winners at New York, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Indianapolis. High-class exhibition stock for sale. Circular. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 14-12

### HOUDANS

Houdans—Chicago, 16 Ribbons, with 14 Birds, last 3 years, 6 firsts; Minneapolis, 23 ribbons with 24 birds, 11 firsts. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 14-2

Houdans—Larga, Dark-crested Birds. Best Laying strain. Young stock now. R. D. REIDER, Route 2, Middletown, Pa. 14-2

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-1

Headquarters for Imported and American-bred Houdans. Breeding cockerels. Order at once; from \$2 to \$5 each. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 14-4

### LANGSHANS

"Ivory" White Langshans, First Winners Boston, Chicago, St. Louis; Anconas, Manchester, Springfield, Holyoke, Cleveland winners. KURNS-PRESTON POULTRY PLANT, Ripley, Ohio. 14-4

### YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

### TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Bred from Strong, healthy stock. No black-head in this flock. M. A. HUTTON, Clopper, Md. 14-4

I Have for Sale Soma Fina Larga Full Wild and half-wild bronze turkeys, ready to ship November 25. TERESA DAVIES, Susquehanna, Pa. Route 4. 14-4

### DUCKS

For Sale—Mammoth White Pekin Ducks, \$1 per pair drakes, \$1 each, if taken soon. Write or phone to MISS FANNIE WRIGHT, Gazette, Mo. 14-2

### PHEASANTS

Amharst and Golden; Full Plumage and Choica young stock. Illustrated colored plate catalogue, covering our method of pheasant rearing. 5c postage. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 14-2

The Calabrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

Golden Pheasants, Full Plumage Birds, Extra large, and beautifully colored birds. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 14-4

### ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Pongkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

### FANCY PIGEONS

Pigeons! Thousands! Homers, Runts, Dntchees, Burmese Hen, Polish, Lynx, Carriers, Dragons, Pouters, Pigmies, Fantalia, Jacobins, Owls, Turbills, Blondinettes, Swallows, Maples, Helms, Archangels, Tumblers of all kinds. Prices free. Illustrated descriptive book, telling all you want to know, one dime. WM. A. BARTLETT & CO., Box 8, Jacksonville, Ill. 14-1

Maltasa Hans Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. TIELO, L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homar Pigeons; Larga Matad Pairs Guarantand. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

To Make Room for Youngsters, Wa Will Sell four pens extra large mated Homers, numbered, colored, banded, that raise nine-pound squabs, at \$1.50 a pair, ten pairs or over, \$1.25. Guaranteed or money back. TIE ERIE SQUAB FARM, 203 Quaker Street, Orchard Park, Erie Co., N. Y. 14-1

Mated Thoroughbred Homers, '07 Birds, Claan and healthy, only breeders of largest squabs saved. Best selected pair, \$2 and up. A few '06, pair, \$1.50; '08 youngsters, 75c pair up. JENNIE MILNER, 700 N. Center, Bloomington, Ill. 14-2

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-3

For Sale—Young Mated and Working Homers, also youngsters. I sell the pigeons for lack of room. Write for particulars. MISS OLIVE FLINT, Ridgefield, Conn. 14-3

For Sale—Eight Pairs Choica White Homers; will exchange for Rose-combed Black Minorcas. GEO. HANSEN, 123 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J. 14-2

For Sale—100 Pairs Homers, Brad from 20 Pairs Plymouth Rock Homers 1½ to 2 years old. Write for bargain. Must be sold. T. BROOKE, 102, Midland, Mich. 14-4

### DOGS

For Sale—Baaglas and Fox Hounds, Thoroughly broken. Will be as represented, and shipped on trial. Price will be right. WILLIAM T. DOUGLASS, Dallastown, Pa. 14-3

### PET STOCK

Guinea Pigs for Sale—Prize-winners at the "Great Tennessee State Fair," '08. English, Angora, and Peruvian. AUGUSTUS S. WEST, 724 Seventeenth Avenue S., Nashville, Tenn. 14-2

### WANTED

An Opportunity Offers to One or Two Young Men not afraid to work and willing to learn the poultry business under an experienced manager. This would include the running of incubators and brooders, the handling of fancy stock, or the market proposition; in fact, the business from A to Z. Those meaning business should address "OPPORTUNITY," care of The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-2

### POSITION WANTED

A Man—White—Past Middle Life—Familiar With poultry-keeping, desires position as assistant on poultry-farm. Permanent employment desired at moderate wages. Address RAYMOND PULLIN, 575 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J. 14-2

### PRINTING

Printing for Fancy and Market Poultryman. Standard cuts used. Low prices. Cut catalogue and Samples free. Send to-day. RIVERSIDE PRESS, Box F, Brisbane, N. Y. 14-2

Printing for Poultryman—Wa Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C. 14-2

Two Hundred of Each, Letter Heads, Envelopes, business cards, for \$2, post-paid, cuts used. Five cents for samples. CRAIG PRINTING CO., Sewickley, Pa. 14-3

### MISCELLANEOUS

Ninaty Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Farrets, dogs, Anzora goats, Balgian bares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 14-1

Whits Wyandottes, Barrad P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas. After September 1 will have for sale a magnificent lot of young stock, bred from our New York and Easton, Pa., winners. Farm raised, and fit to show in any competition. Yearlings and utility stock of the best breeding in any number. Cockerels, \$2 and up. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-1

Hunt's White and Cornish Indian Games, Embden Geese, Pekin, and Colored Muscovy Ducks, White Holland Turkeys, White Guineas, and Homer, Jacobin, Turbitt, Maltese Hen, Tumbler, and Polish Lynx Pigeons, are all of the finest selected strains in the world. My birds won fifty firsts and thirty seconds out of ninety entries at Rockville. Prize stock and eggs from the world's best exhibition matings. H. J. HUNT, 3d, Bethesda, Md. 14-3

For Sale—Prize-winning, Singla-combed Brown Leghorns; 25 yearling hens, 50 cockerels. Some pullets have won hundreds of prizes. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-3

Games—Starvation Prices—Circular Free. Buy now. Irish, Black, Reds, Heathwoods, Cornish, and White Indians. Single rates. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plains, N. Y. 14-3

All Breeders Should Send Their Names, Address, and class of fowls they are breeding, for publication in the Poultry Breeders' Directory. If you are interested in poultry-keeping and expect to engage later in the industry, send your name also for publication. No charge whatever for insertion of names. POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, Rock Island, Ill. 14-3

White Wyandottes, Nixon's Strain, 300 to 250 from, and they are full of quality. Get our prices. W. T. FOSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 14-3

Ferrets, Beagle Hound Pups, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner and Blue Swedish Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, and Roller Pigeons. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 14-4

Poultrymen—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Chock full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

Guineas—Pearl and White, \$1.25 to \$2 each; Pekin ducks, \$5 trio; cockerels, White Wyandotte and Light Brahma, \$1.50 up. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Bred from winners. Choice stock, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 14-4

#### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Silver Laced Wyandottes. A. H. BARTON, Silverton Yards, Mt. Ephraim, N. Y. 14-4

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FREEPORT HATCHERY, Box F, Freeport, Mich. 14-4

## MICA=CRYSTAL

formation that it will not take a polish as is the case with limestone grit, or grit of like soluble substances, is not dissolved by the fluids in the crop, consequently it never loses its sharpness.

It sharpens itself by contact, the only grit that does, and therefore excels all others as a grinder. Without grit the feathered tribe cannot be healthy or productive. This is a well demonstrated fact in nature. Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to other members of animal creation. The standard for 15 years. Manufactured only by Mica-Crystal Company

## The Best Grit on the Market

Contains Mica, Iron, Magnesium and Quartz, each in its purest and best form. It is of such peculiar case with grit made from white quartz or marble, is not dissolved by the fluids in the

Concord, N. H.

14-4

### AMERICA'S LEADING SHOW

## New York Poultry and Pigeon Association

(LIMITED)

### TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Will be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City  
December 29, 30 and 31, 1908, and January 1 and 2, 1909

ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 14, 1908

Secretary and Superintendent, H. V. CRAWFORD, Montclair, N. J.

14-3

"Minorcas of Every Comb and Color" is the title of Mr. Geo. H. Northup's new book, price 50 cents. We will furnish this book with a yearly subscription or renewal to THE FEATHER for 75 cents. As we have only a few copies to offer at this rate, we would advise that you send in your order to-day.

#### "INCUBATOR HYGROMETRY"

is the name of a booklet just received from the Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Nebr., explaining moisture requirements in artificial incubation. It describes their latest invention, a Hygrometer (or moisture gauge), which, they say, is the only one on the market adapted for use in incubator temperature of 101 to 105 degrees. We have made no actual tests of the instrument, but it "looks good" to us.



The booklet is interesting and instructive; and if the Hygrometer does the work it is guaranteed to do, artificial incubation will be more profitable in the future than ever before. With it moisture is regulated and controlled as accurately as heat, and whether you are an actual or prospective incubator operator it will pay you to read the "book"—free for the asking. Address Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebr., and don't forget to mention this paper.

As prize-winners and egg-producers, U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks are world renowned. By sending 20 cents to Mr. Fishel, Box F, Hope, Ind., you can obtain one of his 26-page catalogues, and it will pay you to have one of these. Write him to-day for a copy, also one of his special sale lists, which he will send free of charge.

Mr. Ernest L. Winslow, Greenwood, R. I., was most successful at the Hagerstown fair, winning five prizes on four birds; a black Maltese Hen cock winning first prize as special.

If breeders and fanciers of poultry wish to enter their birds in a trial show, they will do well to exhibit them at the Qual-

ity Poultry Show, at Scranton, Pa., which will be held December 7-12, 1908. Former shows were given in the month of January, but the date this year was changed by request, so that exhibitors desiring to attend later shows could exhibit Scranton winners that would be almost certain to win ribbons of the same value or better at any of the later shows. The management feel confident that a ribbon won at Scranton will carry as great or greater honors at the New York, Boston or any other large winter show. As a guarantee of the above, they refer you to the history of their former shows. The specimens exhibited were the finest quality, and the management was that of high-grade business men. The judges are: Miss Sophia Pitchlynn, W. C. Denny, T. F. McGrew, B. W. Mosher, A. F. Pierce, W. Theo. Wittman, and J. H. Wolsieffer. Enter your birds early. The Quality Poultry Show has always been compelled to reject late comers. For premium list, address A. W. Close, Post-office Building, Scranton, Pa.

E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., the great breeder and originator of the "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks, has recently made a large shipment of exhibition birds to Peru and another to Germany. Mr. Thompson has the best of facilities for foreign shipments and his birds always arrive in splendid condition, the hens often laying on the voyage and upon reaching destination. The reputation of Thompson's "Ringlets" is world-wide, and is based on the supreme high quality of his birds and square dealing. The great record of the "Ringlet" at Madison Square Garden, New York, for twenty years, and including the very last show, is unequaled, and proves Mr. Thompson a master of the science of producing the best exhibition birds. The demand for his birds in this country is enormous.

An opportunity offers to one or two young men not afraid to work and willing to work, to learn the poultry business under an experienced manager. This would include the running of incubators and brooders, the handling of fancy stock, or the market proposition; in fact, the business from A to Z. Those meaning business should address "OPPORTUNITY," care THE FEATHER, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Shows to Occur

(Continued from page 21)

The Norristown Poultry Association will hold their first show at Norristown, Pa., during the week of December 1 to 5, 1908. The secretary, R. Swab, will be glad to furnish full information to all who may be interested.

The Asheville Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual exhibition at Asheville, N. C., December 1 to 4. Write to Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Asheville, N. C., for full particulars.

The annual show of the Rose County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 1 to 5. Write to Chas. F. Goetz, Chillicothe, for full particulars.

The Hudson Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its first annual show at the State Armory, Poughkeepsie,

N. Y., December 1 to 4. Wm. Nesbit, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the secretary.

The third annual exhibition of the State Fanciers and Breeders Association of Frankfort, Ky., will hold their show December 1st to 5th. J. A. Posey, Frankfort, Ky., is the secretary.

The premium list of the annual poultry show of the Virginia Poultry Association will be ready by the 1st of November. The show will be held December 7 to 12. Write W. P. Todd, the secretary, 426 N. Sixth Street, Richmond, Va., for full particulars.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Bonham Poultry Association will be held December 4 to 7, inclusive. Mr. McKee Blair, of Bonham, Tex., is the secretary.

Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary of the Missouri State Poultry Show, Slater, Mo., writes us that breeders of thoroughbred poultry who are looking for a good place to exhibit their birds, should not overlook the Great Missouri State Show, at Trenton, Mo., December 8th to 12th. This association has the largest membership of any in America, and is now setting the pace for all other state shows. Write the secretary at once for full particulars.

The Upper Iowa Poultry Association will hold their poultry exhibit December 8 to 12, at Mason City, Iowa. Write to Mr. John D. Reeler, Mason City, Iowa, the secretary, for full particulars.

The Carey Poultry Club, of Carey, Ohio, will hold its annual poultry show December 8 to 12, 1908. Write to Edw. Campbell, Jr., Carey, Ohio, for full particulars.

The Oconomowoc Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Oconomowoc, Wis., will hold their fourth annual exhibition December 9 to 14. O. R. Eddy, of Oconomowoc, is the secretary.

The East Tennessee Poultry Association will hold a poultry show at Knoxville, Tenn., December 9 to 12. John E. Jennings, 202 W. Fifth Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., is the secretary.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Vineland Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held December 10 to 12, in the Grange Hall, Vineland, N. J. Mr. G. E. Smith, Vineland, N. J., is the secretary.

A comparison show will be held at Woonsocket, R. I., by the Woonsocket Poultry Association, December 10th to 12th. Mr. E. W. Cook, Forestdale, R. I., will be pleased to send full information.

The third annual exhibition of the Randall Poultry Association will be held at Randall, Iowa, December 11th to 15th. D. M. Anderson is the secretary.

December 14 to 19 the Jackson Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold their annual show at Jackson, Mich. Chas. P. Orwick, Jackson, Mich., is the secretary.

The initial show of the Monessen Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held December 15th to 19th at Monessen, Pa. Mr. O. H. Thompson, of Monessen, is the secretary.

## FASHION BOOK FREE!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing hundreds of latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for five cts. each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c & 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

### HOW I DO IT.

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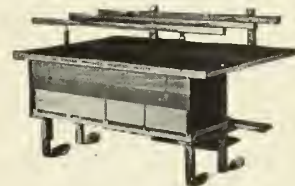
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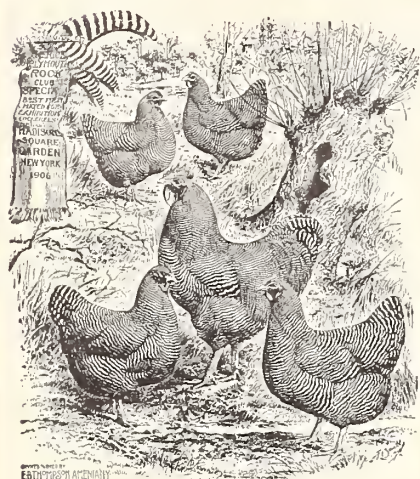
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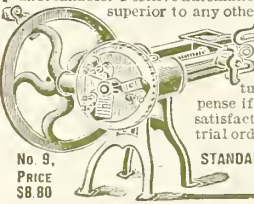
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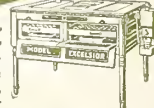
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THESE SHEARS are made from best Carbon Steel, by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The Tension Spring attachment does away with resharp-ening entirely, and enables the user to set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The Tension Spring takes up all wear on the rivet, making the SHEARS practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has tried to use a dull pair of shears will appreciate the value of the new invention WHICH KEEPS THESE SHEARS ALWAYS SHARP and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the Tension Spring, and you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These SHEARS are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel-plated.

**WE GUARANTEE** The quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of SHEARS to be first-class, that the Tension Spring device doubles the usefulness of the SHEARS and does away with the need of resharp-ening, and furthermore, the Manufacturers' Certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of Shears BREAKS or in any way becomes defective within FIVE YEARS from date of purchase it will be replaced with a NEW pair without cost."

For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to The Feather and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears. Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.

**THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE ADJUSTABLE TENSION SPRING DOUBLES THE USEFULNESS OF THE SHEARS

SIDE VIEW SHOWING TENSION SPRING

Introduced in 1890. Good then, better now.

# Bowker's Animal Meal

TRADE MARK SECURED. GUARANTEED UNDER NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

**Makes Hens Lay** because it provides just the material she needs from which to elaborate the egg and the shell of the egg. Completely takes the place of scraps, and shells; experienced poultry keepers prefer it to scraps, because, being finer, the greedy hen cannot get more than her share and the results in the egg basket are consequently more uniform.

**Makes Chicks Grow** because it contains flesh-forming and bone-forming constituents in digestible and easily assimilable form. Recent experiments with chicks at the R. I. Experiment Station show that the phosphorus and lime in the ration, which only digestible bone can supply, are as important as the form of the protein. Animal Meal owes a part of its great popularity to this, as it always contains a good percentage of digestible bone.

## "Better Than Scraps." Why?

There are no more "old fashioned" Beef Scraps or what we used to call "tallow scraps," kettle-rendered and pressed into a cheese in an ordinary hand press. Increased demands for grease products has led to new processes which do not yield the famous old by-products. We have always claimed Bowker's Animal Meal superior to scraps for poultry feeding; and consideration of the following facts (for they are facts) will show why our claim is sound.

### WHERE THEY COME FROM.

#### Where Scraps

#### Come From

Most modern Scraps are the refuse from hotels and restaurants gathered by soap-grease men daily or "occasionally," whether sweet or sour. They are a mixture of Turkey and Chicken Scraps and house scraps added to improve their appearance or odor. They are not what they seem and not always healthful.

#### Where Bowker's

#### Animal Meal

#### Comes From

Animal Meal comes fresh from the slaughtered animal at approved abattoirs, and is cooked within 6 or 12 hours from the time the animals are killed, therefore absolutely fresh. It includes much of the fresh blood, which partly accounts for its high content of easily digested albumen.

### HOW THEY ARE COOKED.

#### How Scraps

#### Are Cooked

Modern Scraps are rendered in digesters and often naphtha is added to remove the fat, after which the residue is pressed in hydraulic presses in order to remove every ounce of grease possible, for grease is worth \$100 to \$120 per ton. Usually they are undercooked, and if naphtha is used in the extraction of the grease, they are unfit for food.

#### How Bowker's

#### Animal Meal

#### Is Cooked

Animal Meal is always cooked under 60 lbs. pressure of live steam, resulting in a thorough breaking down of the tissues and a product as thoroughly cooked as boiled meat and as easily digested. A large part of the fats are allowed to remain in the product.

### THE RESULTING PRODUCT.

#### Most So-Called

#### Scraps

consist of more or less coarse pieces of gristle and bone, and hardened dried-up meat,—sometimes tainted,—that requires a long time to digest and to convert into productive energy. "Smell good" some say; but if fragrance makes eggs, then to be logical you should feed your hens on rose leaves. Being coarse it is easy for the greedy and more active hen to pick them up, depriving the others of their share. Result is "pale head" and an uneven yield in the egg basket.

#### The Completed

#### Animal Meal

is a finely ground sweet meal made from fresh, sweet meat and fresh sweet bone, very easily digested. Ready to nourish and sustain the fowl almost as soon as eaten; supplying protein and fat in digestible forms. Being finely ground and mixed with the other foods in the mash, each fowl gets an equal share; result an even yield in the egg basket.

### "PHOSPHORUS" AND EGG PRODUCTION?

#### Egg-Making

#### Qualities

Beef Scraps contain protein but in forms not easily taken advantage of by the fowl. They require much time to digest, and what bone they contain is in large pieces and indigestible.

#### Egg-Making

#### Qualities

Animal Meal contains protein in easily digestible form; also fine, digestible bone supplying phosphorus and lime, both of which are of great importance in assisting the assimilation of other foods and in egg production. See bulletin No. 126, R. I. Exp. Station.

### HEALTH IS IMPORTANT.

#### Health Sustaining

#### Qualities

Beef Scraps supply food; but as they contain much gristle and tough meat, they are hard to digest and slow of assimilation.

#### Health Sustaining

#### Qualities

Animal Meal supplies both meat and bone, both extremely nourishing foods in a most concentrated but easily digestible form. Supplies flesh-forming and bone-forming food, and is unexcelled for grow-chicks and producing eggs.

### DON'T BUY WATER FOR MEAT.

#### The

#### Water In

#### Scraps

Most Beef Scraps contain a comparatively large amount of water, which is not considered in the price. At even prices, Beef Scraps really cost 10 to 20 per cent. more, on account of the water they contain. Don't lose sight of this difference, for it is a difference that doesn't show in the bill.

#### The

#### Water In

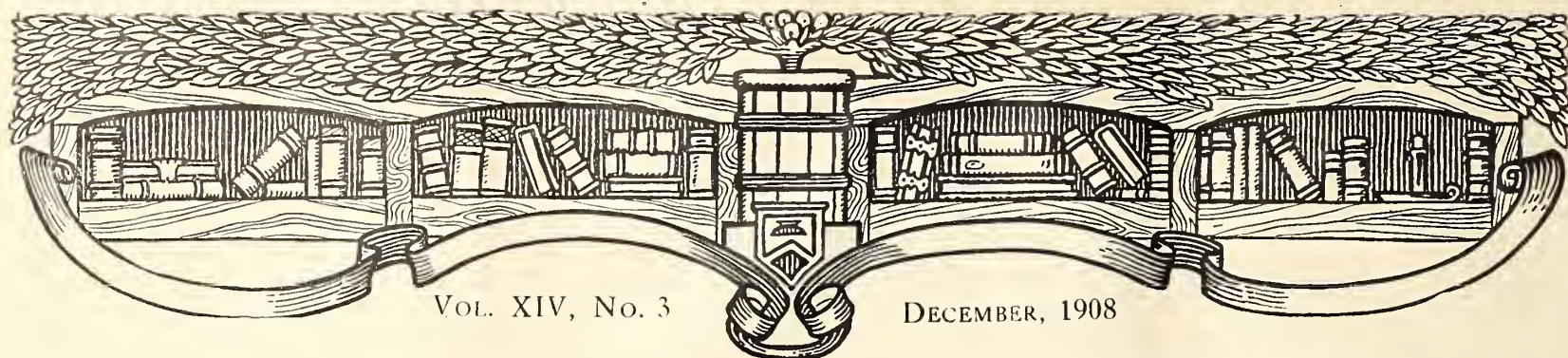
#### Animal Meal

Bowker's Animal Meal is practically free from water. In every case, however, it contains at least 10 per cent. less water, and for that reason alone should sell for a price 10 per cent. above Scraps to bring the two to the same money value.

**Remember—Bowker's "Animal Meal"** is made of fresh, sweet meat and fresh, sweet bone, thoroughly cooked, easily digested. A complete food, rich in digestible protein, and altogether the very cheapest food constituent the poultry fancier can buy. **100 lbs. in Yellow Bag \$2.50. Makes 1000 lbs.** when mixed with other feeds in dry mash.

See Local Dealers. Take only the YELLOW BAG. If unable to get it, order directly from us. Book "The Egg" free.

**The Bowker Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston. 60 Trinity Place, New York**



## Editorial Comment

The November number of the Journal of the National Poultry Organization Society, Limited, London, is an unusually attractive publication, and we acknowledge its receipt with many thanks to the secretary.

One of the most acceptable gifts is to be found in a copy of the PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA, and a year's subscription to THE FEATHER. You might try ever so hard for a more pleasing present, but you could not possibly give a better or a more appreciable one than this combination. It is a present that carries with it a whole year's remembrance of pleasant recollections. The price of the gift—THE PERFECTED POULTRY OF AMERICA and a year's subscription to THE FEATHER—is \$2.50. Send in your order and please some friend or relative.

Secretary-Treasurer Fred L. Kimmey is desirous of calling attention to the importance and necessity of the work of the Revision Committee of 1910, and is soliciting the cooperation of every one who has purchased a copy of the Standard of Perfection. He says: "A general invitation is hereby extended to every fancier, who has bought at any time a Standard of Perfection, to offer criticisms on said Standard and make suggestions for improvement. Such criticisms and suggestions may be sent to Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill., Secretary of Committee, and will be by him referred to the Revision Committee of 1910. The Committee meets in April, 1909; and the criticisms and suggestions must reach the Secretary by that time; but to receive the full consideration they deserve, should be sent as soon as possible."

The man who has made a success in the poultry business is the one who has commenced from the beginning and gradually won his way to the top, step by step, through patient and untiring efforts. There is no other way to make a success in the business, and it is time and money thrown away to think otherwise. The poultry business is decidedly underrated and held too lightly by a large number of people who have ideas of their own. This latter class has done much to discourage the business. They wade right into the industry imagining they

The whole nation bows the head and knee in acknowledgment of the peace and prosperity that continues in our glorious land, and we all join again at Christmas time with the world in saying, "Peace on earth and good will toward men." We are about ending the period of the old year—and will shortly be making new resolutions as of yore. Why not prepare for it, and when it comes turn over a great big new leaf for everything that will be better. Let us all be better men and fanciers, have better poultry, make better shows, have better associations, and continue down through it all to the foundation rock of success and prosperity. Let us look around us and accept the opportunities that are given us. Our interests demand this of us, for we are the exponents of a most worthy cause, and with this end in view we may hope for a prosperous season.

are masters of the situation, spend their money recklessly, and awake sooner or later to their rashness—and failure

The right side of the question is to take things slowly. Work an apprenticeship with this the same as with any other business, and graduate with the full honors of a master. A few hens are the best in the beginning, gradually increasing in the work as your knowledge increases in the business. This is the same way to do things with poultry, and the better you lay your foundation, the greater will be your success.

Most people when first affected with the fever plunge head first into the fire, from which it is impossible to get them out.

There are as many "smarties" in the chicken business as are to be found in all others combined.

Inbreeding has prevented many farmers from making a success of the poultry branch of the farm. This, however, is not generally done for any special purpose, but more on account of neglect. No attention is given the matter when it should be done, and when they are reminded of it, it is too late to get breeders, so that inbreeding must be practised another year.

This year is a banner one for shows. Throughout the entire country are to be found well organized shows that reflect great credit on the industry. Each year adds more to the list, and a great future seems to be in store for the business generally. The showroom is the great educator of the masses, and is after all the backbone of the poultry and pigeon industries. Take away the show and it will not be long before the business will be a thing of the past so far as the breeding of standard-bred poultry is concerned. The showroom is the great lever which moves us all to action, and it should be encouraged with the best efforts of those who have the business at heart.

Beware of the volunteered advice that comes from the "smart Alec" that visits your place. He will tell you just what you must do, and yet often he himself is a failure at everything he undertakes.

Just at present the country seems safe. The election is over, there are no serious blowouts in the poultry press, and the holidays are with us.

A kind, gentle, sympathetic person will never neglect his flocks, and will always be on the lookout for their comfort. Such attention results in success.

A true poultryman always aims to improve both his stock and the premises. A poultryman can well be judged by the condition of both his fowls and surroundings.

Neither man nor the lower animals, says Perkins, can expect a healthy digestion, a normal liver, or a good general tone of the system, without some hustling. Activity and prolificacy go hand in hand.

Grade up and not down. It is far better to mate a thoroughbred cock with dunghill hens, and each year improve that cross by always using pure males not akin, than it is to spoil two breeds by making a cross.

There was a time when two breeds crossed made the best utility fowls, but that day is past since fanciers have become cognizant of the fact that egg-records and hardiness are necessary from a business standpoint if from no other.

We still have a few working drawings of the Cornell Trap Nest on hand, and will send a copy of same with a year's subscription to THE FEATHER for 50 cents; or a three years' subscription with the working drawing for \$1.00. Let us have your order to-day. The drawing must be requested at the time the subscription is sent in.

The Connecticut Agricultural College offers a short course in poultry culture, which opens January 5, 1909, and continues six weeks. While a longer time might be devoted to instruction in this line, the course is purposely arranged to meet the wants of men and women who cannot afford to spend a longer time, or incur a large expense. Instruction will be kept upon strictly practical lines, and every effort will be put forth to make the course helpful and interesting. A number of prominent poultrymen will be at the college during the term to give the students the benefit of their experience. Send for bulletin of short winter courses, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Mr. Leonard W. Lott, former owner and editor of THE AMERICAN FANCIER, has sold that publication to the Itcm Publishing Company. Mr. Lott regrets that he has been obliged to give up his active part in the management of THE FANCIER. He will devote his spare time to raising poultry and pheasants at his out-of-town place at Fanwood, N. J.

A ten-day special course in Poultry Husbandry will be given by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, January 4 to 16, 1909. This is the first short course to be offered in poultry husbandry by this college, which is so widely known for its winter short courses in stock and grain judging. The poultry work will

be given by the Poultry Department, the buildings for which have been recently completed. The course comes during the vacation of the college year, allowing the instructors to use all their time and equipment for the special course students. Further particulars can be had by addressing the Poultry Department, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

## Club Notes

Everything points to a record-breaking show at Boston, January 12 to 16. Several who exhibited at the last show have written that they intend to enter more birds at the next one. Great enthusiasm is being shown by the members of the American Polish Club, which voted to meet at Boston, and the largest display of crested fowl ever seen in this country is expected. An excursion is planned by some of the club members, and they propose to bring their wives along.

The American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club has also voted to meet at Boston, and will offer a good list of specials, so that these classes should be large.

The American White Wyandotte Club by vote of the Executive Committee will hold the annual meeting of the club at Madison Square Garden show, Wednesday, December 30. The club will offer \$125 in prizes, to be competed for by club members in good standing. All those interested in White Wyandottes should join this club and compete for these prizes. Application blanks and other information may be obtained from W. R. Graves, secretary, Southboro, Mass.

The Annual meeting of the American Buff Leghorn Club will be held at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., December 31, at 2 p. m. Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, secretary, Battle Creek, Mich., will be pleased to send full information.

Breeders of Black Minorcas who are not members of the American Black Minorca Club and expect to exhibit this winter will find it to their advantage to send \$2 for membership and first year's dues to the club without delay, and thereby have an opportunity to compete for club specials without further expense. The next annual meeting of this club will be held at Tacoma, Wash., January, 8, 1909. This will be the fourteenth annual meeting and it is hoped that every one who can will attend and make an exhibit. Mr. Geo. H. Northup, Sec.-Treas., Raceville, N. Y., will be pleased to send full particulars.

Mr. E. P. Washburn, of the Commission on Pigeons, Boston Show, wishes to impress upon the minds of the Record Homer fanciers the interest that was taken in the exhibit of the Record birds at last Boston Show, especially by visitors, and which he knows resulted in the addition of at least two new fanciers. Boston was the first show to cater especially to Flyers and the first show that ever practically demonstrated a race for the uninitiated's benefit. This year they hope to do more. Get in line. Remember the Boston Show has done a great deal for the Homer men, so get busy and let Mr. Washburn hear from Record fanciers.

Do not overlook the Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, December 29, 1908, to January 2, 1909. This will probably be

the last show in Madison Square Garden, as it is offered for sale. Winners at New York meet with ready sale, so that it pays one to exhibit at Madison Square Garden.

The National Bantam Association is placing a very inviting list of specials to be competed for at the next meet at Madison Square Garden, and invites all breeders of Bantams to help make this the greatest Bantam exhibit ever held. Mr. Geo. L. Young, 349 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the secretary.

Owing to the pressure of business incident to moving to Los Angeles, Mr. F. H. Williams has found it necessary to resign his position as secretary-treasurer of the American Cornish Club. Mr. H. C. Hayes, Eureka, Ills., has been appointed to complete his unexpired term. Mr. Hayes is desirous of making this club even more prosperous than it has been, and asks for the co-operation of every member as well as every Cornish fancier. This club has about a thousand copies of their 1908 catalogue. A copy will be mailed to any non-member upon receipt of five cents in stamps. The annual meeting and election of the Cornish Club will be held with the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association in the Coliseum, Chicago, December, 1908.

The Silver Laced Wyandotte Club, of America, will offer cash specials at Boston, Chicago, and Kansas City, and elegant blue silk ribbons at many local shows. They ask every lover of this breed to join their club. Every member can compete at any show for the specials offered. Application for membership, together with dues should be sent to E. S. Tarbox, secretary, Yorkville, Ills. A club catalogue can be obtained from Mr. Tar-

box, or the president, Mr. Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo.

The fancy broiler has a good, plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs, yellow skin, and a small comb.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Domestic Subscriptions, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
Canadian Subscriptions, 75 cents a Year in Advance.

Foreign Subscriptions, \$1 a Year in Advance.  
Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.

**SUBSCRIBERS.** When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.

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### ADVERTISING RATES

The advertising rate in The Feather is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.

**DISCOUNTS:** Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.

**Classified Ad Rates in The Feather as follows:** Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. **PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

**Special Positions** ten (10) per cent. additional. No discount on class ads.

**Forms Close:** THE FEATHER forms close the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

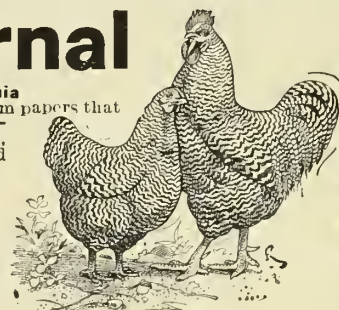
THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

## GOING UP! Notice is hereby given to the 3,000,000 readers of Farm Journal

Philadelphia

and to the 3,000,000 readers of this and other farm papers that the subscription rate of this paper is to be advanced on February 1, 1909. Until that date, new and renewal subscriptions will be accepted at the present low rates of

**\$1.00 for 10 Years  
60 Cents for 5 Years  
(Club Rate)**



**What Forces Us to Do This** The advancing price of paper and of labor, and the yearly increase in number of pages printed, the larger sums paid for editorial knowledge and skill, and the conviction that we have been giving too much for the money. All have been strong arguments. In all human probability, the price of this paper will never again be so low. It is

**Now or Never** if you want to subscribe at the old rates. Send a dollar bill, and protect yourself for ten years against this increase and any future ones. It is perfectly safe—we'll change your address as often as you please, and get the paper to you if you are on this planet. Ask any subscriber, or your bank, whether or not we carry out our promises. You have often thought of taking the FARM JOURNAL; sooner or later you are sure to need it. One dollar 10 years, 60 cents 5 years, until January 30.

### SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SAVE MONEY

A free copy of the 1909 Lincoln Farm Almanac if your order reaches us by January 4. The Lincoln Almanac contains new and old Lincoln stories, sayings, the Gettysburg speech, calendars for the year, of course; and 24 pages of valuable farm information—curing meats, spraying and planting tables, household recipes, grafting, good roads, etc., etc. All free if you are prompt.

**NOTICE** We still sell any BIGGLE BOOK with Farm Journal 15 years for \$1.00, as advertised last month, and send the book on 10 days' approval. The books are: POULTRY, HORSE, GARDEN, Orchard, Cow, Swine, Sheep, Berry, Pet and Health. Per Volume, 50c Postpaid

**No Letter is Necessary** Cut out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin, and enclose with the money in a strong envelope addressed to

**FARM JOURNAL, 1103 Race St., Philadelphia**  
Until January 30, new subscribers can get Farm Journal two years on trial for 25 cents. An Almanac, too. No one-year orders accepted.

## 60 YEARS AS BREEDERS HAVE I. K. FELCH & SON

Bred thoroughbreds and Judged poultry in nearly every state in the Union without a protest. Their Light Brahmas, White and Barred P. Rocks, and White Wyandottes have satisfied every patron for the money they have received for them. Why should they not, as they are completely bred, and nothing under 90 to 96 points appear in their breeding-pens?

### THEIR FOWLS WIN AND BREED ON

In their patrons' hands. For they do not exhibit nor do they appropriate their patrons' winnings to their advantage.

From September 1 to May 15, we sell you Brahmas at \$3.50 to \$10 for females, \$5 to \$20 for males. B. and W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, \$2.50 to \$8 for females, \$4 to \$15 for males. EGGS from all: \$4 for 15, \$7 for 30, \$9 for 45, and \$15 for 105 eggs.

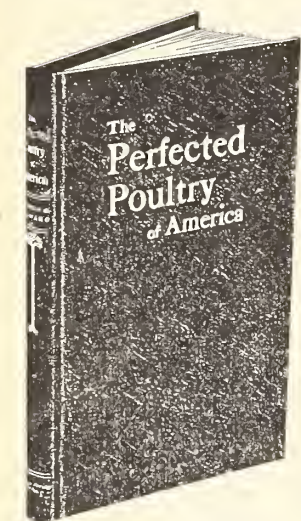
From May 15 to September 1, the yearling stock in its moult is each year sold at 40 per cent. off of catalogue prices. For catalogue and particulars, address

I. K. FELCH & SON BOX 176, NATICK, MASS.

## THE Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



The world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Water-fowl, with 117 full-page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings.

\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed characteristics, shape, and color markings of the recognized breeds of poultry.

Unlike any other Poultry Book and everybody interested in Poultry should have a copy.

This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full-page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to the Feather. Extra postage, Canada, 25c; Foreign, 50c. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your Poultry knowledge complete.

### OPINIONS

#### OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE

The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

We congratulate you on the high quality of the book. The Perfected Poultry of America, both as to subject-matter and illustrations. This book cannot help but prove of value to those who are interested in standard-bred poultry.—Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.

#### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

#### THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

#### ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

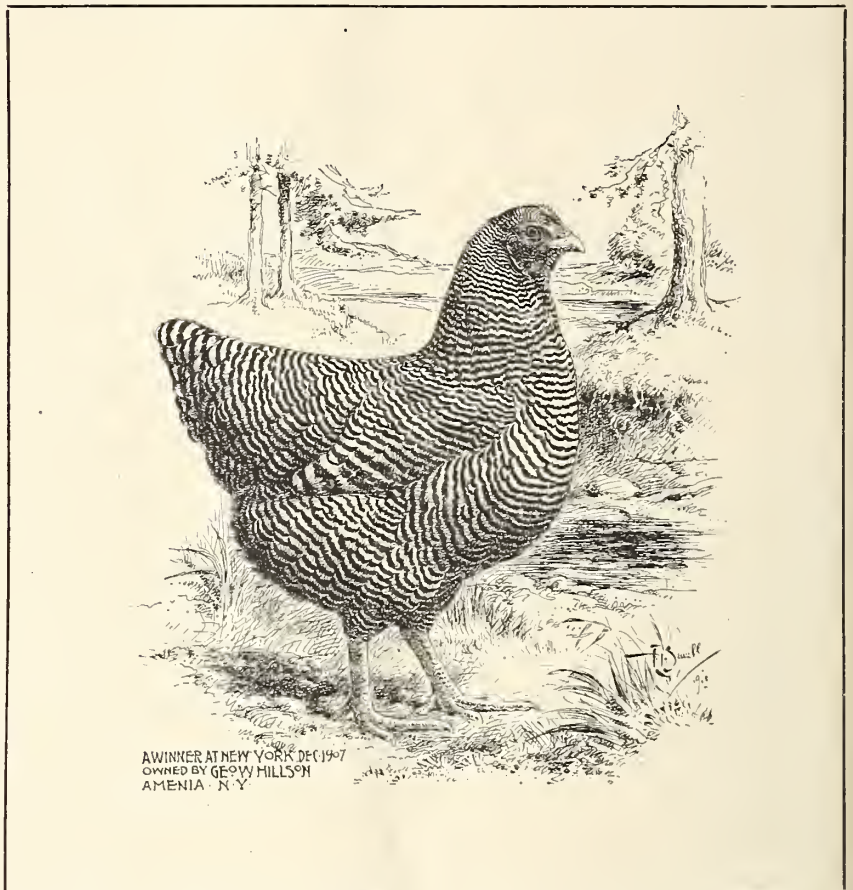
## How to Increase the Egg-production



THE desire of the general poultryman throughout the world is to produce from his flock each year a greater egg-yield. This is a scientific problem, and must be met in a scientific way. If we go about it with improper breeding, with unbalanced feeding, or wrong devices we are doomed to failure; but if we go about our work scientifically, leaving no pebbles unturned for fear they may grow to boulders in our path, we are sure to gain the object we seek. It is not the intention of this article to go over the matter of proper feeding, as this part of the problem has been sufficiently laid before the poultry

day teaches us what? That we can look to the future for greater results, for we are at a point where every increase in number of eggs means a clear profit, but these extra eggs must be obtained in a proper and rational way, and not by in-breeding our great egg-producers until the constitution of our flocks is so weakened that they cannot stand the strain of producing the eggs that the blood in their veins calls for.

To-day we are nearer the goal than we were at the beginning, and like all things the nearer it approaches perfection the greater the skill must be, the finer the work must be planned, the brain is called upon to meet the conditions, and it is always ready. Through the need of the poultrymen for greater egg-production



world by the authorities at the head of our State Agricultural Colleges. Of the remaining two subjects mentioned I will dwell chiefly with the manner of breeding as this is the key note to the increase of egg-production, the devices or inventions being but an assistance to the poultrymen in properly mating for results.

To start upon this subject properly we must begin at the beginning; starting with one or two settings of eggs as laid by the jungle fowl. With good breeding and proper feeding this bird has been developed into many flocks not only able to pay their keep, but in many instances have paid large profits to the poultrymen. This increase of egg-production from the early times up to the present

there has been placed before them a device or invention that will enable the poultrymen to single out their great egg-producers; birds that are exceptionally valuable to them as breeders. This invention is a poultry trap-nest. Now, if this invention could go on year in and year out mating properly the poultryman's best birds, all he would have to do would be to feed and care for his flock; but the mating question is up to the poultryman, and in him and him alone lies the fault if his birds do not increase their egg-yield from year to year. When the trap-nest has told the poultryman the story of his flock it has done all it can do, all that was expected of it to do; and if the poultryman can grasp that story and apply its

worth in the right way it will be the sweetest story he ever heard. When I speak of trap-nests I have in mind only those that are built as well and of as good material as the best incubators are to-day.

I will try to lay before you one of the simplest and safest ways of breeding for an increased egg-production and where the danger of inbreeding is entirely eliminated. We will suppose a poultryman has a long hen house, divided into ten pens. In each pen he places one cockerel and ten pullets with the blood of each bird different from the other or the relation so far distant that they are practically not related. The placing of pullets in the pens first, facilitates the explanation as they are carried over and bred in the same pen the following year. Pullets are never used except the first year, and hens could be used in their place if desired. The second year a likely cockerel, one whose mother has made a good record, is taken from the chicks of the first pen and placed in the second pen. A cockerel in second pen goes at the head of the third pen, and so on down the line. A cockerel bred from the tenth pen is placed at the head of the first pen and all is ready for the second year's breeding. During the second year the pullets from the first year's breeding are being tested out to qualify and take the place of their mothers to make up the third year's breeding pens, and as they are always numbered with their pen number they go into the pen their mothers have occupied. The third year a cockerel is taken from first pen as before, but the third year this cockerel is placed one pen farther down the line, which will be in the third pen, and each cockerel from each pen keeps in the same relative position ahead of the cockerel from the first pen until, as will be seen, there will come a time when the cockerel from first pen will breed to pullets from the first pen. Here is where the reserving the pullets over one year before they are bred makes everything all right. The reserve pullets, the ones taking their mother's place in the first pen, when the first pen cockerel is to be bred to his own pen, have the blood of the other nine cockerels in their veins, and, therefore, have but one-tenth of the blood in common with the cockerel from the first pen to be bred to them. It can be seen that this way of breeding can go on indefinitely without too close inbreeding. All that is necessary is to mark each year the pen where the cockerel from the first pen is located, so that the following year a cockerel from the first pen can be placed one pen ahead, irrespective of what number the pen may be. In concise words the birds are numbered by pen; the pullets go into the pen corresponding to their number, and the cockerels take their relative positions in accordance with the pen to be occupied by the cockerel from the first pen. New blood can be introduced if desired by a poultryman, but where ten or more pens are used it will be unnecessary if the stock is of good quality in the beginning.

I hope and trust this article will be of some benefit to poultrymen seeking a larger egg-production from their birds and any help I could render my fellow poultrymen along this line will be gladly given.—Frank B. Chapman.

"Sample copy received and read with much pleasure. You publish a very clean and up-to-date sheet. Enclosed find subscription price."—F. C. Barnum.

## Pointers on Geese

Care and patience will bring success. Geese must have freedom to thrive well.

Pure breeds are always to be preferred to crosses.

For best results, all changes in mating should be made in the fall.

Geese are unusually hardy and subject to no particular disease.

Keep the stock gentle and tame, and they will turn in more profit.

Two or three year old geese are more profitable than yearlings.

A mating can be continued for seven or eight years without a change.

If the geese have confidence in the feeder they will be very friendly with him.

From ten to twenty eggs are laid before the goose shows a disposition to sit.

Shelter should be provided where the geese may go during inclement weather, and especially at night.

A bird with a yellow or orange colored bill, is always preferred by the Jews in purchasing geese in the market.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station says in handling geese they should always be taken by the neck, and when lifted from the ground the body should be turned with the back toward the person handling it. In that position it cannot strike, and will remain quiet and docile. The body can be partly supported by seizing the first joint of the wing with one hand. If the goose is held facing one, it will strike hard blows with its wings, or scratch with its feet.

"Enclosed find remittance for one year's subscription to what I honestly believe to be the best poultry paper edited at the present day in America, namely, The Feather."—H. W. Fowler.

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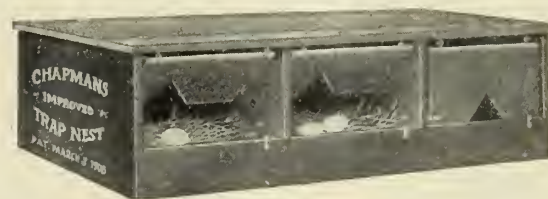
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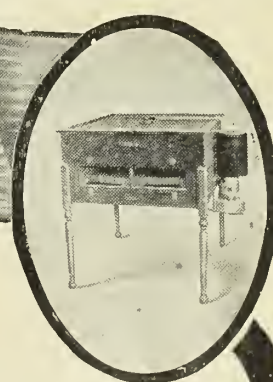
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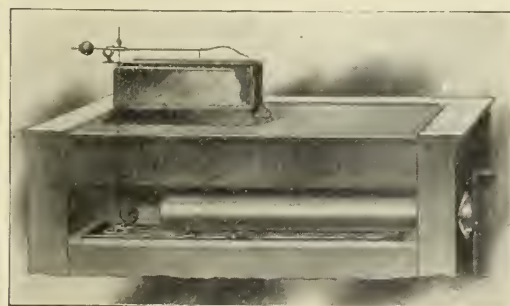
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## Weeding Out the Pigeon Loft



HE breeding season for pigeons being practically over and the majority of the season's product so far advanced as to indicate about what their quality will be when fully matured, the fancier with any idea of economy looks his young stock over to see which shall be saved for exhibition purposes, for another year's breeding, for filling such orders from brother fanciers as may desire to add to their collections, and which shall be discarded entirely. This part of his program he will find the most difficult to carry out, especially if his stock generally is of good quality, and of those varieties that develop late. He can see so many possibilities for improvement, that he actually fears to part with them for fear he may be casting aside something that later on when exhibited by some one is close, for they may see qualities not apparent to the breeder.

In varieties where markings alone are the points in question, such as the Nun, the Swallow, the Helmet, and birds of this character, the task is not so difficult, for if foul, it is quickly detected. But as it is almost impossible in these parti-colored birds to breed many that are absolutely clean, there will be some with a few flecks of discoloration that must be saved, for they come near enough to perfection to make desirable breeders and oftentimes exhibition specimens.

Having determined on those that shall be retained the question naturally arises, what shall be done with the rest? Although imperfect, they seem too pretty to kill, and so they are disposed of at cheap rates to would-be fanciers, who take anything in the way of a fancy pigeon if it is cheap; or else sent to the commission merchant, who disposes of them to the

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FANCY SWALLOW

else may reproach him for his lack of discernment and good judgment. How many a breeder has met with just such an experience, and disposed of young birds as culls and undesirable specimens, to meet them a year after in the show-room and be defeated by them! Therefore, it is necessary to examine all most carefully and not to throw aside any that have any hope of promise.

The Barb, the Carrier, the Owl, the Pouter, the Short-faced Tumbler, and others we might name, improve in their particular desirable qualities even after a year old, and it is difficult sometimes when young to fully determine just what the squab will make when mature. It is, therefore, necessary that in picking out, as it were, the dross you do not throw away some of the gold; and many times it would be advisable to call in some other experienced fanciers, where the decision

first man that will pay his price, and thus they find their way to the shooting clubs, the restaurants, and the various dealers in dead game. If every imperfect bird were decapitated as soon as it was decided it was not desirable to be retained, it would be a good thing for the fancy, and do much to rid the country of much in the line of fancy pigeons that can be truthfully designated as trash.

After the young stock has been thoroughly examined and culled it is well to look to the old stock and weed out from them such pairs as have thrown nothing but foul and imperfect progeny. Either they should be banished entirely, or else new matings should be made, with an eye to overcoming the defects that have made themselves apparent. Knowing the ancestry of your breeders will enable you to use judgment in this matter, and perhaps next time make the proper matings for more perfect young birds.



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## About Pigeons

Buy the best stock birds, and only as many as your loft will accommodate.

If you wish to lead a fancy, select your favorite variety, only one, and stick to it. "Necessity is the mother of invention;" so is industry the father of good fortune; both are applicable in the pigeon business whether for profit or pleasure.

A tight loft, no heat, no drafts, fresh water, good grain, no dampness, plenty of grit, and a good cleaning once a week; you will need no medicine.

Do not expect your birds to flourish on drinking water in which you hesitate to put your hand. You can afford to treat them to a drink of fresh, clean water; it costs nothing.

Be careful not to be careless and think your stock is good enough. Keep your eyes open, your head level, and think, or in this day of advancement you may be counted down and out even in the pigeon business.

It is better to miss a feed than to over-feed and have the food left where it will be soiled, although during the cold weather the birds should have plenty. If possible give them all they will pick up, three times daily.

Observation has shown that over-crowded lofts are not conducive to successful results in breeding. Where many birds are kept together there is so much to attract the attention of the old birds, flirtations, quarreling, etc., that the young are often neglected.

Nothing is more conducive to a bright, healthy condition of wattles, in Carrier and Barb, than frequent bathing and plenty of open-air exercise. Pigeons confined in a loft all the time are apt to have pale, flabby-looking wattles, and not the bright, firm, clean appearance of such birds as have plenty of exercise in sun and air.

Any one who has watched a flock of pigeons and noted the iridescent loveliness of their beautiful plumage, their graceful flight when on the wing, the bright alert look of these splendid creatures, finds delight and joy in studying them as well as solid satisfaction in handling the money they produce when cared for in a proper way.

In this great country, with its widely-varying temperature, it is impracticable for breeders of pigeons to follow one set of rules. Each must be governed by the conditions in the locality where he lives as to time of mating and allowing his birds to breed. If the breeder far to the north has artificial heat in his lofts, a condition not believed to be conducive to the robust health necessary to put a pigeon in the best condition for breeding, this changes the situation and he can commence at the same time as the southern fancier.

Many European fanciers set the 14th of February as the time to put their canaries and pigeons together for breeding. This custom, while known by many, is not generally followed in America, probably in consequence of the varieties of climate we have mentioned, and the chances of young birds making their appearance before extreme cold weather has left us. Where possible, this is a good time to mate, as early-hatched birds are most likely to make the winners at the early winter shows.

Pigeon manure has a value and is eagerly sought after by gardeners and morocco manufacturers. All the rakings of the loft and nests should be saved and put into barrels. The freer it is kept from sticks and sawdust the more it is prized, and as this all counts in with the



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Raw bone not only makes hens lay, but it improves the conditions of the entire flock—makes eggs more fertile—makes bigger hatches—livelier, stronger chicks—develops earlier layers and broilers—makes heavier market fowls and puts more money into your pocket.

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in yield—a healthier flock and bigger profits. But don't confuse fresh-cut, raw bone with so-called "beef scraps," from which most of the nutrition has been removed by the process of preserving. It's the raw, live worm that the hen likes—not the dried up one.

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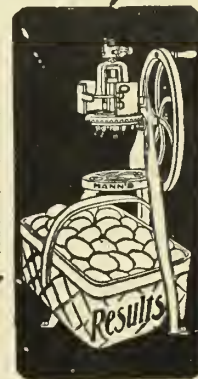
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## Notes in Passing

Unless you are mindful of the little details, you may court disaster.

Too much talking and too little doing are the causes of many failures.

It is easier and cheaper to prevent sickness than it is to cure it.

Generally back of a failure can be found a lack of good business sense.

It is possible to keep hogs in filthy runs and dirty houses, but it cannot be done with hens.

The hen is a perpetual source of income, but, like all money-makers, she must be well taken care of.

Careful, thoughtful work brings success. Neglect will invite and develop troubles we never expected.

Push along your work, and you will be able to show that you are not behind, but up with those who are making a success of life.

If there were less worrying about what the neighbors are doing, and more actual work on the home place, poultry-culture would be more pleasant and profitable.

We think it was Judge G. O. Brown who once said: "Whitewash covers a multitude of unsightliness." Whitewash is both ornamental and useful in the poultry-house, and more of it should be used.



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## Questions and Answers

### SQUABS DYING IN NEST—BLUE ANDALUSIANS

**Q. 1.** What is the cause of my young Fantail pigeons dying in their nest when about half grown? The old ones are fed on wheat, oats, and cornmeal mash, have their liberty, and seem perfectly healthy.

**2.** What, in your estimation, is the reason Blue Andalusians are not bred by a greater number of breeders? In looking over the ads in THE FEATHER and other poultry magazines very few breeders seem to have Andalusians.—W. F. R.

**A. 1.** There may be several reasons for your squabs dying in the nest when about half grown. Your house may be infested with mice. The old birds may quit feeding them after two weeks, which sometimes happens. The old birds may be closely inbred and not good breeders, raising weak youngsters. Watch your old birds closely and if they quit feeding them, feed the young yourself from time the old birds quit till they are able to take care of themselves. We do not approve of a mash feed for pigeons—or oats. Peas, Kaffir corn, wheat, millet seed, and coarsely cracked corn, with the meal sifted out, would give the older birds sufficient variety to raise the squabs. Give them plenty of fresh water daily, and a supply of grit.

**2.** Andalusians are a very beautiful breed when bred to standard requirements. The average poultry raiser wants something in poultry that in the young stock shows up good to the eye when raised, even if deficient otherwise. Andalusians in the show-room and their raising need a true fancier that feels he has done something by getting say five per cent. of good ones for his season's work. The young stock of this breed in appearance are very disappointing, being so many of them anything but blue. These again or many of them must be retained as breeders, for from them the best blue ones come the following season. As in all the Mediterranean varieties they are great egg producers, and lay a very large white egg. They are a large breed, carrying lots of meat. The color of flesh is white, and the legs blue or slate. Most Americans prefer a "yaller" legged chicken.

### SELECTION OF PIGEONS

**Q.** I would like to raise fancy pigeons, and as I do not know anything about them I was advised to write to you for information as to their care and breeding. I would like to begin with some of the most beautiful ones you could recommend. Could they be kept in a large poultry yard and not permitted to fly?—T. J. W.

**A.** The breeds and varieties of purely bred pigeons are legion. They are all beautiful from the standpoint of the fancier breeding them, and are most attractive pets of any variety. They can be kept in a large poultry yard if given full liberty, or in a covered fly-way with suitable housing. You should get THE FEATHER'S PRACTICAL PIGEON BOOK and MONEY IN SQUABS, both publications from this office for \$1, or cloth bound, \$2. These books are handsomely illustrated

and should guide your fancy as to any of the beautiful varieties you may take up, and give you the most practical methods of breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons.

### PROPER MATING

**Q.** As this is my first year to attempt to keep thoroughbred poultry, and as local fanciers seem to be somewhat divided in their opinions, I would like to ask your advice on a question that is not plain to me. I purchased several settings of eggs this spring and from what I received from one party I have raised an especially fine cockerel and some good pullets. Would it be policy to breed this cockerel with pullets of the same hatch, or would it be better to purchase a cockerel from some other reliable breeder for use with these pullets the coming winter and spring when I want to use the eggs for hatching? Some poultry people say it is all right, but I do not feel like going ahead unless I'm sure of this point, for I wish to keep them right while I am at it.—H. J. B.

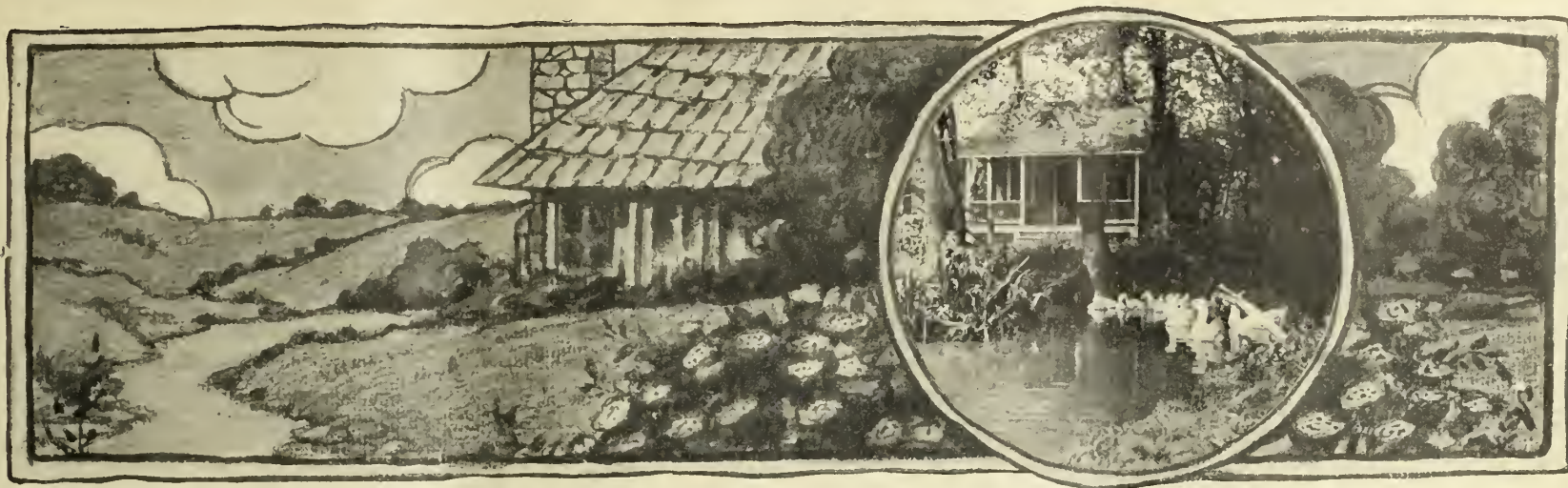
**A.** If the cockerel is vigorous and good enough to suit you and the pullets are also well grown and vigorous birds, breed them together. The bird is not liable to be nearer than a half brother to any of his mates unless bred from a single mating. If you trap-nest your females and line breed from this mating you can go on indefinitely without in any way injuring your stock. If you do not care to risk it, purchase a cock bird from the breeder you obtained your eggs from and ask him to furnish you with a bird suitable to mate to the birds you have raised. Don't go to some other reliable breeder, for by so doing you may get things badly mixed and the results next season may be anything but what you anticipate.

### ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE

**Q.** My Leghorn hens all seem to be unable to oil themselves properly, feathers growing over their oil noses (or by whatever name they should be called) and same have a dirty and unhealthy appearance. Otherwise they are in fine shape. If you have any medical book treating on this subject please send me a paper bound copy at once.—R. B. T.

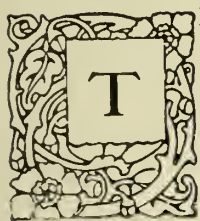
**A.** The dirty and unhealthy appearance of your Leghorn hens must be from the nature of their quarters and quality of the soil upon which they are kept. The oil duct on fowls is generally covered by feathers and invariably slight downy feathers grow from or near the end of it which distribute the oil on the beak of the hen when she plumes herself. If her plumage is dirty when oiled, the oiling will not add any to the appearance, but rather the reverse. The "Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., covers all the known diseases of poultry, and is the only standard work on the subject. Price, 50 cents; cloth, \$1; published at this office.

(Continued on page 17)



## How the Christmas Goose Is Bred

By MICHAEL K. BOYER



HE name "goose" is of English origin, and was used for a considerable number of birds belonging to the Family Anatidae by modern ornithologists, which are mostly larger than ducks, and smaller than swans. Technically, the word "goose" applies to female; and "gander" means male.

History points strongly to the fact that the domestic goose of Europe descended from the migratory Gray Lag goose, from which it differs mainly in its increased size. Although domesticated since the time of the Romans, it has not been subject to much variation.

The Toulouse goose is supposed to be the unmixed and immediate descendant of the Gray Lag. In its habits it resembles its congeners, but appears to possess a milder and more easy disposition. Originally this fowl was imported from the Mediterranean by the Earl of Derby, and was at one time known by the names of "Mediterranean," "Pyrenean," and "Toulouse."

The Gray Lag goose, according to history, was a bird of exceedingly wide range in the Old World, apparently breeding where suitable localities were found in most European countries from Lapland to Spain and Bulgaria. Eastward it extended to China, but did not seem to be known in Japan. "It is the only species indigenous to the British Islands, and in former days bred abundantly in the English Fen-country, where the young were caught in large numbers and kept in a more or less reclaimed condition with the vast flocks of tame-bred geese that at one time formed so valuable a property to the dwellers in and around Fens."

According to the Britannica, the meaning and derivation of this word "Lag" in the name "Gray Lag goose," had long been a conundrum until Professor Skeat, in 1870, explained that it signified late, last, or slow, as in "laggard," a loiterer; "lagman," the last man, etc. Thus the Gray Lag goose is the Gray goose which in England, when the name was given, was not migratory, but "lagged" behind the other wild species at the season when they betook themselves to their northern breeding quarters.

From the times of the Romans white geese



AN ATTRACTIVE FLOCK

have been held in great estimation, and hence, doubtless, they have been preferred as breeding stock, but the practise of plucking geese alive continued for so many centuries, has not improbably also helped to perpetuate this variation, for it is well known to many poultry keepers that a white feather is often produced in place of one of the natural color that has been pulled out.

Six different species of wild geese are said to visit the British shores in winter. The Gray Lag is one, and is the original of our common domestic goose. Its flocks are well known to all country people, from the circumstance of their always flying in a particular figure—that of a wedge. They are difficult to approach in regular hunting form, being shy and wary to a proverb.

When they arrive in winter, they frequent the sea coast, and little rivulets and creeks, feeding on marine and other grasses, and display a great partiality to green wheat. The only mode of getting within range of them is by ambush, or advancing upon them under cover of some kind. According to Sherer, a Colonel Hawker, a famous English sportsman, first ascertained in the watery meads, what part they used, which he was able to see by their dung and feathers, and then waited for them at dusk,

in some ambush that commanded the fresh places adjoining. He contrived, if possible, to get the line of a dyke or drain, so as to take their company in the flank.

Another sportsman says that the flight of these wild geese, except in thick fogs, is always very elevated; their motion is smooth, accompanied with little rustling, and the play of the wings seems never to exceed two or three inches; the regularity with which they are marshalled, implies a sort of intelligence superior to that of other birds, which migrate in disorderly bodies.

The arrangement observed by the geese is at once calculated to preserve the ranks entire, to break the resistance of the air, and to lessen the exertion of the squadron. They form two oblique lines, like the letter V; or, if their number be small, only one line. The chief, which occupies the point of the angle, and first cleaves the air, retires when fatigued to the rear, and the rest by turns assume the station of the van.

Pliny describes the wonderful harmony that prevails in these flights, and remarks "that, unlike the cranes and the storks, which journey in the obscurity of the night, the geese are seen pursuing their route in broad day."

The weight of the wild geese is about ten pounds each; they measure in length about two feet nine inches, and in breadth five feet. The bill is thick at the base, tapers toward the tip, and is of a dullish-red hue, with the nail white. The head and neck are brown, tinged with dull yellow, and, from the separation of the feathers, the latter appears striped downward. The upper part of the plumage is of a deep brown, mixed with ash-gray. Each feather is lighter on the edges, and the lesser coverts are tipped with white. The shafts of the leading quills are white; the webs gray, and the tips black. The secondaries are black, tinged with white. The breast and belly are crossed and clouded with dusky and ash colors on a whitish ground; the tail and vent are of a snowy whiteness. The middle feathers of the tail are dusky, tipped with white; those adjoining, more deeply tipped; and the exterior ones are nearly all white. The legs are pale red.

In looking over some old and out-of-print English works we find some ideas in mating and breeding that may be of service to those en-

gaging in goose raising in this country. Besides, we have record of goose farming in foreign lands that probably will never be equalled in this country.

In reference to mating the gander, it is observed by Mr. Richardson "that this entirely depends upon the object which the breeder has in view. If eggs are wanted, one gander is plenty for six or even eight geese, or he may abandon the unnecessary trouble of keeping a male at all, and only occasionally send his geese to his neighbor's. It so happens, however, that geese for the produce of their eggs alone are not profitable. Hence, these must be rendered duly fertile. To effect this, one gander to a large number of geese will not answer. For the purpose of hatching, a gander should be mated with, at most, four geese. The gander's dimensions should be large, his gait active, his eyes lively and clear, his voice ever ready and hoarse, and his demeanor full of boldness. The goose should be chosen for her weight of body, steadiness of deportment, and breadth of foot—a quality which indicates the presence of other excellences. In one season the goose lays from ten to twenty eggs; and, should she not be desired to sit, by removing the eggs as fast as she lays them, and at the same time feeding her

of turning them. It is not necessary to get rid of the gander while the goose is hatching. On the contrary, it is advisable to allow him to remain with the goose, as he will act as a regular guardian.

A goose can cover as many as fifteen good-sized eggs, and these should not be touched during incubation, neither should the goose be interfered with. As she is heavier than the hen, her food and drink should be left rather nearer to her than would be required with common poultry, because if she chance to absent herself from the eggs so long as to allow them to get cool, she may abandon the process of incubation altogether. The period of incubation is about one month. It is sometimes necessary to remove the early-hatched goslings from the nest, lest the more tardy ones be deserted. About the twenty-ninth day these early birds begin to chip the shell, and should their own capabilities prove inadequate to their liberation, aid should be rendered them. It is best if the eggs are, as nearly as possible, of equal freshness, so that they may be hatched at one time.

On the appearance of the goslings they should be turned out into a sunny walk, weather permitting, and not fed for at least twelve hours after leaving the shell. English goose raisers feed these young bread soaked in milk, boiled greens, curds, porridge, or even bran, mixed with boiled potatoes, taking care that the food given them is neither too hot nor too cold.

Geese should be confined as little as possible, as they need plenty of room to walk about. While it is not strictly necessary to have a pond or other water for them to swim in, at the same time bathing is very beneficial in keeping them clean and in affording exercise to keep them from overfattening. When geese are within range of water, and suffered to roam at large, they usually discover it, and afterward daily resort to it. But notwithstanding their fondness for water, their sleeping places must be kept free from dampness.

Geese are grazers, and grass is as necessary to them as water, and the rankest, coarsest kind, such as the cattle would reject, seems to constitute their delicacy. They are partial to such grasses as are found on swampy lands, of which, perhaps, no more profitable use could be made. They likewise enjoy a range in the stubble field, where they obtain much young grass and herbage springing up among the stubble, and where also considerable corn can be picked up that would otherwise be lost.

Goslings that are hatched during the warm months of June and July, will find much benefit in these stubble fields, frequently fattening without the aid of any other food. But should it be desired to have the goslings fattened at a given time, it may be necessary to give in addition a meal each day composed of boiled potatoes, turnips, or other roots, mixed with meal. The goose is very voracious, and only needs to get plenty to eat in order to accumulate fat. The writer fattens his goslings on grass and grain, and finds the fat is much sweeter and the meat is much more desirable for the table.

London feeders, when they receive goslings from the country, about March or April, feed them first with meal from the best barley or oats, made into a liquid paste, and subsequently with grain to give firmness and consistence to their fat. In some parts of the European continent geese are fattened in large numbers. This is especially so in the vicinity of Strasburg.

On this subject Sherer gives a very interesting account in a book written more than sixty years ago. He tells of how the geese have a shepherd to tend them as sheep have. The birds

are reared by the peasantry, every one of whom is possessed of some stock of these valuable fowls. The shepherd every morning wakes the echoes of the village by the sound of a trumpet, with which he assembles his feathered flock, which, in the company of a herd of pigs, repairs to pasture on the common devoted to that purpose. In the evening the shepherd leads back his flock; but, before they arrive at the village, almost all the geese take flight, rise above the roofs, and settle down in their respective homes. They flap their wings, cross and fly against each other in the air, uttering a cry not unlike the note of a hoarse trumpet, presenting an animated scene to the delighted villagers.

"Toward autumn the peasants carry to town their finest birds, and occupy a place in the market, which is so large as to furnish a very great number with plenty of accommodation. One hundred fifty thousand geese annually pass through the market of Strasburg, it is said.

"The woman who fattens them is acquainted with those peasants who come from where the best geese are produced. She fingers the bird to assure herself that the body is well formed; examines the foot and beak, to determine its age; then makes her bargain, and carries home her purchase. When she returns, she places



A GROUP OF THOROUGHBREDS



TOULOUSE GOSLINGS

highly, she may be induced to continue laying to the number of forty-five or even fifty. This is, however, unusual as well as unprofitable. When tolerably well looked after, geese may be made to lay, and even hatch, three times in the year. When this is desired, the plan to pursue is only to feed highly, and house them well, and early in the spring, so as to have the first brood soon in March; but we would rather have two good clutches reared than three bad ones; and, therefore, recommend patience and moderation."

The laying season begins about the latter part of February or the beginning of March. The beginning of the goose's laying may be known by noticing her running from one place to another, carrying straws in her mouth. This is done for the purpose of forming a nest, at which time she should be watched or she may drop her eggs where they cannot be readily found. When a goose lays her first egg in any particular nest, no further trouble need be feared, for she will continue to lay in that spot, and will not be likely to stray elsewhere.

When the goose becomes broody, a nest can be made of straw, with a little hay as a lining, and should be so formed that the goose will not throw the eggs over the side when in the act

the goose in a separate compartment and feeds it with marsh-beans. As soon as it is considered sufficiently strong to undergo the process of fattening, this is begun. The pupil passes into a higher class, and is fed maize (corn), steeped in salt water. From this time the feeding is regular and forced. It is admitted, nowadays, that geese ought to be fattened without exercise; therefore, they are packed, about thirty together, in a stable, and, during the last eight days of the fattening, they are placed in a cage open at the top. It is the skill of the trainer, in this latter period, that determines the success of the operation; and as it is necessary to kill the bird just at the time when the liver will remain white and firm—night and day must this favorable moment be watched for."

The fattening process, as carried on in Strasburg in those early days, remains much the same to-day, and seems to be more or less peculiar to that section of the country. We are told that the feeder places the goose between her knees, and holds the wings fast, whilst the feet are left free. With one hand she holds the beak open; with the other she drops the grains of maize (corn) into the throat, and pushes them home with her forefinger. This is done regu-

larly three times a day. These women become so expert in this work that on an average one woman can cram twelve geese an hour. As many as 200 geese are trained by the same feeder.

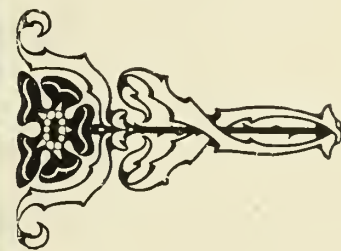
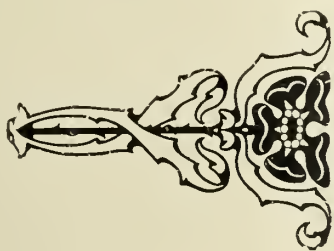
The bird, after being killed, is dressed and disjointed, and then hung up in a cool place for a day. It is then taken down and the liver is carefully removed. This liver is sold to the pie-makers, who make of it the well-known pies. It is claimed that Matthieu, the cook of Cardinal de Rohan, was the first who suggested the use of the liver of the goose for pies. It was pronounced a success, and from then on the fattening of geese to produce large livers became an established trade.

This business of fattening is a very arduous one. The woman in charge is often called upon

to rise several times a night to inspect her stock, as, during the latter period of their feeding, the geese are subject to apoplexy. This watch-woman, armed with a sharp knife, is ready at a moment's notice to cut the throat of the first which show symptoms of suffocation. Should any of them dies before she can detect its condition, the loss to its owner, not counting labor and time, is more than \$1.38 (6s.). A goose costs from 52 to 69 cents in the market, and on an average consumes in food about 52 cents' worth. Killed in good condition, it ought to weigh from six to seven pounds, and is worth about 6 cents a pound. It yields, besides, one pound of fat, worth about 11 cents; the offal fetches 3 cents, the feathers and down about 25 cents, making a total of \$1.23. Consequently, all

the profit comes from the sale of the liver, which is sold, according to its size and quality, at from 52 to 98 cents. English writers say: "The value of the liver depends, like beer, chiefly on the quality of the water."

It can be plainly seen that there is not much of a margin of profit for these peasant women, judging from the way we Americans count profit, and yet it adds wonderfully to their making a living. The profits, however, are better to-day in Europe than they were at the time we mentioned. It is said that as high as \$4 per dozen is now realized for goose livers, and for "Hanover Ganze Biuste," which are smoked geese breasts, from 80 cents to a dollar per pound is charged in the finest delicatessen stores in Europe.



## The Yokohama, or Long-tailed Phoenix Fowl of Japan



IN OUR issue of October, 1907, we gave an account of this breed. Since then we have had many inquiries regarding them, and have gone to considerable trouble to find out more about the breed. They are not much in evidence in the large exhibitions in this

country, but in England have been occasionally exhibited since 1872, and since 1904 classes have been provided for them at the larger shows. For the beautiful cuts of these fowls in this issue we are indebted to The Ladies' Field, through Mrs. L. C. Prideaux, of Lindfield, Sussex, U. K., the owner of these birds, who has bred and shown them successfully for a number of years, and the Nippon Poultry Journal, of Tokyo, Japan.

There are four varieties of the breed now extensively bred, viz.: Duckwings, both Gold and Silver, Spangles, and Whites, with both single and pea-combs. In England they are all classed as Yokohamas; on the Continent the pea-combs are classed as Yokohamas, and the single-combed birds as Phoenix Fowls. The single-combed variety is usually the most profusely and longest feathered, and we believe the Duckwings to be the most typical of the breed. There have



SPANGLED YOKOHAMA COCKEREL, WINNER OF THIRD PRIZE NORWICH AND CRYSTAL PALACE, SECOND PRIZE CLUB SHOW, ENGLAND, 1907

been several other odd specimens of other colors. With American and English skill in breeding, with the present foundation stock, variety in marking is in no way limited.

If fowl lore can be credited, the little Gallus Bankiva has a most wonderful progeny. The lordly Brahma, the Silver Sebright, the White-crested Black Polish in plain black and white from red and black, the Buff Cochins, the Blue Andalusian and Rhode Island Red from red and black, the Rumpless, with no tail at all, the Yokohama with ninety inches of tail, and from what we can learn, sterling qualities to back it up, for we are assured they are excellent layers, and eggs are always in demand, fresh and otherwise, seemingly. The Yokohamas are hardy and vigorous, which many of the breeds now prime favorites are not. They are exceptionally good table fowls, equaling, we are told, the Old English Game, and if this is so, they must be next to the best on earth. They are good setters, but not given to going broody more than once a year, hence their laying quality. They are excellent mothers either for their own chicks or for others, especially Game chicks. Standard-bred Game breeders should take notice of this. The cock birds show unusual fondness for the young, and have been known to set and hatch; will cluck and



DUCKWING BANTAM YOKOHAMA COCK

work for the chicks like a capon. In addition to these good traits, Yokohamas are birds of beauty and graceful carriage, surpassed by nothing now in chickendom.

At the present time they command good figures, and are, in our opinion, worth taking hold of by fanciers with an eye to business. They are fine exhibition birds, gaining in plumage yearly, being unlike many of the other breeds, which show up best as cockerels and pullets. Yokohamas do best where they can get free range, for with exercise and natural food their plumage takes on a bloom hard to keep when closely yarded. They are somewhat lacking in size, but the quality of flesh can hardly be improved on, and size can certainly be increased. We can remember when Single-combed Black Minorcas were much smaller than they are today. The Old English Game or the Black Sumatra crossed on these birds should make a study for the fancier. Both breeds have an abundant plumage, and are much larger than the Yokohama, with table qualities.

Then again, if you do not want bigger birds, you can get smaller. You can bantamize them, as shown in the cut of Mrs. Prideaux's Duckwing Yokohama Bantam Cock. They can certainly be made real pets in this line. Small or large, they are a mark for the fancier from any point of view.

As these fowls are of Japanese origin, we give below the Standard of Perfection as recently revised by the Nippon Poultry Association, same having appeared in the September issue of the Nippon Poultry Journal:

## ONAGADORI (Long-tail)

The Onagadori, sometimes called "Chobikei" or "Ohikidori," meaning long-tailed fowl, or tail-dragging fowl, respectively, is very highly prized both at home and abroad as the king of the ornamental fowls. Its typical specimen should be elegant in shape, slender of neck, bright of plumage, and have long saddled-hackles, and, as indicated by the name, very long sickles, sometimes as long as ten feet or over. Of the three varieties belonging to this breed, the Silvery-gray has best developed sickles. History of this breed is still a mooted question.

## SCALE OF POINTS

Symmetry .....	8
Size .....	5
Condition .....	8
Head—Shape 2, Color 4.....	6
Wattles and ear-lobes.....	10
Neck—Shape 3, color 4.....	7
Comb .....	10
Back—Shape 3, color 4.....	7
Breast—Shape 4, color 4.....	8
Body and Fluff—Shape 2, color 3.	5
Wings—Shape 3, color 3.....	6
Tail—Shape 10, color 5.....	15
Where sickles measure over eight feet, add two points for each extra foot.	
Legs and Toes .....	5
	100

## DISQUALIFICATIONS

Sickles shorter than five feet in a cock, and shorter than three feet in a cockerel.



DUCKWING YOKOHAMA COCK, FOUR YEARS OLD

## SHAPE OF MALE

Head—Rather large.  
Beak—Long and small.  
Eyes—Full.  
Comb—Single, moderately large, set firmly on the head, straight and upright, evenly serrated into five points.  
Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, long and large, rounded at the lower edges; ear-lobes, small.  
Neck—Rather long, nicely curved; hackle, long and abundant, flowing well over the shoulders, reaching below the throat on the sides.  
Back—Short, and nearly all covered by hackle-feathers; saddle-feathers, abundant, flowing over saddle-hackles, which latter are well developed, as long as over three feet and a quarter of an inch wide.  
Breast—Slightly rounded.

Body and Fluff—Body, long; fluff, rather short.

Wings—Moderately large, well folded; wing-bows covered by the breast-feathers and wing-points by the saddle-feathers.

Tail—Main tail-feathers, about one and one-half feet long, slightly curved; sickles and tail-coverts, about twenty in all, very well developed, from three to twelve or thirteen feet long, and three-quarters or seven-eighths of an inch wide.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long and small; shanks, about four inches long and slender; toes, straight and well spread.

## SHAPE OF FEMALE

Head—Moderate size.

Beak—Long and small.

Eyes—Full.

Comb—Single, small, set firmly on the head, straight and upright, having five points.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, small and round; ear-lobes, small.

Neck—Small and slightly curved.

Back—Rather long and narrow; fine saddle-feathers well covering saddle-hackles, which flow as far down as the hocks.

Breast—Slightly round.

Body and Fluff—Small, round, and thick; fluff, short.

Wings—Moderately large, well folded.

Tail—Main tail-feathers fairly long, sometimes over one foot long; tail-coverts, long, slightly curved.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, long and small; shanks, long and slender; toes, straight and well spread.

## SILVERY-GRAY LONG-TAIL

## COLOR OF MALE

Head—Plumage, silvery-gray.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, bright red; ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Hackle-feathers, silvery white, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at the extremity.

Back—Silvery white; saddle-feathers and saddle-hackles, silvery white, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at extremity.



DUCKWING COCK AND HEN—SECOND COCK HAYWARD'S HEATH, SECOND HEN NORWICH, ENGLAND, 1907

Breast—Plumage, black.  
Body and Fluff—Black.

Wings—Wing-bows, silvery white; primaries, black outside and white inside; secondaries, black with white surface color; wing-coverts, black and barred.

Tail—Main tail-feathers, black; sickles and tail-coverts, lustrous (lacquer) black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black of plumage; shanks and toes, yellow, willow-colored, or blue.

## COLOR OF FEMALE

Head—Plumage, silvery-gray.

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, bright red; ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Hackle, silvery-gray, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at extremity.

Back—Plumage, light brown; saddle-feathers and saddle-hackles, light brown.

Breast—Plumage, light salmon color, tending to gray on sides.

Body and Fluff—Light brown.

Wings—Surface, light-brown; both primaries and secondaries, slate-gray, inside.

Tail—Surface, grayish-brown; slate-gray inside; tail-coverts, light-brown.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, light gray of plumage; shanks and toes, yellow, willow-colored, or blue.

## BROWN LONG-TAIL

### COLOR OF MALE

Head—Plumage, bay.

Beak—Horn-colored.

Eyes—Red.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, bright red; ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Hackle, red, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at extremity.

Back—Plumage, red; saddle-feathers, red, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at extremity.

Breast—Plumage, lustrous (lacquer) black.

Body and Fluff—Black.

Wings—Primaries and secondaries, black,

lower web edged with brown; wing-coverts, black, showing wing-bars when folded; wing-bow, red.

Tail—Main tail-feathers, black; sickles and tail-coverts, lustrous (lacquer) black.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, black of plumage; shanks and toes, yellow, willow-colored, or blue.

## COLOR OF FEMALE

Head—Plumage, brown.

Beak—Yellow.

Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—Wattles, bright red; ear-lobes, white.

Neck—Hackle, orange-colored, each feather having a black stripe in the middle, disappearing at extremity.

Back—Plumage, brown.

Breast—Plumage, salmon-colored, lighter shade below.

Body and Fluff—Body, light brown; fluff, grayish-brown.

Wings—Primaries, slate-gray, lower web edged with lighter slate-gray; secondaries, brown, lower web edged with light-brown on surface; wing-coverts, brown.

Tail—Pure black; two uppermost main feathers spotted with light-brown; tail-coverts, brown.

Legs and Toes—Thighs, grayish-brown of plumage; shanks and toes, yellow, willow-colored, or blue.

## WHITE LONG-TAIL

### COLOR OF MALE AND FEMALE

Beak—Yellow.

Eyes—Bright red.

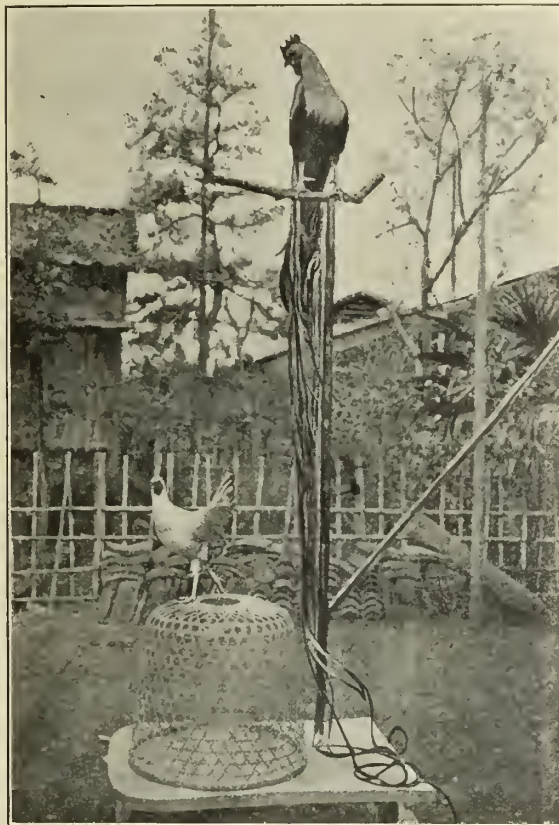
Face—Bright red.

Comb—Bright red.

Wattles and Ear-lobes—White.

Legs and Toes—Yellow or pink.

Plumage—Pure white.



SILVER-GRAY ONAGADORI (SICKLES: 11 FT. 3 IN.)

# Rhode Island Reds

By E. T. DEGRAFF



HERE is no doubt but what the Rhode Island Red fowls are the most talked-of fowls of the day, and the coming winter will see larger and better exhibits of this breed, which in quality will surprise even their most ardent admirers. I am often asked by poultrymen what there is about the Reds that makes all the breeders who raise them so enthusiastic in their praise of the breed, as they cannot see why they should have come into prominence so rapidly.

There is no breed before the American public that has been originated as has this breed. They are what is called an "Out-bred Fowl," as their

bad qualities have all been bred out, and the good practical business qualities retained, making the greatest utility fowl on earth. About fifty years ago the farmers of Little Compton and vicinity came to realize that the red cock was the most vigorous cock of them all, that he was more free from sickness, a much larger percentage of the eggs hatched, and the chicks were stronger. As the raising of eggs for market and fowls for table use is the main crop of this whole county it was an important discovery, and thereafter nothing but red cocks of some sort or other were used for many years, until the whole flocks gradually became more or less red.

They were not particular about the color of the hens just so they were of the long-bodied, strong-legged type, which always denotes a good, strong,

healthy fowl and a good layer, but they offered a premium to the sea captains to bring home the best red specimens that could be secured at foreign ports, so that new blood could be introduced. This explains the hardiness and great winter-laying qualities of these fowls as the breeders house their fowls in small houses, giving them free range all winter on this bleak point running down in the ocean. No warm houses are required for Reds, as they are very thickly covered with feathers and cold winds do not bother them at all. I recently spent one whole day riding through this country on my bicycle, and stopping at each farm-house and talking chicken with the farmers, found the experience very interesting and instructive, and no one could see what I saw without having the fact drummed in pretty con-

clusively that the Reds were the real thing in poultrydom. The fact that there is scarcely another fowl of any kind in this whole county proves they are unquestionably the best money makers or they certainly would have found something better by this time.

I find the better the breed is known the better they are liked, and the town of Amsterdam, in which I reside, is now a second Little Compton, as there are scarcely any other breeds of fowls raised. Every one pronounces them the greatest winter layers, the most profitable chickens to raise for broilers and roasters, and they are now commanding a premium in the Saratoga market on account of their fine appearance, due to their yellow skins and legs, together with their unusual plumpness even at two months of age. There is no easier chicken to raise than the Reds, as all they seem to want is a dry place to sleep at night, and they are willing to forage for their living if given half a chance. The pullets mature very young, making the best of winter layers even to three years of age, as they are not subject to fattening up behind as are some of the larger breeds, and while the best of setters and mothers they can be easily broken up if removed to a slatted coop the first time they are seen in the nest at night. Artificial incubation will never produce a better hatcher than a Red hen set on the ground under favorable circumstances, and after taking care of over 100 setters last summer at one time I can say that I am through with all

machine chickens forever, as the results obtained are as different as you can imagine. Three generations of incubator-hatched chicks will demoralize any breed so that they are utterly worthless. Therefore, do not spoil the good qualities of the Reds by working against what nature has done.

The popularity of the Reds has caused many unscrupulous breeders to sell eggs from anything and everything between a Partridge Cochin and a Red Game, and much harm has been done to the breed by this trade. No honest Red breeder will claim that the breed has been perfected so that all chicks will come true to color, as the breed is comparatively new yet, and there are many crosses used to make up the breed, which will continually strike back, but there are many flocks to-day that can show as high an average of quality as most of the old-established breeds. Some wonderfully fine specimens will be shown this winter, and in time I predict that the Reds will breed truer to color than any other breed, as the improvement in their color has been so fast and unprecedented that it shows they are bound to come out right in the end.

The ideal shade of red has long been a question that agitates the judges and exhibitors, as there is no word in the dictionary that exactly expresses it, as the word red covers some sixty shades of the color. The desirable color, as decided by the Red School of Judges at Springfield, Ill., is a brilliant, harmonious bay all over the back and wings, so that all sections harmonized,

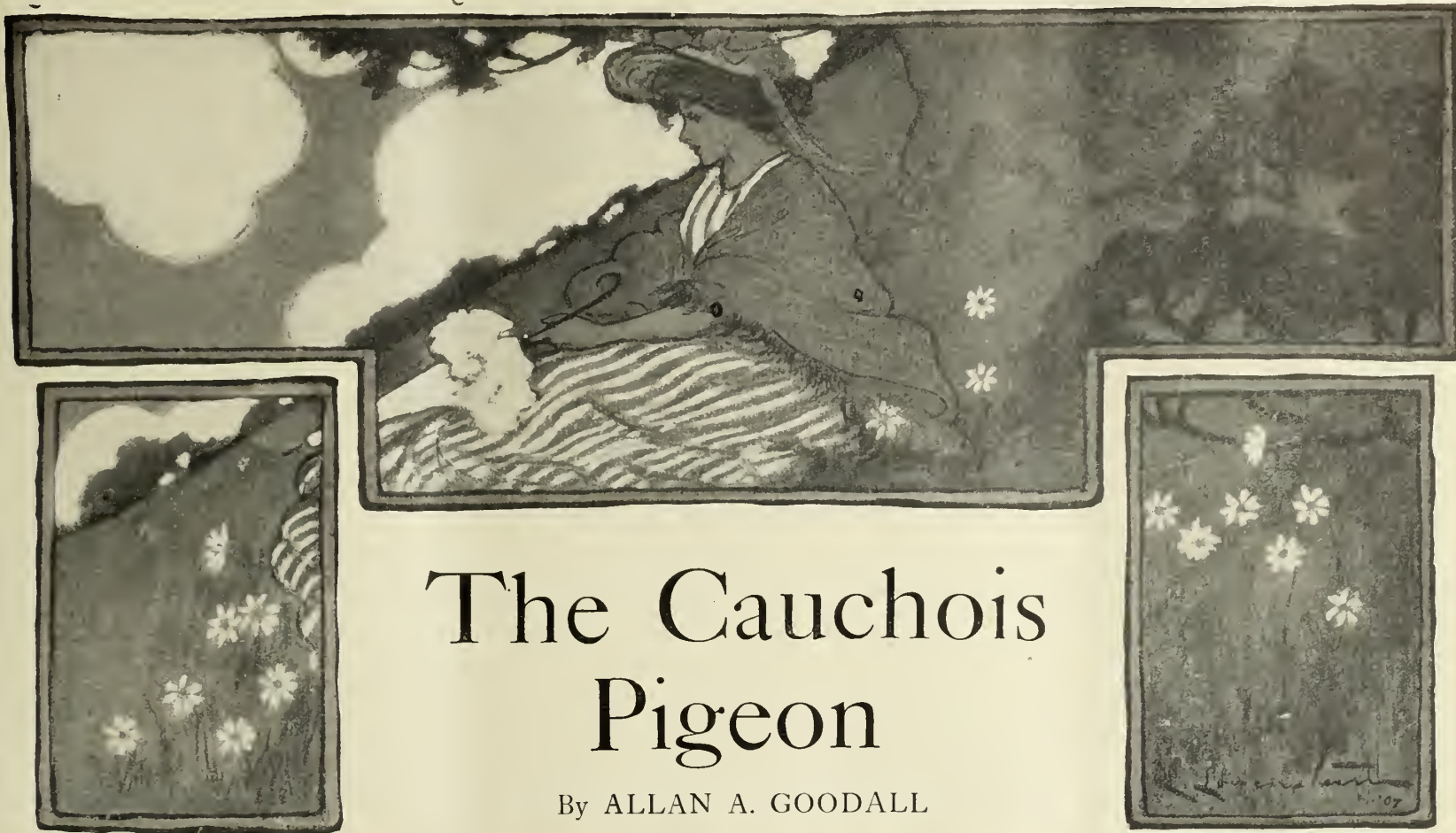
instead of the three-colored birds as many do come, having one color over the back and wings, and different colored hackles, so that the colors clash; but when you get the ideal color in the male bird there is no handsomer fowl in the feathered tribe, especially in the eyes of the true Red fancier. The color of the female should be the same shade as the male's breast, free from shafting and mottled effect, having one even bloom from head to tail, with black tail-feathers and stripes of black on edge of wings, and a slight ticking in tips of neck-hackle. I hope this will soon be rectified, making them free from ticking the same as the males so there will be no possibility of having to double mate, which would be a detriment to the breed in the end.

One of the strongest points of the Reds is their oblong body, which is characteristic of the breed, as it denotes a strong, healthy fowl, with lots of room to produce eggs, a long keel to supply the juicy, white meat that most of us prefer, and their plump, yellow carcasses hanging in the market at any market at any age make a very favorable impression on the purchaser.

While I may be prejudiced in favor of this breed, I am willing to have you give them a good, fair trial alongside of your favorite breed, under exactly similar conditions, and I will gamble the Reds buy the feed for your old favorites during the winter, and you will give the Reds the whole house inside of a year, as many I know have done.

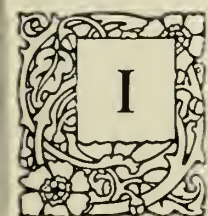


A GROUP OF BEAUTIES



## The Cauchois Pigeon

By ALLAN A. GOODALL



HAVE, on former occasions, drawn attention to the excellent qualities possessed by the various breeds of table pigeons hailing from France—consequently, no apology is needed in introducing to the notice of the reader yet another variety, of which but

little is known in this country. This handsome pigeon is indeed a combination of beauty and utility; for while exhibiting a delicacy of plumage that vies with that of the daintiest of oriental kinds, it likewise fulfills in a marked degree the requirements of the utility breeder.

It is true that of recent times over much attention has been paid to the aesthetic properties of the Cauchois—as a result of which the bird has figured more in the exhibition-pen than in the comparative obscurity of the market-man's loft. This fact is greatly to be deplored, and has been remarked upon by more than one continental admirer of the breed—among others Mr. L. Van der Snickt than whom no abler exponent of the art of pigeon-culture exists to-day.

This well-known authority was instrumental in bestowing upon the bird the name Cauchois, by which it is now recognized; but it is also known as the Maillé de Cause and the Mondain de Cause—being with other Mondains classed among the *pigeons de produit*. The appellation Maillé has reference, of course, to the peculiarity of plumage which characterizes some varieties of the breed—wherein the markings upon the wings are spangled or netted so as to resemble mail. It is not, however, appropriate to all; since in many kinds the coloration is of uniform shade and free from these markings. In both types the ground colors are usually very rich and pure in tint; they comprise yellows, bronzes, blues, silvers, and various shades, interspersed often with more or less evenly-distributed feathers of a darker hue; in the best specimens,



CAUCHOIS PIGEONS

however, the latter feature is required to be regular in formation and well-defined.

Mr. Pierre Mégnin, the eminent French writer on fancy pigeons, subdivides the breed thus:

1. Specimens possessing white flights and throat marking; having the mantle deep blue, spangled clear blue, almost approaching white. At the extremity of the mantle two large bands of blue, black, and white; each feather on the bands being marked in three colors, viz., blue near the mantle, white, bordered with black near the flights. Also the same without the white throat and flights.

2. Those with flights and throat white, as in the last; but with the spangling on the mantle soft blue, slightly tinted rose color. The same with colored throat and flights.

3. Flights and throat mark white in these birds. The same type as the preceding, but with the spangling and wing bands copper-red instead, or white or blue. Also without white throat and

flights. The large feathers of the wings blue, with the center fiery-red in this variety only.

4. Resembling the three former kinds, but with walnut-colored spangling. The same with colored flights. In this last variety the markings on the wings are generally less well defined than in the other colors, and the entire mantle is blotchy.

The pair of birds illustrated in the possession of the writer constitute yet another variety of this interesting breed, not mentioned by the authority above quoted. In them the ground color is a beautiful rose-bronze, the spangling thereon consisting of black feathers, edged with pale-blue. Unfortunately the delicacy of this plumage does not lend itself readily to photographic effect, so that much of actual beauty is lost in reproduction. Colored flight-feathers distinguish the specimens included in this category.

A noticeable characteristic in the Cauchois is its peculiar habit of inflating the crop when not in repose. Cropper ancestry is, no doubt, responsible for the evident delight exhibited by the pigeon in thus displaying its blowing powers, which though inferior to those of the true Pouters and Croppers, are nevertheless often considerable. A large crop is, however, not sought after in a typical specimen; such a one should pout just sufficiently to lend the bird that elongated, boat-like shape, which is a leading feature of the breed; anything approaching grossness in this respect is objectionable, although often present in show pigeons.

I have referred above to the table-qualities of the Cauchois, which are by no means to be despised. Being a large-bodied bird, deep in breast, it generally imparts these qualities to any offspring obtained by crossings with other breeds, and it is further an excellent feeder, though perhaps not quite so prolific as some of the coarser birds of the Mondain type. Breeders of utility pigeons who like to combine beauty and business in their stock might certainly do worse than give this attractive breed a trial.



## About Show Homers

By ERNEST L. WINSLOW



ANY pigeon fanciers will no doubt recall the many disparaging remarks made about, and against, the show Homer when it was first introduced into this country by a few up-to-date pigeon importers. Very few, especially those with whom the writer talked, had a good word to say about them, and nothing was too bad to say against them. In the show-room they did not show to good advantage, seemingly out of place, awkward and clumsy, having a dull, listless appearance not calculated to bring them into sudden prominence, such as was enjoyed by the Carneau, a Belgium variety about the same size and weight.



BLUE CHEQUERED SHOW HOMER HEN

The subject of this article has happily disappointed a good many in the few years we have had it with us, as we have found by experience there is more in the breed than it was given credit for, and instead of being an awkward, ungainly bird, with a head too long for personal comfort and good looks, it had the brain necessary to carve its way into the hearts of those who have had experience in handling them, as they have qualities that make them good breeders, fine feeders, and rapid producers of very large squabs. For those who are always experimenting they cross par excellence with working exhibition Homers, which is a delight to those who try to see how many pairs of squabs can be attained in a year's time.

To use a common expression, the show Homer puts on no frills strutting around his lady love the biggest part of the time making love and prancing up and down like a dancing master. Like the grave old teacher of the higher mathematics in some richly-endowed college of learning, he attends strictly to business, and with the

regularity of clockwork his mate will lay eggs, both raise the youngsters, she will lay eggs again, together raise another set of squabs, and then when same are just leaving soft food, she will start laying again. The writer's experience has been, and this has been verified by those who are making a specialty of them, that it is hard to beat the show Homer for breeding qualities, lack of nonfertile eggs, and for close attention to the needs of the young. The only drawback I see, and this is something that may not extend through the whole breed, it simply being my misfortune to get hold of a strain that was originally bred for dark checked birds, is they do not throw squabs as light in skin color as some other varieties. In some localities the demand is for a white squab, while in others it makes no difference, providing the squab is large and a squab, not a pigeon.

As many have not seen this wonderfully English-made bird it might be well to say that more stress is laid upon the head points than any other. The standard reading this point is the most important, and requires each part to be separately described. When looked at from a side view it should form a perfectly even and unbroken curve from the back of the skull to the tip of the beak. From the front or top each side of the face should be well filled; the front and top skull also forming an unbroken curve from side to side. The beak should be black, both mandibles stout, but not massive, and so set that it does not interfere with the perfect curve of the head. The edge on under mandibles must be quite straight, and both fit closely together. From the tip of beak to corner of eye it should measure about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Wattle should be white, smooth, and fine in texture, and shaped in the form of the letter V, the upper portion being clean cut out, and not filled in. With age there is a tendency to growth, but it should be only very slight, and for several years it should maintain naturally a fine and smooth appearance. The eye should be set as nearly as possible in the center of the head, should be pearly white in color, bright, and sparkling, giving the bird a wild appearance, as if always on the alert. Cere should be a damson black, very fine and hard, having the appearance of a fine silk cord encircling the eye, and, although there is a slight tendency to growth, the cere should remain naturally fine and dark for years. In the lighter colors, such as silvers and yellows, the beak and cere are mostly light in color, but it would be a great improvement if they could be got dark, as in the mealies. Throat must be clean cut out and perfectly free from thickness or gullet. Neck should be short, thick at the base, but gradually tapering to the point where it joins the head. Body should be short but strongly built, shoulders broad, chest well rounded; back broad, flat and straight; good depth of keel, the breast bone straight and vent bones close up, the whole body from the shoulders to tail having a wedge-shaped appearance. Feathers firm and hard. Flights should be short, strong, and

broad, well overlapping each other to the end, and when standing should be carried close up to the body. Tail should be short, thin, and closely drawn together, straight, and well carried. Legs should be short, strong, and well set, and quite free from feathers on the legs or toes. Colors: in chequers the chief is blue, black, red, yellow, silver, and dunn; in all these the colors should be sound throughout, with chequering clear and distinct; two broad and well-defined bars on the wings.

Their squabs are quick maturing, which is an important feature with squab men, as rapidly growing youngsters are one of the required requisites of a profitable plant. They weigh



DUNN ANTWERP HEN

when four weeks old about a pound each, which is a good weight to bring the highest prices in most markets. (This weight is with feathers on.) Squabs larger than this are not much sought after, especially this year, and do not bring enough more in price to pay to bother with them, for, as a rule, the larger varieties are slow breeders and one cannot obtain enough more to pay the difference between slow production and a fairly high price.

Speaking of profits, it might be well to close with the cautionary remarks that all who are breeding squabs or are contemplating going into this fascinating and remunerative business must for their own sakes make certain they are only using "young, married workmates, breeders with their breeding life before and not behind them," or they will not succeed.

To all those who have become used to this variety, it is a neat, handsome bird. Their feathers are close and hard, they always keep themselves well plumed, and are a delight to the eye. The only improvement the writer would suggest is that the head be shortened up, as it is now too long, but as the long, well-rounded head is the principal feature, it will probably never be done.

(Continued from page 8)  
WHITEWASH

Q. Have I the right to ask through the columns of your paper for a formula for whitewash to put on chicken houses, inside and out, and one that won't come off; to be used with a spray pump? Have also heard of using milk with lime. Have you that formula? Would be pleased to see an answer in THE FEATHER.—Mrs. J. H. G.

A. We have many requests from this country and Canada for the recipe for Government whitewash. We give below the recipe for what is known as Government whitewash, also several other recipes used for different kinds of work, for instance, Formula No. 1, for interior purposes, Formula No. 2, for either interior or exterior work, the Government white-wash and Formula No. 3, for general outside work:

The Government recipe for whitewash is as follows:

Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with either painters' or white-wash brushes.

FORMULA NO. 1

To each peck of lime, while in the process of slaking, pour over one pint raw linsced oil. After the lime has become thoroughly dissolved, reduce with water to the proper consistency, and add one pint of rock salt for each peck of lime.

FORMULA NO. 2

To each peck of lime, after mixed to the proper consistency, glue water is added, made as follows: One pound of good quality ground glue thoroughly dissolved and mixed into this amount of wash; one pint of rock salt used the same as above.

FORMULA NO. 3

Take one bushel rock lime, slake same with water. While hot reduce to the proper consistency, continually stirring with a paddle. Add to this four pounds of rock salt, two pounds of dissolved glue and a small amount of bluing, the same as is used in the bluing of clothes. This small amount of bluing is intended to clear or whiten the wash.

Where yellow-colored whitewash is needed, dissolve copperas in water and mix in with the whitewash to make the desired color. The yellow color does not show until the wash has become thoroughly dried.

We were informed by the heads of the department that Formulas No. 1 and 2 were constantly in use in the Government buildings. Formula No. 3 is not authentic nor vouched for by the department. The recipe for Government whitewash was furnished us by the Country Gentleman.

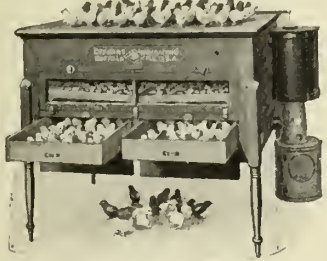
We have received the following from a party in Salem, Ohio, who claims this to be the formula for whitewash used on United States forts and light houses:

Half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake in

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S. N. 1 1/2

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No. 3—"So that the lamp "cannot be filled without removal from the incubator," or lamp support.  
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Q. Please give in the next number the standard for the Partridge Plymouth Rock. What breeds were crossed to produce them, and who was the originator of this beautiful variety of Rocks?

A. Specimens of Partridge Plymouth Rocks have been shown for several years, but we do not know who first originated them. These fowls have a resemblance to the Plymouth Rock, while the plumage color is that of the Partridge Wyandotte. They are sports from Wyandottes of the same name. The Partridge Plymouth Rock is the equal of the Partridge Wyandotte in richness of plumage and delicacy of marking. This is what might be termed an immature variety and must be permitted to make its own history. The same family characteristics, shape, and color that are demanded of the other members of the Plymouth Rock family must be bred into this variety.

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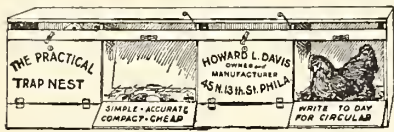
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## The Light Brahma



IT IS history that when there has been a new American breed prominently before the country, the Asiatics have seemed to lose the hold upon the fancy of those interested in our exhibitions, and when the country has had such an influx of new aspirants, as has been the case for the past decade, it is no wonder that the Light Brahma has seemed to fall behind and caused the false impression by some that it has been superseded in merit.

I have been identified with the breed for almost sixty years. This seeming falling off in demand does not disturb me, for in every instance when these new creations have had their innings, the poultryman falls back on the Brahma for his large and spring roasters. As above noted have we not had a perfect deluge

breed matures a five and one-half pound carcass in six months that it is better than a carcass of eight pounds that takes seven and one-half months to mature, for both will cost the same per pound, and, in fact, when strict account is kept it will be found that what difference there is in favor of the larger specimen for the food consumed. Again, extraordinary amount of plumage costs the most. You have been told this fact years ago by both Tegetmeyer and myself, that feathers cost five times as much to produce as muscles, and that extraordinary amount of plumage is detrimental to both egg-production and a juicy flesh. So long as a specimen is growing, so long will its flesh be soft and fine in merit. It is folly then to claim that where Brahmas are bred under favorable conditions they should be relegated to the rear in preference to any other living breeds as a poultry supply. You ask me why are the Plymouth



LIGHT BRAHMAS

of new breeds in the past five years, many of which have disappointed those who have for a time neglected the larger breeds? We do not deny the fact that many families of Brahmas have suffered and deteriorated in egg-production and excellence of poultry by the ill and mistaken actions of making a prominent feature and extraordinary development of plumage a requisite demand to win in our exhibitions. For it is a fact that short bodies and extra heavy development of plumage, to-wit, heavy thigh, shank, and foot feathering, rob the breed of egg-production and the flesh of its soft, juicy condition and flavor. Those who have had sense enough to breed the Brahma in its old-time oblong body and close clinging (game-like) plumage, do not find fault with its first-class table quality, nor do they fail to have fowls that are heavy winter layers, and our poultrymen are waking up to this fact.

It is a mistake to think because one

Rocks taking the place of Brahmas for soft roasters? In answer to this I say that only those breeders who have been favoring and breeding Brahmas to a Cochon type and like them to extraordinary amount of shank and foot plumage, which is accompanied by heavy body plumage, which evils have cut short the egg-production, weight, and shortened the time of the soft muscle growth, may have discarded them. The Brahmas that have been bred to the medium long neck, back, thighs, and shanks, and have the old-time close plumage that rounds the hock-joints close and smooth, the time when the Standard designated middle toe plumage as immaterial, and of no consideration when awarding prizes, were such the conditions to-day, they would remain soft chicken roasters fully ten weeks beyond any other breed, and today birds that have this oblong structure and absence of Cochon shape and plumage, having the old-time heavy combs, ear-

lobes, and wattles, will lay as many eggs between January 1 and April 30 as any living breeds. Such at least has been my experience, notwithstanding I have been forced to recognize in a measure these exhibition demands.

A pen of eight pullets has laid as many and more eggs than the American breed. They have laid an average, to-wit, January, 1834; February, 17½; March, 22-3, and April, 25 per capita, or 83 plus eggs each, eggs that have averaged weighing as laid to tip the scales at 28 ounces to the dozen. Of the males that have been kept in celibacy since they became salacious, many have been sold at \$3 each (25 cents per pound) as roasters, April 1, tender and juicy, the patrons for them preferring them to all others. In fact, there is no other breed you can winter the late-hatched males and secure the same profit by winter feeding.

Now, for the sequel. The Brahmas are not losing their prestige as soft roasters, and our poultrymen are waking up to the fact. The sale for eggs this present season, 1908, has been a perfect revelation, if my experience goes for anything. I have expected it. I asserted some months ago that the Brahmas were securing a new lease of life, that for the next five years the call would be greater and greater. I did not expect a rush at once, but my sales for Brahma eggs are twice this season that received for eggs from the other three breeds put together, and I received to-day a letter from a party asking the price, as he is in the market for 1,000 eggs.

Others have purchased the lower grade hens, to mate to White Plymouth Rocks for males to caponize, and for pullets to secure large, dark-shelled eggs. The old liners for their egg trade are going back to the Leghorn (white male) cross on Brahmas for egg-producers; the males killed before they reach six pounds as early soft roasters or broilers. The poultrymen are waking up to the fact that their income has got to be principally from stock and eggs for kitchen uses, and when they give up the strenuous effort so essential for exhibitions to fill the bill of their legitimate calling, the Brahma, when under conditions in which it can do its best, has no rivals.

I have shattered some of the causes that for the past five years have seemed to militate against the Brahmas. It has been much worse upon the Cochins, for they have for exhibition purposes been bred to such uncalled for amount of plumage that the evils I have cited have been worse as to egg-production. Any breed in its class has to suffer with conditions that are prevalent in the class as a whole. As our Cochins have increased in plumage, so has it had its influence upon the Brahma until in many instances have the color and tail been (nothing else) to distinguish between the Brahma and Cochin, and we see Brahmas in many shows winning prizes with actual vulture-hocks, which, by our Standard, is a disqualification. If the Brahma has lost one whit of its excellence the breeder and judges are responsible. Again, exhibition managements are in part to blame. They have forced the Brahmas to be exhibited in too small coops. This has made it possible for none but these short-jointed Cochin-shaped specimens to look attractive in such coops. The novice is carried away by the winning, and none but the progeny of these winners have satisfied these buyers. Few breeders have stood up against these things and bred to the normal and original shape, color, and

conditions that made the breed popular. So long as a specimen is growing, so long is its flesh tender. No other breed does this to the extent that a Brahma does. Yet, let each breed fill its demand at the age it can do it the best. Is there a breed that will give you the males as broilers to weigh four pounds to the pair at eight weeks old? The first thing a Brahma does is to flesh and fat up. Is a squab broiler the quickest? After eight weeks the most profitable time to kill as a chicken, soft roaster at eight months. The males that are hatched in July and August are the birds kept in celibacy and winter fed for large soft roasters from the middle of February to April 1, and bring prices but a cent or two below capons. In fact, dressed as capons, many are sold as such, and I defy any one to tell the difference on the table.

A lady who cares for a friend's seaside resort through the winter, when the family leaves in September, sets eggs to give her 100 to 120 chickens. She has never failed of getting 30 cents per pound for all the males in March. The pullets lay marvelously through the seaside season, when she realizes 38 to 40 cents per dozen for the eggs. Now, all this is accomplished when the breed has been fostered in its original shape.

Shape makes the breed, and when forced out of such shape as in which it can and does its best, disaster always follows. An oblong structure is always the most prolific shape in any breed, and most essentially is this true in the Brahma fowls. Now, we do not claim that at an age between twelve weeks and six months they excel all others, for that is the time when the Wyandotte and White Rocks are at their very best, but from seven to eleven months of age no breeds living make the soft and excellent roasters as do the Brahmas. After the rush in the fall, when all surplus males are crowded into the market, from then to April do the Brahmas have their innings.

As to adult hens. The two-year-olds we sell as poultry. Does any poultryman dare deny the fact that among the hens as broilers none excel the Brahmas? When living in Chicago the exhibition gave a \$25 prize for the best table fowl. The entries were sent to the Tremont House to be cooked, and served at the banquet. The prize was won by a pair of yearling Brahma hens. They can do it again to-day when age and conditions are equal. They will mature more pounds of poultry on the food consumed, and as winter layers intelligently handled and fed have not a rival.—I. K. Felch.

## Table Poultry

As a general thing it takes about three to four months to grow a broiler, depending upon the weight wanted.

For shrinkage in dressing broilers an allowance of about a half pound each should be allowed.

It is a mistake to ship to market poultry that is not of good size and in good condition.

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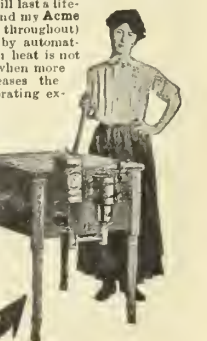
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## More Protection for Poultry Raisers

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It is common knowledge that insurance companies for some years have fought shy of accepting insurance on incubators and brooders. This fact has hit reputable manufacturers, as well as the makers of flimsy machines that have been made only to sell, regardless of their hatching qualities or construction. Fortunately for poultry raisers there have been few such manufacturers as the latter, and they generally come and go within a single season. The reputable manufacturers who are with us year after year will not be sorry to know that a safeguard has been placed around their business by the insurance companies, and that cheap fire-trap incubators and brooders will no longer be salable to common-sense poultry raisers. The two score or more of reputable manufacturers that we could name off-hand and who are with us year after year may have to put up with some inconvenience in changing their styles in order to meet the new rules and requirements of the insurance companies, but in the end it will be a blessing to them as well as to poultry keepers themselves.

We are induced to make these few remarks by a new book of rules and regulations that has been placed in our hands, entitled "Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Construction and Installation of Incubators and Brooders as Recommended by Its Committee of Consulting Engineers." This little book, so far as we have been able to learn, represents the first step taken in the poultry field by insurance companies in protecting themselves and their clients against loss by fire.

Our opening sentences tell what many poultrymen have already discovered—that insurance is most difficult to obtain, and in most cases has been impossible of attainment during the past four or five years on property where incubators and brooders are operated. In the past insurance companies have not distinguished between incubators that have been well made and those that have been poorly made. The same applied to brooders. This has been a hardship for the reputable manufacturers; and, as we have intimated, they will doubtless hail with pleasure the appearance of these new rules and requirements, which generally will mean that in order to secure insurance incubators and brooders must be well made and fireproof. Their gratification will be no greater than that of poultrymen at large who will now, we presume, be able to secure insurance upon their buildings, even though they may fill them up with incubators and brooders in operation—assuming, of course, that the machines have passed the inspection of the representatives of the insurance companies.

These rules and requirements of the insurance people are not prepared until exhaustive tests and experiments have been made by them in order to determine in what respect and to what extent incubators and brooders are inflammable; and

these experiments are not limited to one particular make by any means. In making the tests it is the endeavor of the insurance men to create a fire within the incubator or brooder which shall originate within the machine itself. It is therefore to be inferred that those machines which in future meet their requirements and pass their inspection will be so constructed as to be free from the danger of causing fire.

We are not disposed to blame the insurance people for mixing in the poultry business in this way. It has become such an important industry that too many safeguards cannot be thrown around those who are engaged in it; and these insurance requirements are bound to be of benefit to poultrymen. We feel that when one has paid his money for an incubator or brooder he should get an article that will do the work it is intended to do, and that there should be no necessity for a poultryman to consider whether or not he is liable to suffer loss on account of its operation. In future it seems to be fairly well assured that this condition will govern. If the insurance companies are satisfied that there is no danger in the operation of incubators and brooders they have inspected, and will accept insurance on them and on the property where they are operated, then the poultryman may certainly buy and operate those machines without fear and without any further investigation than to assure himself of the bare fact that they have been passed upon and pronounced satisfactory by the insurance companies.

A glance at the following specifications which are taken from their book of rules and requirements will be evidence to poultrymen at large that the insurance companies mean business, and luckily for the poultry raiser it happens to be coming his way:

OIL-HEATED: NON-COMBUSTIBLE OR METAL PROTECTED CASES

1. Direct heat from the oil flame shall not enter the incubator.

2. The heater shall be placed at the side of the incubator, located so that all parts of the same shall be at least one inch from the incubator case, and so that a vertical line through the center of the burners shall not be less than five inches from the incubator case.

3. The heater end of the incubator shall be protected by not less than one-quarter inch of approved non-combustible, heat-insulating material, covered by sheet metal not less than No. 28 U. S. gage. Such protection shall extend along the top not less than three inches, and along the bottom not less than eight inches, so that fire from the oil flame cannot communicate to the incubator.

(NOTE.—Any method judged to be equally efficient must be submitted to the Underwriters' Laboratories for acceptance before using.)

4. (a) The heater shall be constructed wholly of non-combustible material, and shall be protected from contact with out-

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side objects by being enclosed in non-combustible, heat-insulating material, except that in hot-water incubators, the water envelope may be considered a sufficient protection.

(b) All joints in heater must be sealed or riveted, and must not rely upon solder as a fastening.

(c) Where air pipes from heater enter incubator, the interior passages thereof must be protected by a one-quarter inch wire mesh.

5. Wherever heater pipes pass through sides of incubators made of or lined with combustible material, they shall be separated therefrom by one-half inch of non-combustible, heat-insulating material. A metal shield shall be rigidly fixed inside the incubator, extending over the entire length of the pipe, having a width equivalent to three times the diameter of the pipe.

6. (a) Lamps shall be made with seamless bottom of not less than No. 28 U. S. gage metal, and if of galvanized iron, shall be galvanized after stamping. All joints must be sealed, burred, or riveted, and must not rely entirely upon solder as a fastening. Chimneys must be of metal.

(b) The tops and bottoms of lamp bowls shall be stayed by an interior brace, which will effectually prevent any bellows action.

(c) Lamp bowls, if vented, shall have vents so designed as to prevent ready spilling of oil.

(d) Burners must be of substantial construction, with wick tube and flame slot in proper alignment, and must be provided with guide-ring to insure burner properly engaging bottom of chimney.

7. The lamp shall be so supported that it cannot be filled without removal from

the incubator, and so that it will at all times be held in proper position and alignment and cannot be accidentally jarred or dislodged therefrom. The support shall be so designed as to permit of the lamps being readily removed and replaced by the operator without spilling of oil, and so that oil cannot drip from the lamp nor fire communicate therefrom to the floor of the room in which the incubator is operated.

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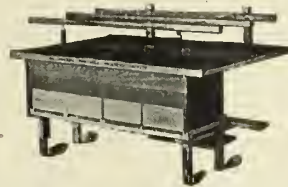
### "WELL PLEASED WITH IT"

Dear Sirs: I bought your book "Don't Kill the Laying Hen" and will say I am well pleased with it and am culling my flock. So far have found it just as you recommend it and it is worth the money I paid for it. Hope to be able to buy henry outfits later. Respectfully yours, Mrs. E. H. Bachman, Jonesboro, Tenn.

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SCHALLER, IOWA

## 1909 Catalogue Free



Illustrates and gives prices; 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Send your address on postal card to

S. A. HUMMEL  
Box 38, Freeport, Ill.

## BUFF ROCKS

Won at Hagerstown, October, 1908, 1st and 2d cock, 2d and 5th hens, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st and 2d pens, Buff Rock Club Specials for color and shape on male, Special for best Plymouth Rock cockerel in the show, and other Specials. Stock for sale.

B. H. KNEPPER  
Box 82, Clearspring, Md.



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FIRST PRIZE CHAMPION COCKEREL AT NEW YORK, 1907-8  
MATED IN HIS NATIVE PEN ON THE FARM OF E. B. THOMPSON, AMENIA, N. Y., U. S. A.

E. B. THOMPSON'S FIRST-PRIZE CHAMPION COCKEREL AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK,  
WINTER 1907-1908, IN HIS BREEDING YARD, AT AMENIA, N. Y.

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### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. tf

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks—The Quality kind. The best in the world. We don't breed many, but the best. We breed for meat, eggs, and high-class exhibition. "Like begets like," and as they are backed by "blood, that tells," they're a good investment. Some bargains in breeders now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box H, Mercer, Pa. tf

For Sale—Nineteen African Geese. Also Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, great layers. J. H. WOHLLEY, Mercer, Pa. Route 2. 14-5

Buff Rocks Exclusively—Shape, Size, and Color—Bred from prize winners at Jamestown, Indianapolis, Schenectady, Johnstown, and other shows. Have just won first on pen, young. First on pullet. Second on cockerel. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-3

Crescent Farm Breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Utility and fancy stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. CADLE, Reisterstown, Md. 14-4

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"Baldwin's Barred Beauties." High-class exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Reasonable prices. Free catalogue. MATT W. BALDWIN, Sioux City, Iowa. 14-7

White Rocks—Some Fine Cockerels and One Cock bird at bargain prices. Write me. ERWIN PIFER, Eureka, Ill. 14-4

Fike's Barred Rocks Have Been Noted for Their beauty and utility qualities. I have farm-raised, strong, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty cockerels that will put life into your flock, for sale at right prices. Send for catalogue. H. L. FIKE, Meyersdale, Pa. 14-5

Barred Rocks—Famous "Starnell" Laying Strain: 6 pullets and cockerel, hatched Nov. 1907; laying since April. Eggs for setting, \$2 per 15. MRS. J. H. LEY, Good Hope, Washington, D. C. 14-3

White Rocks Exclusively. Exceptionally Fine cockerels for sale. Write for prices and description of birds. My birds are guaranteed to please or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Eggs for hatching. F. P. KLOTZ, Nef's, Pa. 14-7

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels from Prize-winning. Large white birds that will please you, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. RUSSELL, Washington, N. J. 14-5

White Plymouth Rocks for Sale—A Few Choice White Rock Cockerels. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 14-4

### LEGHORNS

For Sale—Winn. strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels; a pair bred from fine, large birds; also three fine cock birds. D. H. SCHUBERT, Park, Mercer Co., Pa. 14-5

R. C. Br. Leghorns—Prize Strain, pure, Female and male, also pullets, and cockerels, \$1 each. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 14-3

25 Rose C. W. Leghorns (Yearlings), at \$1 each. Guaranteed to lay, and a great laying strain. A. C. NESTER & SON, Pottstown, Pa. 14-3

S. C. Brown or White Leghorns—Winners and layers. "The best for the price—always." Circular if interested. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 14-4

Rose-combed Buff Leghorn Cockerels for Sale, from fine, selected stock. Address LEWIS FELLOWS, Sodas, Wayne Co., N. Y. 14-3

### WYANDOTTES

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Cbatnam, N. Y. tf

Snow White Wyandottes—Finest Strains in America for sale cheap. One fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 14-3

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Duston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Rocks. Beautiful, well-matured birds. Prizes won wherever shown. Write me your wants. L. H. DAVIS, Port Jefferson, N. Y. 14-4

Silver Laced Wyandottes. A. H. BARTON, Silverton Yards, Mt. Ephraim, N. Y. 14-4

Columbian Wyandottes—31 First and Special prizes, 3 New York shows this year. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50, \$3, and \$5 per setting. COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS, East Williston, N. Y. 14-8

Cook's Columbia Wyandottes Are Bred from First prize winners and great layers. Prize, show, and breeding birds for sale. EARL COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 14-5

Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Blue Ribbon winners at Allentown and Hagerstown, 1908. First-prize cock, Hagerstown, \$10. 150 birds cheap. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 14-5

Silver-laced, Partridge, Silver-penciled, Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Boston, 1908, with 7 entries, won 6 prizes; Brockton Fair, with 17 entries, won 9 prizes, 3 specials, and cup for best display Silver-penciled Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2. E. J. ROBINSON, Lakeville, Mass. 14-5

Martin's Silver-laced Wyandottes—100 Pullets, the open-laced kind, \$1 and up; 100 cockerels, the wing-barred kind, \$1.50 and up; 10 first, 9 seconds, this fall. Send me your money, I will please you. FRANK E. MARTIN, Newton, Ill. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes—I Have 100 Choice Cockerels and pullets for sale; farm raised and bred from prize-winners. Prices according to quality. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, With Perfect Feathers and Wyandotte shape. Carefully bred for 24 years. Young stock for sale, cockerels and pullets. E. J. KNAUSS, Marion, Ohio. 14-5

### MINORCAS

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. tf

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Top-notch in Size and fancy points. Northup Strain. Breeding-pens mated and scored by well-known poultry judge. KATHARINE LURMAN, Catonsville, Md. 14-4

Black Minorca Eggs—Ten Prize Record Hens, first cockerel, 15, \$5. Utility hens, extra-fine first-pen cock, 15, \$2. Send for list. C. S. TAIT, Brunswick, Ga. 14-5

Minorcas for Sale—Choice S. C. Black Minorca cockerels. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 14-4

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Houdans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

Lester Tomkins' Strain of Rhode Island Reds (both combs). Prize-winners at America's greatest shows. Breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 14-3

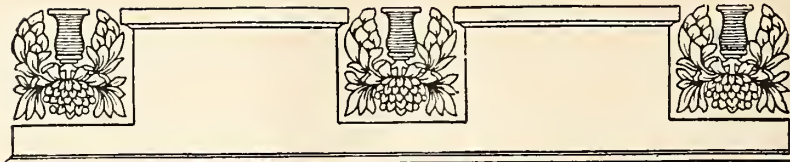
Rhode Island Reds—The Kind You Are Looking for. Shipped C. O. D. to be returned if not satisfactory. They win wherever shown. Our records prove it. Also Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, same quality. COLD BROOK FARM, C. E. Hubbell, Prop., Westmoreland, N. Y. 14-4

Single-combed Rhode Island Reds—Large Size, good shape; as near other Standard requirements as it is possible to produce them. A grand lot of cockerels, with dark, brilliant red plumage. If you want quality, write me. LEON H. ROUCHE, Guys Mills, Pa. 14-4

### BANTAMS

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

Gold and Silver Sebright. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins, at prices that will sway the buying. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 14-10



## Business World

The Hill Manufacturing Co., Custer, Ohio, manufacture leg bands for poultry and pigeons guaranteed to stay on. They will gladly send circular and sample band to those interested. Write them, giving the name of the breed you handle.

Those interested in starting in the squab business, as well as those already engaged in the industry, should write S. C. Allen, Manager Pigeon Department, Orchard Park, N. Y., relative to the lot of youngsters they advertise for sale, as well as mated pairs. These people offer some very attractive crosses at reasonable prices. In writing, kindly mention having seen this notice in our columns.

B. H. Knepper, Box 82, Clearspring, Md., has Buff Rocks of excellent quality. If you desire something in this line, Mr. Knepper can supply the goods, particularly in exhibition and breeding cockerels and pullets.

Every poultryman knows that feeding cut green bone is the only certain method of securing a satisfactory yield of winter eggs, but not every poultryman knows just how to prepare bone to secure the best results. It has been learned that bone cut across the grain has far greater feeding value than bone prepared in any other way. Bone cut in this way is finer, and seems to be more readily assimilated by the fowl. It is very easy to prepare bone in this manner by using The Standard Bone Cutter. The makers, The Standard Bone Cutter Co., of Milford, Mass., will send illustrated catalogue and trial order blank, free on application.

"Rarva" Meat Meal is a poultry food. It is a meat-builder, bone-maker and egg-producer. The Richmond Abattoir, Box 267, Dept. T., Richmond, Va., will be pleased to send any one mentioning THE FEATHER a sample on request, as well as a "Rarva" booklet.

Rats and mice can be exterminated scientifically with Pasteur Vaccine Company's rat virus, which is non-poisonous. Full particulars and testimonials will be furnished by writing these people, Care Dept. E., 323-25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

In addition to their present incubator capacity of fifteen thousand eggs, the Lakewood Farm Company, Lakewood, N. J., has installed a Hall Mammoth Incubator of fifteen thousand capacity. With this equipment these people believe they will be able to handle the coming season all and any baby chicks that may be entrusted to them. They also write us that their stock is the best in quality they have ever raised. They have a grand lot of pullets and cockerels for sale. Write them to-day relative to same.

Valley Farm, of which Chas. C. Wine is the proprietor, offers special bargains in Ringlets, Barred Rocks, and Single-combed Brown Leghorns. Those desiring first-class stock should write Mr. Wine at Mt. Sidney, Va., R. 1.

Great reductions are offered by Mr. W. W. Kulp, Box 20, Pottstown, Pa., in Rose and Single-combed Brown, Single-combed White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, and Pekin Ducks. Send at once for a copy of Mr. Kulp's catalogue.

We would call to the attention of our readers the offer of the "Lincoln Farm Almanac" for 1909, in combination with our clubbing offers with Farm Journal. The Lincoln material in this almanac consists of new and old stories and anecdotes of Lincoln, his boyhood on the farm, later life, some of his best stories, famous sayings, his wonderful Gettysburg speech, a brief account of his death, and other matter. Besides the calendar for 1909, twenty-four pages are devoted to matters of interest to all farmers, including a new



## LINCOLN FARM ALMANAC 1909

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and complete spraying table for fruits and vegetables, a planting table, cubic, square and long measures, table of weights, rules for curing dried beef, and other meats, household recipes, etc.; together with complete list of Farmers' Bulletins published at Washington, D. C., list of experiment stations for all states, etc. This almanac is not for sale by itself and can only be obtained through either one of our Farm Journal combinations, which can be found in our advertising columns. Look these up and send in your order. It will pay you.

This is the season of the year when every one is more or less interested in subscribing to magazines. In making up your list do not overlook The Century, for forty years a leader among magazines. In 1909 this magazine will have some remarkable articles on noted men, several new novels, Thompson Seton's splendid new tale of animal life, and the colored pictures will be more beautiful than ever. Send in your order to The Century Co., Union Square, N. Y., and do not forget to include St. Nicholas, the great magazine for children, published by the same people.

When contemplating the purchase of N. Y., to-day, and tell him you saw his ad in our columns. It will pay you.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the trap-nest sold by Mr. H. L. Davis, 45 N. Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a practical, compact, accurate, and cheap trap-nest. Mr. Davis will be pleased to send full information as to same.

Those desiring prize-winners in Rose and Single-combed Rhode Island Reds should write House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass., for a copy of their mailing list. These people have the finest quality of stock and guarantee satisfaction in every way.

Now that the Christmas season is approaching, you should consult Mr. Edw. S. Schmid relative to his recent shipment of young parrots and canaries from abroad. In fact, Mr. Schmid can supply pets of any description, and it will pay those interested to write him at 712 Twelfth St. Northwest, Washington, D. C., for a copy of his catalogue, giving full information.

We are offering a copy of "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," by Mr. Geo. H. Northup, in combination with a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER for 75 cents. We have only a few copies to offer in this way, so that if you desire to take advantage of this offer you should write at once, ordering your book and a renewal to THE FEATHER if already a subscriber.

Red Coat Strain Rhode Island Reds is the quality bred by C & H. T. Wadsworth, Ridgewood, N. J. A catalogue of their stock can be had for the asking.

At the Maryland State Fair Kinlock Farm, Cockeysville, Md., won first and second cockerels, first and second pullets, as well as two specials on White Wyandottes. These people have been breeding this variety for twelve years and are in position to supply excellent quality.

Do you wish large and fast breeders for squabs? Then we would call your attention to the advertisement of the Providence Squab Company, 722 E. Hope Street, Providence, R. I. For four cents in stamps they will send you a copy of their large illustrated book, "How to Make Money With Squabs."

Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to the animal. Without grit fowls cannot be healthy or productive. The Mica-Crystal Co., Concord, N. H., advertises for sale a grit that contains mica, iron, magnesium, and quartz, all of which make it an excellent grinder. Write them for full particulars as to prices, etc.

Elmlawn Poultry Farm, R. 4, Raymond, N. H., offers Columbian Wyandottes of the highest quality. All their stock is sold strictly on approval. They have a fine lot of breeders and show birds. Send for a copy of their free circular, telling them you saw their advertisement in the columns of THE FEATHER.

Booklet and testimonials relative to day-old chicks can be had by writing the Freeport Hatchery, Box F, Freeport, Michigan. They will be pleased to comply with your request to forward same.

If interested in making profit from poultry you should by all means have a copy of Mr. Edgar Briggs' book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved." This book tells how to succeed in this industry. Write Mr. Briggs at Pleasant Valley, Black Minorcas for laying or show than

Silver, Gray, and Colored Dorkings, Rose-combed Leghorns of the finest quality can be obtained of Edgewood Farm, North Grafton, Mass. Mr. Geo. B. Inches is the proprietor of this farm, and will take pleasure in sending circulars to all who make application to him. If you desire first-class stock in these breeds, Edgewood Farm can supply your demands.

One of the greatest virtues of feeding cut green bone is in its freshness, when it is not only more relished by the fowls but produces far greater results in egg production. To own a bone cutter and eat the fresh bones every day is made possible to many by the low cost and adaptability of several machines on the market, notably the well-known Crown Bone Cutter, manufactured by Wilson Bros., Box 615, Easton, Pa., who have issued a descriptive catalogue of their various sizes which they will send on request.

By sending six cents in stamps you can obtain from Geo. L. Harding, Binghamton, N. Y., a copy of the book, "How to Make Poultry Pay." Harding's Granulated Milk for poultry and Baby Chick Food are world renowned, as well as his remedies for roup, cholera, etc. Write him to-day for descriptive catalogue.

Charcoal can be obtained in coarse, finely granulated or powdered form from R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Peekskill, N. Y. These people guarantee good service and it would pay you to write them for full information as to prices, etc.

The incubator has doubtless done more for the poultry industry than has any other single factor. "Raising chickens" was of little importance before this machine was invented, simply because hen-hatched chickens could not be matured early enough in the season to sell at a profit. However, the incubator now makes it possible for chickens to be well-matured by the time most hens begin to show signs of broodiness. Thus incubators have come into common use, and some few makes have established their right to the confidence of the public. Prominent in this class stand the "Excelsior" and "Wooden Hen," the former having been one of the earliest of the artificial hatching machines put on the market. Both types are built upon practical lines, and have won the approval of thousands of poultrymen everywhere. They are illustrated and described in attractive catalogues and literature issued by the manufacturer, Geo. H. Stahl, Box 27-B, Quincy, Ill., who will gladly furnish same to any one requesting a copy.

Geo. H. Northrup & Son, Raceville, N. Y., have a new advertisement in this issue to offer some choice exhibition Minorcas, both single and rose combed, as well as a large flock of excellent breeders. It is useless to look for better quality in

Japanese, Rose-combs, Sebrights, Frizzles, White Polish, Cochins, Silkies. MARK HURD, Marshall, Mich. 14-4

Bantams, Black-breasted Red Games—Station, color, feather splendid. Few old and young for sale, both sexes. Write your wants. T. U. DUDLEY, Middleburg, Va. 14-4

Black-red Bantams—With Plenty of Rich, Grand color, whip-tails, blue ribbon winners, males and females, prices reasonable. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-4

For Sale—Golden Sebright Bantams, Old or Young. Wonderful layers, beautiful pets. Eggs in season. ALBERT J. FEHR, Box 96, Pen Argyl, Pa. 14-4

Rose-combed White Bantams, the Better Kind. Bred from Allentown's winners. Can supply you with first-class young stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIAN YARDS, Yoe, Pa. 14-4

## JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams. Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with hatching size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. tf

## ORPINGTONS

S. C. Buff Orpington Hens for Sale. Also Pullets and cockerels; 1 pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns. MISS J. P. JONES, Tohaccoville, N. C. 14-5

Bargains in Large Farm Range Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels from Cook's or Schadt; \$1 to \$5; feathers sent on application. I. J. RAMBO, De Long, Ill. 14-4

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. tf

## BRAHMAS

Walter Race, Waterville, N. Y. Light Brahmats. Some very fine early-hatched birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Attractive prices on cockerels. 14-3

Light Brahmats—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

## GAMES

Pit Games—6 Leading Strains and the Best of each. Everything guaranteed. Send for circular and testimonials. W. C. BYARD, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. 14-3

Egg Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery from thoroughbred Cornish Indians, \$1.10 for 15; after January 1, \$1.25 for 15. All young stock for sale. Pullets, \$1.50 and up. RAY S. WAMPLE, Timberville, Va. 14-4

Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies—Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, feeding, etc. H. P. CLARKE, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 14-5

Games—Starvation Prices—Circular Free. Buy now. Irish, Black, Reds, Heathwoods, Cornish, and White Indians. Single rates. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plains, N. Y. 14-3

## COCHINS

Prize-winning Buff Cochins, Rudy Strain—Winners at Rockville, Md., and Washington, D. C. MISS ELLIE WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 2, Gaithersburg, Md. 14-3

## HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. tf

Headquarters for Imported and American-bred Houdans. Breeding cockerels. Order at once; from \$2 to \$5 each. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 14-4

Houdans—Chicago, 16 Ribbons, with 14 Birds, last 3 years, 6 firsts; Minneapolis, 23 ribbons with 24 birds, 11 firsts. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 14-5

Houdans—A Few Grand Cockerels, Direct Descendants from McAvoy's. 275 egg stock, \$3 each, 2 for \$5. No females. F. L. McELIENEX, Box E, Cuba, N. Y. 14-5

Get Ready for the Shows by Buying My Houdans and Black Orpingtons. All ages sold cheap, on account of moving. MRS. BEALE, Oil City, Pa. 14-3

## LANGSHANS

"Ivory" White Langshans, First Winners Boston, Chicago, St. Louis; Anconas, Manchester, Springfield, Holyoke, Cleveland winners. KURNS-PRESTON POULTRY PLANT, Ripley, Ohio. 14-4

For Sale—Langshans of the Right Type; Langshans that always win in the show-room. Langshans that breed winners. I have bred them exclusively for 17 years. E. T. GIBSON, 11 Merrimack St., Nashua, N. H. 14-5

## YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "Little Beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

## TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Bred from Strong, healthy stock. No black-head in this flock. M. A. HUTTON, Clopper, Md. 14-4

I Have for Sale Some Fine Large Full Wild and half-wild bronze turkeys, ready to ship November 25. TERESA DAVIES, Susquehanna, Pa. Route 4. 14-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—100 Bred from 40-pound toms, 20-pound hen strain, young and old, winners of first prizes everywhere shown. Quality high, price low. Send for my circulars, giving prizes won, testimonials of pleased customers. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 14-5

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Prize-winners Everywhere. High-scoring, heavy-weight birds mated not akin. G. FULMER DECKER, South Montrose, Pa. 14-3

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Famous for Weight and color. Have shipped to 27 states, also Canada. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. C. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 14-5

## GEESSE

For Sale—A Few Pair of Fine Gray Poland China Geese, not akin, at \$10 per pair. T. G. BRIS-TOL, Milford, Conn. 14-3

## GUINEAS

White Guineas—Pure White Guineas, Prize-winners, \$2.50 per pair, \$3.50 per trio. Eggs, in season, \$1.25 per 15. MRS. EDWARD BROOK-MAN, Port Plain, N. Y. 14-5

## PHEASANTS

The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

Golden Pheasants, Full Plumage Birds, Extra large, and beautifully colored birds. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 14-4

Fancy Pheasants, Full Plumage and Choice Young stock. Illustrated colored-plate catalogue, covering our method of Pheasant rearing, 5c postage. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 14-5

## ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, 1 Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. M. Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c set. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Pongkee, N. Y. 14-1

## PIGEONS

Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons, G. fowls, live rabbits, and guinea pigs. High market prices. Prompt returns. "N" GILB, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-1

## FANCY PIGEONS

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Bunt Cro Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, West Cedar Avenue, Mercantileville, N. J. 14-1

Whits Dragons Only—Blue Ribbon Winners. Birds must leave, or will return. Every dissatisfied case. Write for prices. DRAGON LOIS, New York. 14-1

For Sale—25 Pairs of Plymouth Rock Pigeons. \$1 per pair. Bought from the best stock. Inquire of CHARK & B. Laurel, Pa. George's Co. Md. 14-1

## HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Pigeons: Large and Small. Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large and small. 53 E. W. Street, Middleburg, Pa. 14-0

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Pigeons, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and 5c per squab companies and dealers to produce 1 stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBER, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-3

For Sale—Young Mated and Working Homers, also youngsters. I sell the pigeons for lack of room. Write for particulars. MISS OLIVE FLINT, Ridgefield, Conn. 14-3

For Sale—100 Pairs Homers, Bred from 20 Pairs Plymouth Rock Homers 1½ to 2 years old. Write for bargain. Must be sold. T. BROOKE, 102, Midland, Mich. 14-4

Pigeons—Guaranteed Mated Banded Carneaux and Homers. My Pigeons are top-top, my prices less than half others ask. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Boynton, Va. 14-3

Free—Our Money-making Pigeon Booklet, Mailed on request. Write to-day. CAPE MAY SQUAB CO., Dias Creek, N. J. 14-5

DOGS

For Sale—Pointer Dog and Bitch and Setters, broken beagles, foxhounds, and pups. Guinea pigs, pigeons, rabbits, and ferrets. Send 10 cts. for 40-page catalogue. BROWN BEAGLE KENNELS, York, Pa. 14-5

For Sale—Beagles and Foxhounds, Thoroughly broken. Will be as represented, and shipped on trial. Price will be right. Also some fine racing Homers, good blood, cheap. WILLIAM T. DOUGLASS, Dallastown, Pa. 14-3

PRINTING

Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

Two Hundred of Each, Letter Heads, Envelopes, business cards, for \$2, post-paid, cts. used. Five cents for samples. CRAIG PRINTING CO., Sewickley, Pa. 14-3

Poultry, Stock Printing—100 Extraordinary Envelopes, noteheads, cards, circulars, postcards, 40c; 250, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.10; postpaid. Catalogues, wedding invitations, everything. Standard engravings. Samples. MODEL PRINTING COMPANY, Manchester, Iowa. 14-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Bavian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Tei-ford, Pa. 14-3

White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas. After September 1 will have for sale a magnificent lot of young stock, bred from our New York and Easton, Pa., winners. Farm raised, and fit to show in any competition. Yearlings and utility stock of the best breeding in any number. Cockerels, \$2 and up. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-3

Hunt's White and Cornish Indian Games, Embden Geese, Pekin, and Colored Muscovy Ducks, White Holland Turkeys, White Guinea, and Homer, Jacobin, Turbitt, Maltese Hen, Tumbler, and Polish Lynx Pigeons, are all of the finest selected strains in the world. My birds won fifty firsts and thirty seconds out of ninety entries at Rockville. Prize stock and eggs from the world's best exhibition matings. H. J. HUNT, 3d, Bethesda, Md. 14-3

For Sale—Prize-winning, Single-combed Brown Leghorns; 25 yearling hens, 50 cockerels. Some pullets have won hundreds of prizes. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-3

All Breeders Should Send Their Names, Address, and class of fowls they are breeding, for publication in the Poultry Breeders' Directory. If you are interested in poultry-keeping and expect to engage later in the industry, send your name also for publication. No charge whatever for insertion of names. POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, Rock Island, Ill. 14-3

White Wyandottes, Nixon's Strain, 300 to Select from, and they are full of quality. Get our prices, W. T. POSTER, Woodstown, N. J. 14-3

Ferrets, Beagle Hound Pups, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner and Blue Swedish Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, and Roller Pigeons. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 14-4

Poultrymen—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Chock full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

Guineas—Pearl and White, \$1.25 to \$2 each; Pekin ducks, \$5 trio; cockerels, White Wyandotte and Light Brahma, \$1.50 up. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Bred from winners. Choice stock, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 14-4

Light Brahma, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50. From show birds. Write your wants. CHARLES HUNT, Box 6, Shellrock, Iowa. 14-5

45 Breeds Best Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, and others. Buy your roosters now. Price low. Catalogue, 10c. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box A, Harrisonburg, Va. 14-5

Notice—800 Birds Must Be Sold in Thirty Days, including Wyandottes, Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Andalusians, Polish Hamburgs, Games, Game and Ornamental Bantams, Waterfowl, and Pigeons. Write wants. Send for sale list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also, Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 14-5

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—English expert, with wide practical experience, undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl, pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intending purchasers may rely upon their interests being carefully studied, as only sound, reliable specimens are selected and personally examined before despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-5

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammon, N. J. 15-2

BROTHER accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. D. E. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla. 14-3

CAMERA and complete outfit, 25c; takes pictures of home, friends, and landscapes, etc. F. DE-ROUAN NOV. CO., Cades, La. 14-

WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; now plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X325, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY SUCCESS THE WORLD'S BEST POULTRY MAGAZINE

Shows how to succeed with poultry. Monthly, 76 to 156 pages; full of valuable and timely information; practical, up-to-date; best writers; fine illustrations.

Answers all problems of amateurs or experts. Subscription, 50 cents per year. Three months' trial, 10 cents. Sample free.

HOW TO MAKE \$200.00 IN SIX MONTHS FROM TWENTY HENS

The great book, "The Philo System," price \$1.00, tells how to do this and get results considered impossible. It gives full details of these wonderful discoveries and explains all branches of the work. For a short time we offer this book with right to use the patents and include POULTRY SUCCESS one year for only \$1.00.

OTHER SPECIAL OFFERS. No. 1. Send us 50 cents, mention this magazine, and we will send POULTRY SUCCESS one year and include The Feather for one year.

No. 2. For 50 cents, will send POULTRY SUCCESS one year, also Pet Stock Magazine one year and copy of fine book "Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell."

No. 3. For \$1.00, will send POULTRY SUCCESS for three years and include copy of "Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell."

No. 4. For \$1.50, will send POULTRY SUCCESS three years and include copy of "The Philo System."

Send all orders to

POULTRY SUCCESS, Springfield, Ohio 14-6

Northup's, for this is the oldest strain in America, and has always maintained an enviable reputation for excellence among Minorca breeders. Undoubtedly these people have the largest flock of this great laying breed in the world, and as they are offering some special bargains now to reduce their flock, our readers should take advantage of this opportunity to supply their wants. The Northups issue a fine large catalogue, which fully illustrates their birds and buildings, and gives abundance of information about Black Minorcas, the greatest layers of the largest eggs.

One of the neatest and most complete 1909 catalogues we have received of white-washers, sprayers, cookers, and general line of poultry supplies has come from the well-known manufacturing firm, the Ripple Hardware Manufacturing Company. We notice in their catalogue letters from some of the largest breeders in the United States, who claim that they save much time and feed by using their machines. Write the above firm for a copy of this catalogue and information as to their five-dollar whitewasher and sprayer.

"Crystal" White Orpingtons as produced by Kellerstrass Farm, Box 224, Kansas City, Mo., R. F. D. 1, are prize-winners at all the large shows. If you need some birds to improve your stock, or for the show-room, write these people for they have the quality that wins. They devote their whole time to this one breed and

have in White Orpingtons the grandest utility and fancy quality to be obtained.

In the advertising columns of this issue Mr. H. M. Sheer, of Quincy, Ill., is offering for the small sum of twenty-five cents his very explicit and instructive book of plans for building incubators and brooders, agreeing at the same time to refund the money if you are not satisfied with the book. He further offers to credit you with twenty-five cents on your first purchase of any incubator supplies from him. This book is certainly worth dollars to any poultry raiser. The directions are simple and easy to follow. Mr. Sheer has been identified with the incubator business for twenty years. He is an incubator specialist and thoroughly understands artificial incubation. He has patented numerous devices, all tending toward the increase in the percentage of the hatch and all in favor of the inexperienced operator. He has letters from thousands of people who have never successfully hatched chickens artificially until they had read Mr. Sheer's book. You will make no mistake in sending for a copy at once.

A Swindler at Work  
Among Poultrymen

I have a very fine line of Buff Plymouth Rock chickens which I have been breeding for the past twelve or thirteen years, and have advertised in several of the poultry papers. A very nice appearing gentleman, about forty-five years of age, stout build, clean shaven, called on me a few days ago and said he would like to buy some nice Buff Rock pullets and cockerels. I showed him my stock, he selected \$32 worth, and gave me in payment a certified check on a Buffalo bank for \$50. As this check was certified, I accepted it without question, and gave him \$18 in change. After talking a few minutes about shipping chickens by express to East Aurora, I stated that I would not ship them until some days later, which was entirely satisfactory to him. He then bade me good-afternoon, and left. I deposited the check in the bank. Two days later my banking house called me up by telephone stating that they had just received notice from the Buffalo bank that the \$50 check which they had sent them and indorsed by me was a fake, and that the certification on the check was forged. This check being certified is the thing that caught me, as I have refused many such things in the past thirty years, but this was a new feature of the game. I wish to advise all poultrymen to take warning from my experience and not accept any stranger's checks or ship poultry until they find that the checks are all right. Of course, the amount of \$18 lost on the check is not as bad as it is to be laughed at by your friends and neighbors as being an easy prey to this style of swindlers. If any one wants to buy first-class Buff Rocks I can supply them, but positively refuse to accept certified checks in payment from this time on.—Fred Armer.

Ailments and Remedies

Professor Kilbourne declares that fowl cholera, like most other contagious diseases, will die out of itself when there are no suitable animals for it to prey upon. That, then, knocks the theory that cholera germs lurk about the premises.

AMERICA'S LEADING SHOW  
New York Poultry and Pigeon Association  
(LIMITED)

TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Will be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City  
December 29, 30 and 31, 1908, and January 1 and 2, 1909

ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 14, 1908

Secretary and Superintendent, H. V. CRAWFORD, Montclair, N. J. 14-3

Friendship Heights Farm

Breeds the best strain of

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes,  
Light Brahmas, and Light Brahma Bantams

These birds are of the best blood in America, and have won whenever shown. The

Pigmy Pouters

in our selected loft have proved continuous winners at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. Better stock cannot be found. Tell us what you want in our line of poultry and pigeons and we will try to accommodate you.

FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS FARM

J. A. Winsloe, Mgr.

R. F. D. No. 2, Bethesda, Maryland 14-5

# THE FEATHER

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



5 cents a copy  
50 cents a year

|| THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY ||  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

|| Vol. XIV No. 4 ||  
January, 1909

Introduced in 1874. Good then, better now.

# Bowker's Animal Meal

TRADE MARK SECURED. GUARANTEED UNDER NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

**Makes Hens Lay** because it provides just the material she needs from which to elaborate the egg and the shell of the egg. Completely takes the place of scraps, and shells; experienced poultry keepers prefer it to scraps, because, being finer, the greedy hen cannot get more than her share and the results in the egg basket are consequently more uniform.

**Makes Chicks Grow** because it contains flesh-forming and bone-forming constituents in digestible and easily assimilable form. Recent experiments with chicks at the R. I. Experiment Station show that the phosphorus and lime in the ration, which only digestible bone can supply, are as important as the form of the protein. Animal Meal owes a part of its great popularity to this, as it always contains a good percentage of digestible bone.

## "Better Than Scraps." Why?

There are no more "old fashioned" Beef Scraps or what we used to call "tallow scraps," kettle-rendered and pressed into a cheese in an ordinary hand press. Increased demands for grease products has led to new processes which do not yield the famous old by-products. We have always claimed Bowker's Animal Meal superior to scraps for poultry feeding; and consideration of the following facts (for they are facts) will show why our claim is sound.

### WHERE THEY COME FROM.

**Where Scraps Come From** Most modern Scraps are the refuse from hotels and restaurants gathered by soap-grease men daily or "occasionally," whether sweet or sour. They are a mixture of Turkey and Chicken Scraps and house scraps added to improve their appearance or odor. They are not what they seem and not always healthful.

**Where Bowker's Animal Meal Comes From** Animal Meal comes fresh from the slaughtered animal at approved abattoirs, and is cooked within 6 or 12 hours from the time the animals are killed, therefore absolutely fresh. It includes much of the fresh blood, which partly accounts for its high content of easily digested albumen.

### HOW THEY ARE COOKED.

**How Scraps Are Cooked** Modern Scraps are rendered in digesters and often naphtha is added to remove the fat, after which the residue is pressed in hydraulic presses in order to remove every ounce of grease possible, for grease is worth \$100 to \$120 per ton. Usually they are undercooked, and if naphtha is used in the extraction of the grease, they are unfit for food.

**How Bowker's Animal Meal Is Cooked** Animal Meal is always cooked under 60 lbs. pressure of live steam, resulting in a thorough breaking down of the tissues and a product as thoroughly cooked as boiled meat and as easily digested. A large part of the fats are allowed to remain in the product.

### THE RESULTING PRODUCT.

**Most So-Called Scraps** consist of more or less coarse pieces of gristle and bone, and hardened dried-up meat,—sometimes tainted,—that requires a long time to digest and to convert into productive energy. "Smell good" some say; but if fragrance makes eggs, then to be logical you should feed your hens on rose leaves. Being coarse it is easy for the greedy and more active hen to pick them up, depriving the others of their share. Result is "pale head" and an uneven yield in the egg basket.

**The Complete Animal Meal** is a finely ground sweet meal made from fresh, sweet meat and fresh sweet bone, very easily digested. Ready to nourish and sustain the fowl almost as soon as eaten; supplying protein and fat in digestible forms. Being finely ground and mixed with the other foods in the mash, each fowl gets an equal share; result an even yield in the egg basket.

## "PHOSPHORUS" AND EGG PRODUCTION?

**Egg-Making Qualities** Beef Scraps contain protein but in forms not easily taken advantage of by the fowl. They require much time to digest, and what bone they contain is in large pieces and indigestible.

**Egg-Making Qualities** Animal Meal contains protein in easily digestible form; also fine, digestible bone supplying phosphorus and lime, both of which are of great importance in assisting the assimilation of other foods and in egg production. See bulletin No. 126, R. I. Exp. Station.

### HEALTH IS IMPORTANT.

**Health Sustaining Qualities** Beef Scraps supply food; but as they contain much gristle and tough meat, they are hard to digest and slow of assimilation.

**Health Sustaining Qualities** Animal Meal supplies both meat and bone, both extremely nourishing foods in a most concentrated but easily digestible form. Supplies flesh-forming and bone-forming food, and is unexcelled for grow-chicks and producing eggs.

### DON'T BUY WATER FOR MEAT.

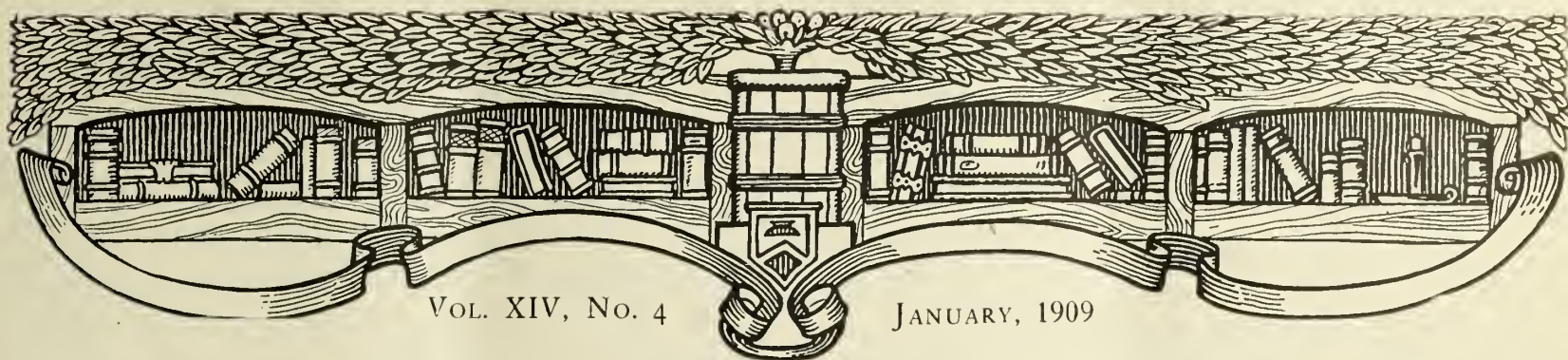
**The Water In Scraps** Most Beef Scraps contain a comparatively large amount of water, which is not considered in the price. At even prices, Beef Scraps really cost 10 to 20 per cent. more, on account of the water they contain. Don't lose sight of this difference, for it is a difference that doesn't show in the bill.

**The Water In Animal Meal** Bowker's Animal Meal is practically free from water. In every case, however, it contains at least 10 per cent. less water, and for that reason alone should sell for a price 10 per cent. above Scraps to bring the two to the same money value.

**Remember—Bowker's "Animal Meal"** is made of fresh, sweet meat and fresh, sweet bone, thoroughly cooked, easily digested. A complete food, rich in digestible protein, and altogether the very cheapest food constituent the poultry fancier can buy. **100 lbs. in Yellow Bag \$2.50. Makes 1000 lbs.** when mixed with other feeds in dry mash.

See Local Dealers. Take only the YELLOW BAG. If unable to get it, order directly from us. Book "The Egg" free.

**The Bowker Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston. 60 Trinity Place, New York**



## Editorial Comment

In turning over the leaf for the New Year be sure to jot down only those things which are difficult to do—the easy things will take care of themselves. So many mistakes are made in the poultry business along these lines that it would be impossible to record them. The hen, if she had her way, would never make mistakes in her resolves for the coming year. She would know just what to resolve and she would live up to it. Since she has no rights of her own in the premises, and her keep is left to you, see if you cannot reason the proposition out to her advantage, and she will surely give returns in full measure for the things you do for her.

While in the midst of the show season do not overlook the breeding which is so near at hand. Every precaution should be taken to build up the strength and vitality of the breeding stock. The future successes or failures depend absolutely on conditioning these birds for the best results. The sanitary condition of the house is of as much importance as the food. There is no use feeding good and wholesome food if the influence is to be counteracted by other bad conditions. Too little attention is given this subject by many breeders, and the sooner it is realized the better it will be for their interests.

The obese hen should be trained down to the laying base before the breeding season begins.

No better argument is necessary for the poultry business than is to be found in the high price of eggs during this season. The scarcity of eggs sent the prices up to the 50 and 60 cent mark in this section, and they were hard to get at that figure. Seventy-five cents per dozen was paid for weeks at a time for the prime article. High prices apparently have prevailed throughout the country, and indicate a healthy basis for the egg industry. A few years ago when cold storage made its debut the calamity howlers said the business was overdone and all profits lost. To the contrary the conditions have been the reverse of these predictions. When the automobile came

into existence the same alarmists predicted the horse's exit for usefulness. The poor old horse to-day is worth more money than before the buzz wagons started in opposition. There is a law of demand and supply that proves to be the governor in running this scheme of things, and a safer or saner proposition than the poultry and egg business is not an easy one to find. The history of the business teaches this—so be prepared to go forward in the work and get your share of the profits.

The illustrations used in our article in this issue on Pit Games were taken from *The Feathered World*, of London, England, these birds being, according to the author, typical specimens of this breed.

Do not forget the special offers in our columns if about to renew your subscriptions. Some of these are unusually attractive and we trust you will take advantage of them while they last.

A good poultryman is a "stay-at-home." It is simply impossible for him to get away. Especially is this the case where a large number of fowls are kept, and where incubators and brooders are used. He is constantly at his post. The labor is not hard, muscular work, but it is work that compels constant watching and application.

We sometimes wish that more of those who embark in the poultry business did succeed, for it would be the means of taking many from the crowded cities out into the open air, where they could enjoy God's golden sunshine. We have such a profound pity for the poor in the cities that we hate to discourage them when they incline toward poultry work, but it would be a crime to tempt them to take hold of the reins without experience or capital.

The poultry business is not a mecca for every person out of a job. There is but one way to build a profitable poultry plant, and that is to begin in a small way and gradually enlarge as your experience develops. All the large successful farms to-day were built on that basis. The man who wants to "learn" and make a "living"

at the same time, is apt to be easily discouraged and kept on short rations.

So many labor under the idea that poultry farming is one of the easiest jobs on earth. They think differently after they have tried it for a few years. The truth is, unless a man has a strong love for poultry and the work, he will tire very quickly. From six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night—every day, including Sundays and holidays—is about the measurement of a poultryman's labors, if he wants to do the work justice.

But the reward that comes is an honest, good living—existing out in the coun-

try where the air is pure and unadulterated, and where the water is cool and refreshing. With a happy, contented family, it is a double enjoyment to spend the spare hours at home in that delightful pastime which comes only to the honest toiler—the pastime of pleasant conversation, reading, and cheerfulness generally. As a rule, the poultry farmer is a healthy man; the constant exercise keeps him in the best of condition, and life seems doubly enjoyable to him. It is a big contrast with employment and life in the crowded cities, where dangers of all kinds are constantly lying in wait.

## Poultry Secrets Disclosed!



*Is this book properly held? "Poultry Secrets" tells you how to carry fowls, and scores of secrets far more important and hitherto unrevealed.*

**Poultry Secrets** Every successful poultryman knows important facts he never tells. They are peculiar secret methods and records of discoveries he has made in his work with chickens. Some of these he does not regard of sufficient importance to tell, and others he guards with extreme care. They are the foundation of his success and a valuable asset of his business.

### We Will Tell You These Secrets

Every secret printed in this book has been obtained in an honorable way, either by permission of the owner or through the experience of Mr. Boyer, our Poultry Editor, who writes the book, and who is one of the ablest Poultry men of the country.

### I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

One of the best-known figures in the poultry world is I. K. Felch. Certainly success has crowned his efforts as a breeder of blooded stock. Many years ago Mr. Felch published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its value, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given us permission to use this information, and it is included in this book.

### Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of setting automatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it.

### The Secret of Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 and pledging those who buy it not to disclose it to anyone else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method has been fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

### We Will Pay \$10.00 For Any Secret Not in the Book

provided it is practical and valuable. See conditions of this offer on last page of "Poultry Secrets" when you get it.

### Poultry Department of Farm Journal

FARM JOURNAL for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents.

FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia is the leading farm paper of the country. It is clean, boiled down, cream, not skim milk. It treats topics in season, is written by practical men and women, who know when they have said enough and quit. Its poultry department is strong and ably conducted, and its garden, orchard, household, stock, dairy and other departments are invaluable equally to the expert and beginner.



LINCOLN FARM ALMANAC 1909

### OUR OFFER: We will send a copy of "Poultry Secrets" and FARM JOURNAL for 5 years, both for only \$1.00

And to every one who takes advantage of this advertisement before February 1st, we will send also a copy of the *Lincoln Farm Almanac*, filled with Lincoln stories and helpful matter, for 1909.

**WILMER ATKINSON CO.,**

1263 Race Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### We Are Willing to Name Some of the Secrets Here.

- 1 Burnham's secret of mating fowls.
- 2 Felch's method of breeding from an original pair, producing thousands of chicks and three distinct strains.
- 3 Mendel's Chart of Heredity.
- 4 Secret of strong fertility by alternating males.
- 5 Secret of knowing what to feed and how to feed it.
- 6 The secret of having green food in winter.
- 7 Secret of sprouting oats and barley for poultry feeding.
- 8 Secret of telling the laying hens of the flock.
- 9 Secret of detecting age in stock.
- 10 Secret of knowing how to judge dressed poultry.
- 11 The only safe way of preserving eggs.
- 12 A secret of dressing fowls so as to do the work quickly and thoroughly.
- 13 The fancier's secret of preparing fowls for exhibition.
- 14 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of the eggs.
- 15 The secret of celery feeding to flavor the carcass in imitation of the canvas-back duck.
- 16 Scaly-leg treatment—a remedy that really cures.
- 17 The winter egg crop and how to get it.
- 18 How to create the ideal roasting fowl.
- 19 Fasting turkeys for market.
- 20 Hunter's Secret of Success.

## Club Notes

At the annual meeting of the American Cornish Club, held in Chicago, December 16, 1908, the following officers were elected: President, R. D. Reider; 1st, 2d and 3d vice-presidents, C. S. Brent, J. W. Southwayd, F. H. Williams, respectively; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Hayes, of Eureka, Ill., who will be pleased to send full information relative to this club.

The National S. C. Black Orpington Club will offer club cups at the next show of any association sending in fifteen new members to the club. Any state having 100 members is entitled to a state championship cup. Magnificent national championship cups will be offered at some show in the state having the most members. Milton W. Brown, Station L, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send full information.

The Black Wyandotte Club of America was organized at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 2, 1909, with the following officers: Geo. W. Weed, president; Frank C. Sites, vice-president; C. H. Nesbitt, treasurer, and Edwin H. Morris, Sparkill, N. Y., secretary. Arrangements were made for a mail vote on Standard changes.

December 31, 1908, the annual meeting of the Water Fowl Club of America was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, the following officers being chosen: Jas. Rankin, president; Clarence W. King, general vice-president; Edwin H. Morris, Sparkill, N. Y., secretary-treasurer. A new standard for water-fowl was approved and the secretary was empowered to complete the list of state vice-presidents, of which there are seven.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Domestic Subscriptions, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
Canadian Subscriptions, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1 a Year in Advance.  
Subscriptions in the District of Columbia, 75 cents a Year in Advance.  
**SUBSCRIBERS.** When a subscriber finds this item marked, he will understand that his subscription has expired, and that he should renew promptly before the next issue is published.  
Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.  
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### ADVERTISING RATES

The advertising rate in The Feather is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.

**DISCOUNTS:** Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.

**Classified Ad Rates in The Feather as follows:** Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2.23 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. **PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

**Special Positions** ten (10) per cent. additional. No discount on class ads.

**Forms Close:** THE FEATHER forms close the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Go slowly; a mushroom growth is undesirable.

Curtis says the notable successes among poultrymen to-day represent men who started on a moderate scale, and won their way, step by step, through patient effort, despite many obstacles.

## A Criticism

"In the report of Game Bantams at Hagerstown, Md., your reporter made a mistake in regard to Black Breasted Red Cockerel 1st and special. He says he was a good one, but would have looked better if closer dubbed, and not to show white ear lobes. The fact is the 1st and special Black Breasted Red Cockerel was not dubbed at all, had his comb, wattles and ear lobes on, and had not a particle of white in his ear lobes. The bird is not dubbed yet as we do not dub our cockerels until they are fully developed, so please correct this report. Further, in re pair of Red Pyle chicks not being in their coops, they were sold to Mr. W. J. Stanton, of New York, as was also the 1st Black Breasted Red hen. Mr. Stanton asked and obtained leave to take them home with him, Thursday P. M., or Friday A. M., and that is why they were not in coops. The pair of Pyles sold for \$75, the Black Breasted Red hen at long price."—B. C. Thornton.

In reply to the above, Mr. Winsloe has the following to say: "This is simply a case of reporting on the bird I found in the coop; and that bird evidently not being the bird that should have been there, but elsewhere. Mr. Thornton mentions sale of Black Breasted Red hen also. The 1st Black Breasted Red hen in coop bearing that card when I visited the coop was a Silver Duckwing hen, the actual prize winner being probably out of town like the 1st Red Pyle cockerel and pullet. When these practises are allowed before the close of the show, it is little wonder that the right or wrong bird gets his just or unjust criticism. With due respect to Mr. Thornton, THE FEATHER gave an account of the actual bird in the place marked 1st and special Black Breasted Red cockerel."

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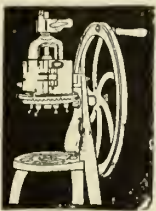


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## New York Poultry Show

The twentieth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, held in Madison Square Garden, December 29, 1908, to January 2, 1909, was a great success, the entries being numerous and of excellent quality, and the sales large. The judges were as follows: Poultry, H. P. Schwab. Fred Huyler, Irving Rice, Geo. H. Bur gott, W. C. Denny, Eugene Sites, J. H. Drevenstedt, Chas. T. Cornman, M. S. Gardner, W. E. Stanfield, J. D. Jacquin, W. J. Stanton, D. A. Nicholas, Richard Oke, F. G. Bean, T. C. Campbell, T. F. Rigg, C. W. King, Lester Tompkins, F. H. Davey; Pigeons, W. J. Stanton, A. M. Ingram. L. W. Hyde, W. Kennedy, F. W. Gorse, C. C. Kempton, Geo. Feather, John Fischer, and H. M. Pockman. We give below the list of awards:

### ASIATICS

**BRAHMAS.**—Light: Cks 2, 5, hens 1, 3, 5, cks 1, 3, 6, pul 1, 2, 5, pens 2, 4, Balch & Brown; cks 1, 3, 4, 6, hen 2, pul 6, Klee Bros; hen 6, ckl 4, pens 3, 6, Woodcrest Farm; hen 4, E. F. Tiffany; cks 2, 5, pen 1, C. P. Nettleton; pul 3, pen 5, F. P. Johnson. Dark: Cks 1, 4, hens 2, 3, 4, cks 1, 2, 3, 4, pul 2, 3, 4, pen 1, H. P. Von Nostitz; ck 2, hen 1, pul 1, Dr. S. Lott; cks 3, 5, hen 5, Wm. H. Cyphers. **COCHINS.**—Buff: Ck 1, hen 2, Geo. Ball; ck 2, C. W. Best; hen 1, W. N. Watson. Partridge: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, Geo. W. Mitchell. White: Cks 1, 2, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, A. E. Anderson; ck 3, pul 3, 4, G. R. Wair. Black: Pen 1, Elm Poultry Yards. **LANGSHANS.**—Black: Ck 4, hen 5, Englewood Poultry Yards; ck 3, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 2, Rose Court Poultry Yards; ck 1, pul 4, Snait & Von Bergen; ck 5, pen 1, F. L. Traut; ck 2, hens 3, 4, ckl 4, pul 5, W. H. Coch-rane; ckl 1, P. Elosser; ckl 3, pul 1, Wm. B. Freeburn; pul 3, M. S. Barker; hen 1, C. G. Lee. White: Ck 1, hen 1, pen 1, F. L. Traut.

### AMERICAN

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Barred: Ck 2, hens 7, 8, ckl 2, pul 6, pens 1, 3, E. B. Thompson; cks 3, 5, hen 2, ckl 8, pul 1, pens 5, 7, Gardner & Dunning; ck 8, H. L. Fike; cks 1, 4, 6, 7, ckl 4, pul 2, 3, 7, pen 6, Grove Hill Poultry Yards; hens 1, 3, 4, cks 3, 7, C. H. Wells; hens 5, 6, cks 5, 6, pul 8, pens 2, 8, Bradley Bros; pul 5, F. D. Ham; pul 4, Jonas Hayner. White: Cks 2, 3, 4, hen 2, cks 2, 5, pul 3, pen 1, Owen Farms; hens 1, 3, 5, pens 3, 4, Graystone Poultry Farm; hen 4, pul 5, M. L. Chapman; ckl 3, Brookside Poultry Farm; ckl 4, Charles L. Smith Co.; ckl 1, pul 1, 2, pen 5, W. R. Graves; pul 4, M. J. Landers. Buff: Cks 1, 5, hens 3, 4, cks 1, 4, pul 4, 5, pens 1, 3, J. W. Poley; ck 2, Oakhill Poultry Yards; ck 3, hen 2, S. H. Harter; ck 4, hen 5 cks 2, 5, pen 2, A. E. Raymond; hen 1, pul 2, 3, N. J. Hess; ckl 3, E. H. Leichtenwalter; pul 1, Ed. Minard; pen 5, A. C. Hawkins; pen 4, J. A. Long. Partridge: Ck 3, pul 4, A. W. Davis; ck 4, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, pul 3, Chas. A. Kahle; ck 2, hens 4, 5, cks 2, 3, 5, pul 1, 2, pen 1, Hillcrest Farm; ck 1, hen 2, ckl 4, pul 5, Ehle & Greenhalgh. Silver-penciled: Ck 4, hen 5, ckl 2, G. A. Van Brunt; cks 1, 2, 3, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 4, pul 1, 3, pens 1, 3, Rockhill Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 4, ckl 5, pul 5, pen 2, Hillcrest Farm; hen 3, pul 4, A. W. Davis; ckl 3, pul 2, Wm. R. Bowers. Columbian: Ck 1, hen 1, cks 3, 4, pul 1, 2, pen 1, Geo. H. Sweet; ckl 2, Eugene Sites; ckl 1, pul 3, Dr. C. J. Andruss; pen 2, Adolph Knapp. **WYANDOTTES.**—Silver: Ck 4, Chas. S. Shirk; ck 1, hen 2, W. E. Samsom; ck 3, ckl 4, J. Reepmeyer, Jr.; ck 2, hen 4, F. H. Davey; ck 5, Mrs. H. W. Britton; hen 1, pul 2, J. C. Jodrey; hens 3, 5, Hill-side Poultry Yards; cks 2, 3, pul 5, R. G. Williams; ckl 1, pul 1, Oaklawn Poul-try Farm; pul 4, C. P. Knight; pul 3, E. H. Morris; pen 1, W. B. Barton. Gold-

en: Cks 1, 2, 3, 4, hens 1, 2, 4, 5, cks 2, 3, 4, 5, pul 1, 2, 3, 4, pen 1, Chas. H. Brundage; ck 5, hen 3, pul 5, W. H. Min-turn & Son; ckl 1, Saittown Farm. White: Ck 2, J. L. Dalin; ck 4, J. W. Andrews; ck 1, hen 3, pul 4, pens 3, 5, Rockhill Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 2, cks 1, 4, 5, pen 2, A. G. Duston ck 3, C. M. Brown; hens 1, 5, cks 2, 3, pul 2, pen 1, Owen Farm; hen 4, Chas. Nixon; pul 5, Rockandotte Farm; pen 4, Mrs. S. H. Graves. Black: Ck 2, hen 2, ckl 2, Geo. W. Weed; ck 1, hens 1, 5, cks 1, 3, pul 2, F. C. Sites; hen 3, Pleasant View Farm; hen 4, pul 4, Nesbitt & Fisher; ckl 5, pul 5, E. H. Morris; ckl 4, pul 3, C. A. Brown. Buff: Ck 2, hens 3, 4, pul 2, pen 1, Mrs. J. D. Koons; cks 1, 3, R. G. Pensyl; hen 2 ckl 5, pul 4, J. E. Willmarth; hen 1, cks 1, 2, pul 3, 5, Geo. M. Bell; ckl 3, pen 2, Jas. B. N. Fitch; ckl 4, E. L. Tallman; pul 1, H. M. Raab. Partridge: Ck 2, hen 1, cks 1, 2, 3, pul 1, pen 1, Mel-vin, H. Coffin; cks 3, 5, H. Havemyer; ck 1, hens 2, 4, 5, ckl 5, pul 3, 4, 5, pen 2 Bird Bros; ck 4, Geo. W. Koehler; hen 3, Saittown Farm; pen 3, Rockhill Poul-try Farm. Silver-penciled: Ck 2, hen, 2, cks 3, 4, 5, pul 1, F. Woodruff; ck 1, hen 1, pul 2, C. A. Pope; ck 3, Geo. Eastman; ckl 1, E. Oyster; ckl 2, pul 3, D. Sica. Columbian: Ck 4, pen 5, D. L. Orr; ck 1, ckl 3, pen 1, Rockhill Poultry Farm; ck 2, hen 5, pen 3, Sunny-brook Farm; ck 3, L. L. Bright; ck 5, H. W. Bunk; hen 4, ckl 4, pul 1, H. Por-ter; hen 1, pul 2, pen 2, J. P. Keating; hen 2, ckl 5, pul 4, Dr. C. J. Andruss; hen 3, G. F. Eastman; ckl 2, H. B. Mil-ler; ckl 1, F. C. Walsh; pul 5, F. Styers; pul 3, T. Douglass; pen 4, H. D. Brinser. **BUCKEYES.**—Ck 1, hens 1, 2, 3, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 2, E. L. Andrews; cks 3, 4, pul 3, 4, R. A. Robertson. **DOMINIQUE.**—Cks 2, 4, hen 3, cks 2, 4, pul 1, 2, pens 1, 2, W. H. Davenport; cks 1, 3, hens 1, 2, cks 1, 3, pul 3, 4, Dr. Skerritt & Son. **ANCONAS.**—Ck 1, pul 4, Robincrest Farm; ck 2, hen 5, ckl 3, pul 2, H. M. Bedford; hens 2, 3, cks 1, 2, pul 1, 3, H. C. Shep-herd; hens 1, 4, F. W. Mains. **RHODE ISLAND REDS.**—Single-combed: Ck 2, pen 3, De Graff Poultry Farm; ck 4, hen 4, ckl 5, pul 1, 2, pen 2, F. D. Read; ck 5, Union Poultry Yard; ck 1, hens 1, 5, cks 2, 4, pul 4, 5, pen 4, Ellenwood Poultry Farm; ck 3, F. Langford; hen 3, ckl 1, White Birch Poultry Farm; hen 2, pul 2, C. Terwilliger; ckl 3, H. Porter; pen 5, W. R. Pierson; pen 1, Old Two Acres. Rose-combed: Ck 4, L. Ander-son; cks 1, 3, hens 1, 2, 3, 4, cks 1, 2, 5, pul 3, pen 1, R. C. Tuttle; ck 2, ckl 3, pul 1, 4, pens 3, 5, Red Feather Farm; ck 5, pul 5, S. Smith; hen 5, pen 2, Kaufman & Windheim; ckl 4, Pinecroft Farm; pul 2, J. E. Mac Farland; pen 4, D. P. Shove.

### ENGLISH

**DORKINGS.**—White: Ck 1, hen 1, Henry Hales. Silver-Gray: Ck 3, hens 3, 5, cks 2, pul 1, 3, Watson Westfall; ck 2, cks 1, 4, pul 4, 5, Henry Hales; cks 1, 4, hens 1, 4, M. R. Jacobus; hen 2, ckl 3, pul 2, G. B. Inches. Colored:

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1, hen 1, ekl 1, pul 1, pen 1, Wm. Cook & Son; eks 3, 4, hens 2, 3, 5, ekl 2, pul 2, 3, Wylehurst Farms. *Single-combed White*: Cks 1, 3, 4, hen 4, ekl 4, 5, pul 4, 5, Sunswick Poultry Farm; ck 5, hen 3, ekl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pen 1, Wm. Cook & Son; ek 2, hen 2, ekl 3, H. Purvis; hen 5, pen 3, Mt. View Farm; hen 1, pen 2, Elm Poultry Yards. *Diamond Jubilee*: Ck 1, hen 1, ekl 2, pul 1, pens 1, 2, Wm. Cook & Sons; hens 2, 5, ekl 1, pul 2, 3, Mrs. Henry B. Prescott; ekl 3, A. & E. Ter Meer. *Red Caps*—Pen 1, R. A. Blum.

### MEDITERRANEAN

LEGHORNS.—*Single-combed Brown*: ek 3, ekl 5, C. O. Miers; ck 4, pen 2, F. H. Cook; eks 1, 2, 5, hen 2, ekl 2, 3, 4, pen 1, Grove Hill Poultry Yards; hen 5, J. Denglinger; hens 1, 3, pul 2, pen 5, B. W. Hubbard; hen 4, pul 1, 3, 5, Sophia Pitchlynn; pen 4, Astoria Leghorn Yard; pen 3, W. H. Hensfield. *Single-combed Black*: Cks 1, 2, hen 1, Mrs. A. S. Hewes; hen 2, ekl 1, Mosher Bros. *Rose-combed Brown*: Cks 1, 2, 4, Mrs. G. B. Inches; ck 3, hen 4, W. W. Kulp; hens 1, 2, 3, ekl 2, 4, pul 1, 2, 4, Gale Poultry Place; hen 5, Oaklane Farms; ekl 1, 3, pul 3, H. S. Lampson; ekl 5, H. C. Franklin; pul 5, Haight Bros.; pen 2, Avondale Poultry Yards. *Single-combed White*: Cks 2, 4, hens 2, 3, ekl 1, 2, 5, pul 1, 2, 3, 4, pen 1, D. W. Young; ekl 4, E. E. Brubaker; pul 5, pen 5, Pinetop Poultry Farm; pen 3, Monmouth Poultry Farm; pen 4, Elm Poultry Yards; pen 2, J. A. Lindstrom. *Single-combed Duckwing*: Ck 1, ekl 1, pul 1, pen 1, T. Peer; pen 2, Pleasant-view Farm. *Rose-combed White*: Ck 3, ekl 1, pul 1, J. S. Birch; ek 2, hen 1, Black & White Poultry Farm; hen 3, ekl 2, pul 2, pen 1, A. Haywood; hens 2, 4, ekl 4, W. W. Kulp. *Single-combed Buff*: Ck 2, ekl 4, pen 1, Monmouth Poultry Farms; eks 1, 5, hen 3, ekl 5, pul 1, E. D. Cornish; ek 3, hen 1, ekl 1, W. H. Heil; hen 4, ekl 2, 3, Valley Poultry Farm; hen 5, pen 2, T. Peer; hen 2, pul 5, E. Roberts; pul 2, 4, pen 3, L. E. Merrihew; pul 3, W. E. Ewald Jr.; pen 5, F. A. Tecktonius; pen 4, M. S. Bauerlein. *Rose-combed Buff*: Ck 4, F. A. Tecktonius. *MINORCAS*.—*Black*: Ck 1, T. H. Phillips; ek 3, hen 3, ekl 2, 4, pul 3, 4, pen 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards; ck 4, C. A. Koehler; ck 5, hen 5, A. T. Renner; ek 4, C. A. Koehler; ek 5, hen 5, A. T. Renner; ck 2, hen 4, ekl 1, 3, pul 2, 5, A. Trethaway; hen 2, ekl 5, pul 1, pen 2, Rowland Story; hen 1, R. H. Armstrong. *White*: Ck 3, hen 1, ekl 2, pul 3, H. C. Meiselbach; ek 1, hen 3, ekl 1, pul 1, 2, H. J. Tectz; ek 2, hen 2, ekl 3, pul 4, W. Sapper. *Rose-combed Black*: Ck 3, hens 3, 4, pul 2, E. R. Collins & Son; ck 1, hen 2, ekl 1, M. V. Allen, ck 2, pul 4, M. H. Bent; ck 4, A. Trethaway; ek 5, hen 2, ekl 3, pul 1, pen 1, T. G. Samuels; ekl 4, G. M. Williamson; ekl 2, pul 3, T. A. McKittick; ekl 5, pul 5, pen 2, G. A. Clark. *Barred*: Hen 3, ekl 4, pul 2, A. Schwartz. *BLUE ANDALUSIANS*.—Ch 5, hen 2, ekl 3, 4, pul 5, V. H. Council; ck 4, hen 3, C. S. Bird; ek 1, hen 5, ekl 2, pul 2, 4, pen 3, Llangollen Farm; eks 2, 3, hens 1, 4, ekl 1, 5, pul 1, 3, pen 2, Banner Poultry Yards; pen 1, R. R. Street. *SPANISH*.—*Black*: Ck 1, hen 1, Wellington Kennedy; hen 2, R. A. Blum. *White-faced Black*: Hen, 1, M. A. Jacobus.

### POLISH

*White-crested Black*: Ck 3, hen 4, J. W. Bardmer; ck 5, hen 5, pul 4, 5, pen

2, J. W. Johnson; cks 1, 4, hens 2, 3, ckl 1, 2, pul 2, 3, Wendover Farm; ck 2, hen 1, ckl 3, pul 1, L. Helferich; pen 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards. *White, un-bearded*: Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, Glen D. Brown, pen 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards. *Bearded Silver*: Ckl 1, R. A. Blum. *Buff-laced*: Cks 1, 2, Llangollen Farm.

## DUTCH

*HAMBURG*.—*Silver-spangled*: Ck 1, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, R. T. Paine, Jr., ck 3, Llangollen Farms; ck 2, pul 3, M. DeWitt Wolf; hen 4, A. W. Stoll, hen 5, Riverview Poultry Yard; hen 3, pen 1, D. J. S. Wolfe; pen 2, C. C. Grau. *Golden-penciled*: Hen 1, M. R. Jacobus; pen 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards. *White*: Hen 1, pul 1, G. D. Brown.

## FRENCH

*HOUDANS*.—Ck 2, C. E. Arnold; cks 1, 4, hens 1, 2, 3, 4, ckl 1, 3, pul 1, 2, E. F. McAvoy; ck 3, hen 5, ckl 2, Mrs. & M. R. Y. Bouden; ck 5, pul 5, H. W. Billard; ckl 5, pul 3, 4, J. Abernathy; ckl 4, Elm Poultry Yards; pen 1, D. P. Shove; pen 2, Llangollen Farms. *LA FLECHE*.—Ck 1, hen 1, ckl 1, pul 1, Meadowbrook Farm. *FAVEOLLE*.—Hens 1, 2, O. Keck. *LAKENVELDERS*.—Ck 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards; cks 2, 3, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 2, pens 1, 2, R. C. Greene; ck 4, hen 3, Willis Poultry Yards.

## GAMES

*INDIAN*.—Ck 2, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 3, pen 2, W. H. Hearsfield; ck 1, hen 1, Oakland Poultry Farm; hens 3, 4, pul 4, D. P. Rider; ckl 2, pul 2, Universal Specialty Co.; pen 1, H. M. Carpenter. *WHITE INDIAN*.—Cks 2, 3, hens 2, 3, ckl 1, 2, 4, pul 2, 3, 4, M. B. Megarce; ck 1, hen 1, ckl 5, pul 1, pens 1, 2, R. R. Conklin; ckl 3, pul 5, J. A. Miller. *BLACK OR RED PIT*.—Ck 1, pul 1, J. A. Nathaus; cks 4, 5, hens 3, 4, ckl 3, 4, pul 3, 4, E. L. Sackett; ck 2, hen 1, Topnotch Poultry Farm; ck 3, ckl 2, S. Woddell; ckl 1, J. H. Irwin; ckl 5, Meadowbrook Farm; pul 5, pen 1, Dr. T. A. Neale. *SILVER OR GOLDEN DUCKWING*.—Ck 2, hens 2, 4, C. Sackett; ck 1, hen 3, Meadowbrook Farm; hen 1, J. A. Nathaus. *A. O. C. PIT*.—Ch 3, E. Hubbard, Jr., cks 2, 4, hen 2, ckl 2, pul 1, R. C. Greene; ck 1, C. Sackett; hens 1, 4, J. A. Nathaus; hen 3, L. P. Saupé, Jr.; hen 5, Pleasant View Farm; ckl 1, S. Woddell.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*CAMPINES*.—*Silver*: All to M. R. Jacobus. *SUSSEX*.—*Red*: Pen 1, B. M. Bratt. *Speckled*: Ck 1, hen 2, E. K. Conrad; ck 2, B. J. Webster; ckl 2, 3, S. R. Cree; pen 1, J. M. Scoskie. *Light*: Hen 1, W. H. Bratt. *SILKIES*.—Ck 1, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 2, 3, Peapack Farm; cks 2, 3, hens 3, 6, ckl 3, 5, 6, pul 1, 4, 5, pens 1, 2, Llangollen Farms; ck 4, hen 5, Grace Watt; hen 4, Rose Court Poultry Yards; ckl 4, pul 6, Edw. H. Morris. *AZEEL*.—Ckl 1, pul 1, Meadowbrook Farm.

## DUCKS

*PEKIN*.—Hatched prior to 1908, Drake 5, duck 2, P. G. Springer; drake 1, Eugene Sites; drake 3, L. S. Dayhoff; drake 2, duck 1, T. T. Samuels; drake 4, duck 3, Edw. H. Morris; duck 5, pen 1, Albert Ramer; duck 4, W. W. Thomas; pen 2, Tablerock

Farm. Hatched 1908.—Drake 2, duck 1, P. G. Springer; drake 4, J. I. Ramer; drake 3, duck 3, Westlook Farm; drake 1, duck 4, L. S. Dayhoff; drake 5, duck 2, Edw. H. Morris. *ROUEN*.—Hatched prior to 1908.—Drake 3, ducks 3, 4, L. B. Schran; drake 4, pen 2, Bonnybrook Farm; drake 5, duck 5, pen 4, White Birch Poultry Farm; drake 1, duck 1, pen 1, Meadowbrook Farm; drake 2, duck 2, Edw. H. Morris. Hatched 1908.—Drakes 4, 5, ducks 3, 4, 5, pen 1, L. B. Schran; drakes 2, 3, duck 2, F. D. Baerman; drake 1, duck 1, Meadowbrook Farm. *MUSCOVEY*.—Hatched prior to 1908.—Drake 1, duck 4, Jas. Willets; drake 3, duck 1, H. M. Carpenter; drake 2, ducks 2, 3, Glenbreckin Farm. Hatched 1908.—Drake 1, duck 1, H. M. Carpenter; drake 2, duck 2, Edw. H. Morris. *CAYUGA*.—Drake 5, Mrs. W. P. Masten; drake 2, duck 1, E. F. Tiffany; drake 1, duck 4, Eugene Sites; drakes 3, 4, ducks 2, 3, G. A. Turner. *WHITE-CRESTED*.—Drake 3, duck 1, E. F. Tiffany; drakes 1, 2, duck 2, pen 1, Wylehurst Farm. *INDIAN RUNNER*.—Hatched prior to 1908.—Drake 2, duck 1, White Birch Poultry Farm; drake 1, ducks 2, 3, Eugene Sites; drake 3, duck 4, pen 1, Westlook Farm; drake 4, duck 5, Gubel Bros.; drake 5, Edw. H. Morris. Hatched 1908.—Drake 3, duck 2, White Birch Poultry Farm; drakes 1, 2, ducks 1, 3, Eugene Sites; drake 4, duck 4, Westlook Farm; drake 5, duck 5, Edw. H. Morris. *EAST INDIAN*.—Hatched prior to 1908.—Drake 1, duck 1, Edw. H. Morris. Hatched 1908.—Drake 1, duck 1, Edw. H. Morris. *BLACK*.—Drake 1, duck 1, Topnotch Farm. *BUFF ORPINGTON*.—Drake any age.—Drake 1, duck 1, Wm. Cook & Son; pen 1, Dunrobin Farm. *BLUE SWEDISH*.—Drake 1, duck 1, young duck 1, Eugene Sites. *MALLARD*.—Pen 1, Meadow Sweet.

## TURKEYS

*BRONZE*.—Toms 1, 3, hens 1, young toms 1, 2, pul 1, Wolfe & Kreuter; toms 2, 4, 5, hen 4, young toms 4, 5, pul 4, 5, pen 1, Bird Bros.; hen 3, young tom 3, pul 2, W. A. J. Kuney; hen 2, Rothed Bros.; hen 5, Geo. W. Salisbury. *WHITE*.—Toms 2, 4, hens 1, 2, ckl 1, 2, pul 1, 3, pen 1, Wolfe & Kreuter; tom 3, hen 3, young tom 3, pul 2, L. C. Dayhoff. *SLATE*.—Any age.—Tom 1, hen 1, Sara A. Little. *BUFF*.—Young tom 1, pul 1, G. C. Dysart.

## GEESE

*TOULOUSE*.—Old gander 4, old goose 5, Jas. Willets; old ganders 1, 2, old geese 1, 2, young gander 2, young goose 2, pen 2, W. A. J. Kuney; old gander 3, old goose 3, young gander 1, young goose 1, pen 1, J. C. Secley & Son; old gander 5, old goose 4, young gander 3, Wylehurst Farm; pen 3, Westlook Farm. *EMBDEN*.—Old gander 2, Bonny Brook Farm; old gander 1, old goose 1, young gander 1, young goose 1, Eugene Sites; old ganders 3, 4, old goose 2, Glenbreckin Farm; old goose 5, young gander 3, young goose 3, Meadow Sweet Farm. *WHITE CHINESE*.—*Gander* any age: Gander 1, goose 1, Mrs. W. P. Masten; A. O. V.—*Gander* and *age*: Gander 1, goose 1, Westlock Farms.

## BANTAMS

*BLACK-BREADED RED*.—Ck 3, hen 4, J. Hart Welch; ck 2, G. L. Mahr; ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, Havemyer Bros.; hen 1, ckl 2, pul 2, 3, Fincke & Thornton; hen 3, C. F. Schwencker; ckl 4, pul 4, 5,

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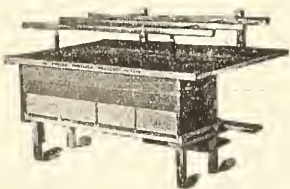
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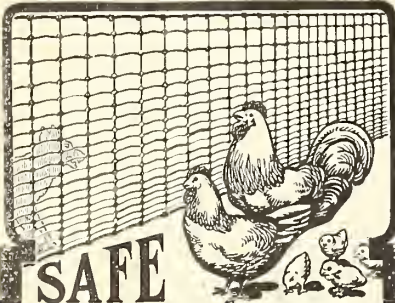
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A. O. Schilling, Oe.

3, 4, Rockhill Poultry Farm; ckl 4, R. A. Parker; ckl 5, G. E. & A. B. Brundage; pen 5, Pinetop Poultry Farm. **WHITE COCHIN.**—Ck 2, J. A. Plummer; ck 1, hen 2, ckl 1, Wild Goose Farm; hen 1, pen 1, Pinetop Poultry Farm; hen 3, Edw. Faust; pul 1, 2, 3, 4, G. D. Tilley. **BLACK COCHIN.**—Hens 1, 2, A. J. Josephans; hen 3, E. R. Collins & Son; hens 4, 5, Topnotch Farm; ckl 1, pul 3, 4, pen 1, Pinetop Poultry Farm; ckl 2, pul 2, A. I. Paine; pul 1, Wild Goose Farm. **PARTRIDGE COCHIN.**—Ck 2, hen 2, ckl 1, pul 1, pen 1, Table Rock Farm; ck 1, hen 1, Wild Goose Farm; hen 3, Fincke & Thornton. **LIGHT BRAHMA.**—Ck 5, hen 3, ckl 1, pul 3, W. Hayden; ck 3, C. B. Weaver; ck 4, hen 2, E. L. Tallmann; cks 1, 2, hen 1, cks 2, 3, pul 1, 2, J. H. Welch. **DARK BRAHMA.**—Ck 1, hen 1, pul 1, Stockel Bros. **WHITE JAPANESE.**—Ck 2, hen 1, ckl 2, pul 1, Mrs. E. B. Jenks; ck 1, hen 4, Rose Court Poultry Yard; hens 2, 3, ckl 1, pul 2, W. F. Albers. **BLACK JAPANESE.**—Ck 1, hen 1, Wild Goose Farm; pul 1, W. F. Albers. **BLACK-TAILED.**—Ck 1, hen 1, Wild Goose Farm; ckl 1, pul 1, W. F. Albers; ckl 2, pul 2, W. E. Fastnacht; pen 1, Rose Court Poultry Yards. **A. O. V. JAPANESE.**—Ck 2, hen 2, I. S. Miller. **CK 1, hen 1, Wild Goose Farm; ckl 1, pul 1, W. F. Albers. A. O. V. POLISH.**—Cks 2, 3, hens 1, 3, ckl 1, pul 1, 2, Wild Goose Farm; ck 1, hen 2, pul 3, R. Whittaker.

times a week in place of the wheat. I also keep grit and oyster shells before my stock all the time.

About January 1st I mate up a few pens of yearling hens to get some hatching eggs for early broilers, and February 1st I mate all my pens for laying and exhibition stock. After they have been mated for ten days I start to save the eggs for hatching. They will average sixty to seventy per cent. fertile the first few weeks, according to weather condition. During the month of March the eggs will run the strongest in fertility up to ninety-five per cent. After April 1st they will gradually decline in fertility and by the middle of May they will be down to about fifty per cent. I break up most of my breeding pens after May 1st. After my breeding pens have been mated for several weeks I remove the male and keep him by himself every other day. This gives both the hens and the male a day of rest, but I am careful to replace the same male to his own pen, as I have found that changing about of males does more harm than good.

After fifteen years of experience I find that to obtain strong, fertile eggs you have to use good, healthy hens or early hatched pullets that are not over or under fed. Do not make the mistake of feeding too much mash. Keep the hens busy every day, and mate them to a good, strong male that is full of life. Beware of undersized, late hatched cockrels, also of too old cocks. Select males of medium size and weight. Do not try to get your stock larger every year as it will reduce the laying quality. Keep as near standard size and weight as possible, and do not inbreed all the time. You will then have very little trouble in having stock that will produce good, fertile eggs that will hatch chicks that will live.—E. O. Scaaf.

## Proper Feed and Care.

The way I house-feed and care for my breeders so as to insure strong, fertile eggs that will hatch and produce chicks that will live, is as follows:

About September 1st I start to clean my open-front scratching houses for my breeding stock. I remove about six inches of the ground floor, whitewash the walls, spray the floors with hot creoline water, and refill the floors with fresh, clean sand. I also plow up the runs with a hand plow and seed them to rye or oats. By October 1st the rye or oats will have made a growth of from four to six inches. I am now ready to place my stock in their winter quarters. I carefully select the best of my White and Columbian Wyandottes, placing ten in each pen. It will take them a few weeks to get acquainted with their new quarters but they will soon start to lay, and by the end of November they will all be laying.

At daylight I feed a handful of wheat in the scratching material on the floor of each pen; one to two hours later I feed one pint of mash to each pen, consisting of—bran, middlings, ground oats, cornmeal, beef scraps, and a little salt, only wet enough to make it nice and crumbly. After this I supply drinking water. If the weather is very cool I add enough hot water to take off the chill. At noon I feed two handfuls of scalded oats to each pen, supply more drinking water, and if the runs are bare of green stuff I feed green rye, which I raise for this purpose. When the ground is covered with snow I add scalded cut clover to the mash feed, cabbage or sprouted oats, or turnips, which I run through a Mann bonecutter. This puts the turnips in nice shape for the hens to eat. For the evening meal I feed about one quart of wheat to each ten fowls, and make them scratch for it. In cold weather I feed whole corn two or three

## Breeding for Better Qualities

The hen that makes a good record for herself in eggs for the whole year is the hen to keep. If she should continue to lay more or less during the molt she is doing an unusual thing and should be looked to for a breeder, for she may be able to hand down to posterity some of this thrift. If we were all able to know our best layers, then keep them for breeders, it would have great influence on the increase in the number of eggs obtained through the year. The egg-producing qualities of the hen, like the butter-making qualities of the cow, will determine the hen's value at the end of the year. A hen that runs to meat may lay quite steadily for a week in the spring and summer, and then go on a vacation for the balance of the year. Such hens pay if put on the market, but to keep them for the production of eggs is not profitable poultry keeping. They are too long on feed that costs money without returning anything. Another mistake frequently made is the disposing of the most thrifty pullets. Buyers want the best if they can get them and these are the ones they will take if you allow them to pick them out. There is just one time when I would sell my good pullets, and that would be when I was going out of the business.—V. M. Couch.

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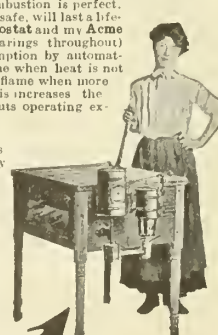
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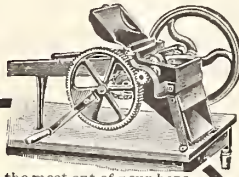


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## Pointers on Success with Buff Cochins



MOST people have their choice of fowls, or those they fancy above all others, but I want to say to you who are living in a city and have only a small plot of ground at your disposal, probably only a city back lot, that with a little attention to details you can have better success with Buff Cochins than any other breed. The people are falling in with this idea, and there must be a reason. The writer of this article has been breeding Buff Cochins exclusively for several years, has shipped birds and eggs all over the United States, and with a very few exceptions they have gone to people who are fanciers in cities. The Buff Cochin, of course, is mainly a fancier's fowl, but it can be bred to be a

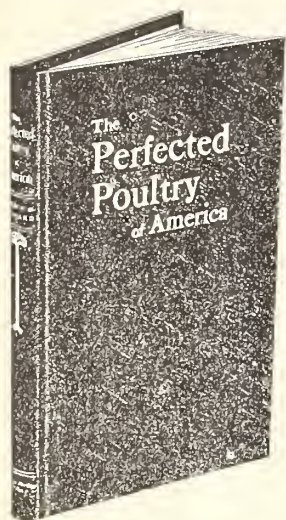
quality. You can hardly pay too much for a good Buff Cochin if you get value received. Start with good breeders and you will be enabled to soon reach the top. To get good fertility in Buff Cochin eggs it is a good idea to have two male birds and allow one with the females each day, penning the other up and feeding well. In changing in this way it increases the vitality in your male birds, and thus increases the fertility, which is a very important factor when you are trying to get some early chicks hatched.

After you have some chickens hatched it is a good idea to confine the hen in a spacious coop, so that she will not trample on the chicks. Confine the hen in the coop and have a small space at the door so the chickens can run in and out at

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BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

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#### FINDS IT INTERESTING

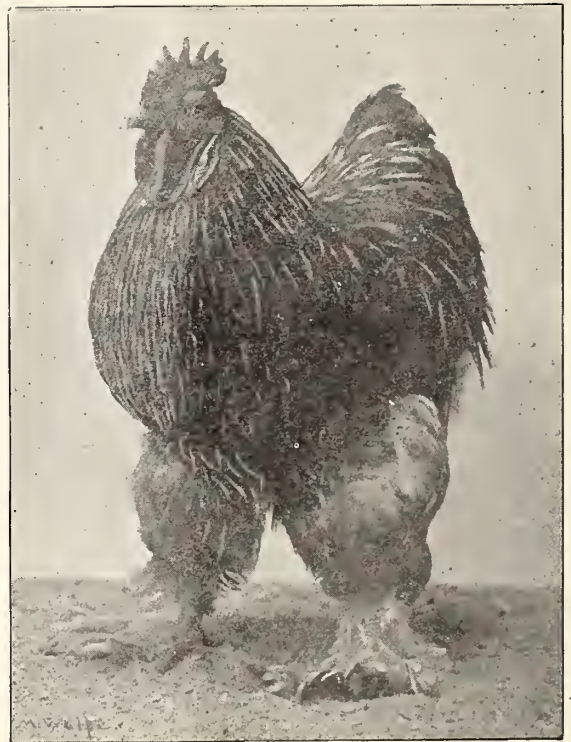
The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

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The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.



BUFF COCHIN

fine layer without losing any of the fancy points if you will only use good judgment and breed only from good specimens that are good layers.

Large fowls stand confinement better than the smaller breeds. In fact, the Buff Cochin will do better in confinement than if allowed to roam at will. Now, here is the point: If you like chickens and like to work with them, then what is the use of working early and late on a small patch of ground with a garden when with a less amount of work you can take up the breeding of Buff Cochins and can make from five to ten times as much money out of them, at the same time deriving more pleasure from your birds than you could out of a dozen gardens?

The cheapest way to make your start is to buy one or two good settings of eggs from some good, reliable breeder, who you know puts out good stuff, although it is better to start with a good trio or pen of fowls if you can afford it. However, instead of getting too many, it is better to get a smaller number of birds of better

will. You will find that this will pay, as the chickens will not stray far away, and in case of rain will run in the coop to the hen. On the other hand, when a hen is running with the chicks and a shower comes up, she is liable to squat down anywhere, and sometimes the chicks are drowned.

Do not feed too much wet food as this is liable to cause bowel trouble. I find the best food for small Buff Cochin chicks, until they are three or four weeks old, to be cornbread and a good, reliable, dry chick feed, which can be bought at almost any feed store. Feed the chick feed regularly, and give the cornbread for a change; after they are large enough, cracked corn and wheat screenings make a fine feed. Be sure to provide some green food for your chickens, for it is impossible to get good, solid buff color and get them up to weight without it. Make your hens scratch for what they get to eat and you will get eggs. Be careful not to overfeed, as this has a tendency to retard egg-production.—Edgar H. Swain.

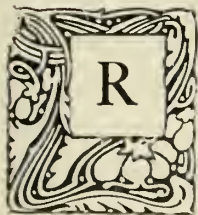
THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Pit Games

Helpful and Practical Points as to Their  
Utilitarian and Exhibition Qualities

By J. A. WINSLOE



**R**ESPECTING the period at which this well-known member of the Gallus family became domesticated, history is silent. There is little doubt, however, that, like the dog, it has been attached to mankind ever since mankind has been attached to civilization. Al-

though the social position of this bird is, at the present time, highly respectable, it is nothing to what it was when Rome was mistress of the world. Writing at that period, Pliny says, respecting the domestic cock, "The gait of the cock is proud and commanding; he walks with head erect and elevated crest; alone of all birds, he habitually looks at the sky, raising at the same time his curved and scythe-like tail, and inspiring terror in the lion himself. \* \* They regulate the conduct of our magistrates, and open or close to them their own houses \* \* \* They command or prohibit battles. In a word they lord it over the masters of the world." As well among the ancient Greeks as the Romans was the cock regarded with respect and even awe. Whether or no these fowls were of the "game" breed is unknown; but that the birds were bred for the sport of fighting many hundred years before the Christian era there can be no doubt. Themistocles, the Athenian King, who flourished more than two thousand years ago, took advantage of a pitched battle between two cocks to harangue his soldiers on courage. "Observe," said he, "with what intrepid valor they fight, inspired by no other motive than love of victory; whereas you have to contend for your religion and liberty, for your wives and children, and for the tombs of your ancestors."

And to the present day the courage of the Pit Game has not degenerated. He still preserves his bold and elegant gait, his sparkling eye, while his wedge-shaped beak and well-set spurs are ever ready to support his defiant crow. Small wonder then that he is still bred in all his perfection by fanciers who love his many elegant qualities. There are breeds and breeds with feathers of every hue; this Game chicken has them all beaten to a standstill. The American



PURE OLD ENGLISH GAME

Standard of Perfection passes him by without recognition. Why? Is it because he has beauty and elegance so far ahead of anything they have created or attempted; because he is the best table fowl on earth; because his pedigree started B. C. and Old Christopher; because his plumage is so varied that they have not room enough for him; because he is in all sizes from four to ten pounds in weight in all colors; or are the Standard makers not game enough to tackle him?

It is not our intention to treat upon the pugilistic qualities of this noble breed, but to give our readers some helpful and practical knowledge of the Pit Game fowl as to its utilitarian points of excellence and as an exhibition fowl. That the breed has existed for a very long time much as we see it now goes without saying. It certainly is not the development of a single lifetime or century, and we believe that so long as fowls obtain any hold on the fancier the "Game" will always maintain a strong position in the lists. In England classes are made for the Old English Game, and of late years the entries of this variety in all large shows, with a possible exception of Birmingham, have relegated the modern or standard Game to the background. This is really as it should be, for the breeding of standard Game fowls is merely an expensive fad in which only millionaires can compete. The English Poultry Club has a Standard of Perfection for Old English Game (Pit Game) in which they give general characteristics of cock and hen, color in Black-breasted Red, Bright or Ginger Red, Brown Red, Red Pyle, Silver Duckwing, White, Black, Brasswings and Spangled Game, with the value of points and defects for which the bird should be passed.



INDIAN AND OLD ENGLISH CROSS

To the above list of colors there can be added in this country Grays, Birchens, Blues, Blue Reds, Silvers, Black-breasted Duckwings, Birchen Duckwings, Dark Grays, Mealy Grays, Gingers, Red Duns, Duns, Smoky Duns and many colored spangled and blotched birds, with each variety again subdivided into Muffs, Tassels and Heuneys. Many strains of birds are now found with oriental crosses in them, such as Japanese, Sumatra, and Azeel. This may be all right from certain points of view, such as bone, stamina, and the vindictive look you see in Malays, but beauty and graceful appearance with length of feather are not added to thereby.



HENNIE COCK-ENGLISH

From the foregoing you will note that the varieties of Pit Games are legion and can easily be run up to one hundred or more. In the ranks to-day stand some of the most prominent standard Game breeders, who only a few years ago scoffed at its making an appearance in the show pen. Why have they been won over to this truly thoroughbred fowl? The standard Game has been so inbred for color and to secure fine, round bone, that it can hardly be advanced further, and at the present time is in danger of falling into neglect through the great difficulty of rearing the very delicate chicks. Pit Games have not been thus inbred for color or fine bone; color being merely a secondary consideration and bone in request. The breed, therefore, admits of frequent crossings of strains, which give fuller results and greater satisfaction. These remarks apply to breeding Pit Games for the show pen and utility, and not pugilistic qualities, which, in this article, are not considered.

In breeding Pit Games the same general rules apply as in breeding any other breed of poultry. There must in the first place be nothing approaching feebleness, undersize or disease in the parent birds. They must be vigorous, in fact, most vigorous. If you fail on this point you will be undone. The birds selected should handle hard, and have a springy, elastic feeling about them; feathers close and short, not cold or dry, flesh, firm and compact, full breasted, yet tapering and thin behind, full in the girth, well coupled, lofty and spiring, a good thigh, strong shanks, quick, large eye, strong beak well set. A cock not more than two years old mated to early pullets or a stag with two year old hens gives best results. Inbreeding necessary to retain type and color should not exceed three years, unless you are expert, or your strain will become enfeebled. Give them an unlimited grass run and where weather is not too severe they can sleep in the trees. Feed good, sound grain. They are small eaters and great foragers. Under these conditions you will have no trouble in raising strong broods of chicks. They can be kept yarded as other fowls but chicks under those conditions are more difficult to raise. If confined in closed runs make them work for all their rations. This can be done by spading up a few feet of earth daily and burying their grain in it. Good, sound corn, wheat and oats varied, and a little meat or green cut bone (if in confinement) will keep them in perfect fettle. Do not roost them on flat perches. A branch from a tree with the bark on it is best. Do not have their roost too high, not over three feet from the floor in any event.

The dubbing of Games is a practise that has been adhered to and will no doubt be continued as long as there is a Game stag to dub. The practise is justified and necessary. Being pugnacious by nature, the irritation caused by the constant picking and tearing of the comb in their successive fights is much more painful than the operation of dubbing. The dubbing of Pit Games need not be so close as that of standard Games, for by leaving slight margin at the base of the comb it gives the head a stronger appearance than when cut low down.

Although the fighting of Game cocks in public or private is by law prohibited in most States, still the "sport" is one of those sideshows with which it is well to be acquainted to possess a complete knowledge of the great subject "Poul-

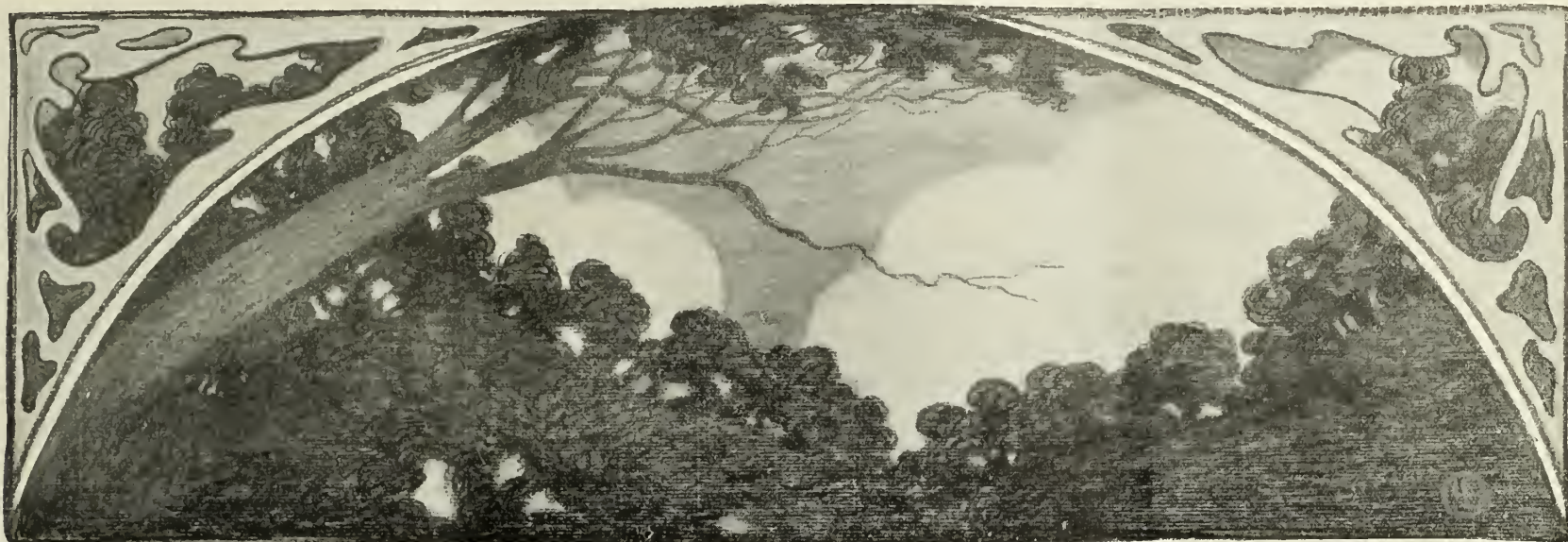


AZEEL AND OLD ENGLISH CROSS

try Culture;" whether the sport fostered and encouraged grit, pluck, endurance and a warlike spirit, or ministered to the baser and more cruel instincts, is not under consideration; but the noble Pit Game, champion among other fowls, strong, fearless and ever on the alert, beautiful in plumage and graceful in carriage, remains with us, the most typical of the fowl kind, and must in all fairness come in for a share of our consideration. This old, solid, irremovable foundation of our forefathers should not be brushed aside to make room for newer sensations. It matters not in what way we view this fine old breed it stands out boldly over all other varieties as the "Realization."

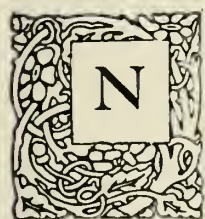


SUMATRA AND OLD ENGLISH CROSS



## Some Crystal Palace Reflections

By ALLAN A. GOODALL



NOT to have visited the Grand International Show, which closed on the nineteenth of November, is to have missed what is, perhaps, the greatest object lesson within reach of the British poultry lover. From the point of view of the fancier, a point of view it should be remembered that does not commend itself to all admirers of the domestic hen, here is to be found the very last word in feathered fashion, here the choicest fruits from the idealist's vineyard. Looking back over close upon thirty years of the shows which have made Sydenham a veritable mecca of the poultry fancy the world over, one finds it difficult to refrain from comparing the exhibits of those days with their representatives of to-day, and, as a natural corollary, to ask wherein the latter may be considered an advance upon their predecessors.

Without entering into details concerning the origin and evolution of the many modern breeds of popular fowls, I doubt whether even the most biased adherents of the oldtime varieties would deny that, for all round utility purposes, the newcomers have more than justified their claim to public favor. Evidence of this is plain when one finds that a fourth of the total exhibits of fowls other than bantams at the Crystal Palace, consists of representatives of the Orpington, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock breeds. Certainly a significant fact.

Speaking of Orpingtons, one wonders when a limit will be set to the varieties of this undoubtedly useful group. We now have blacks, whites, buffs, spangles, Jubilees, and lastly, cuckoos. Do the three last-named possess any special superiority over their near relatives, the speckled Sussex and the Scotch Grey, and, if so, what? This same craze for novelty strikes one as the keynote of modern poultry culture; it is observable throughout most of the breeds of comparatively recent introduction—though whether to



BLACK WYANDOTTE PULLET, CRYSTAL PALACE  
SHOW WINNER

their betterment or not is a question that I venture to think may well be questioned. One incontrovertible fact will be at once apparent to even the veriest tyro in poultry matters, namely, that, from a financial standpoint, this continued introduction of fresh varieties must be highly unprofitable to the purchaser, since their shortlived popularity quickly renders the latest arrivals a drug in the market. This, however, by the way.

The display of Asiatics, notably Cochins and Brahmas, shows practically no advance on former years; together they muster some two hundred pens, brimful of quality, as that term is understood by the up-to-date breeder. I confess, however, to a feeling of regret on making a com-

parison between the exhibition Cochin of 1908 and its ancestor of three decades ago. Before me as I write is a beautifully executed colored plate, depicting a champion buff male of the early seventies. Its clean, if ponderous, outline contrasts strikingly with the feathered bulkiness of the present-day monstrosity, whose merits, as a utility bird, have now reached vanishing point. To-day we look in vain for the fine laying qualities that made the older fowls essentially a winter breed; of the modern bird we can but describe it as a triumph of the fancier's art, even though in appearance, appalling.

As a setoff against these dispiriting reflections one notices with extreme satisfaction the return to symmetrical proportions of that splendid member of the Asiatic group—the Langshan, shown in its pristine form as the Croad Langshan, in contradistinction to the gawky fowl that, of late years, has masqueraded under the family name. It is difficult to understand what has been gained by the infusion of Gamè blood into the latter bird, which for length of limb vies with the gigantic Malay, but without the muscular sturdiness of that characteristic breed. Variety Langshans appear to be on the wane, there being but two classes for blues and one for whites, with nothing of special note on view.

Dorkings, on the other hand, continue to maintain a strong hold on the affection of British breeders. These classes filled very well and contained some magnificent specimens, especially among the colored variety, which, for all round properties, left nothing to be desired. Strangely enough most of the best hail from northern yards, for, truth to tell, Scotland has long been the recognized stronghold of the Dorking. We missed the handsome rose-combed whites that, in former days, were so frequently exhibited at this show.

Among the Wyandottes whites and blacks continue to engage public attention to the discomfiture of the older varieties. The type and color of the blacks are superb, but the leg color of



WHITE LANGSHAN, ENGLISH TYPE

some of them will bear improvement. There are few more taking fowls than these sable-clad representatives of what is undoubtedly one of the most popular breeds. Leg color, too, is the weak point still with the Partridges, a variety that seems to hang fire a bit, their beauty notwithstanding. We know from experience the difficulty of maintaining the bright yellow shank in birds of the correct body color, and hens especially; dusky legs are still prevalent among these. Silver-pencilled have a couple of classes, scantily filled, and Columbians the same number, showing signs of increasing popularity.

Mediterraneans as represented by Leghorns and Minorcas are always interesting, and the first named are still general favorites. Here again the latest arrivals make the bravest display, the classes for blues easily leading in point of numerical strength. Of this dainty breed the Duckwing feathering has always appealed to us as most appropriate to the graceful contour of the bird; yet curious to note that particular variety lacks even the meager patronage extended to the buffs, whites and cuckoos. The difficulty experienced in breeding Andalusians to



PYLE AND ROSE-COMBED BANTAMS, CRYSTAL PALACE WINNERS

exhibition form is probably the true cause of their decadence in the show pen; at any rate it seems unlikely that any decided advance will be witnessed for some time to come, even if the breed does not, like its relative, the Spanish, disappear entirely from the exhibition arena. Minorcas seem to hold their own at the Palace Show, and two really fine classes are those for cockerels and pullets of the black variety. Why breeders are not satisfied with the single-comb, which has ever been a distinguishing feature of this fowl, seems inexplicable; we are now confronted with a rose-combed variety of Minorca possessing little or nothing in common with the pure bird, and certainly very far from approaching it in point of beauty. To our mind there is something exceedingly incongruous about a Minorca with a rose comb. The feature robs the fowl of all the character that distinguishes or should distinguish breeds of Mediterranean origin, and for that reason, if for no other, cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered an improvement on birds of orthodox type. The specimens on view bear a strong resemblance to Black Hamburgs, but without the grace and elegance of those charming birds. Barred Minorcas were exhibited, we believe for the first time. They appear to be chiefly in the hands of German breeders, and are hardly likely to be taken up seriously in England.

Sussex poultry are fast coming to the front, as they certainly deserve to. Under the patronage of the Club they muster six classes in the three varieties, catalogued as Reds, Lights and Speckles. Considering the antiquity of the breed one marvels why its remarkable qualities as a utility and exhibition bird combined have been so long unrecognized. All three kinds possess good depth of keel, breadth, and substance, with the cleanest of white legs, and are otherwise most attractive fowls to have about the homestead. In the Heathfield district of Sussex the red variety is most sought after as a market bird, but the pleasing appearance of the other two is rapidly bringing them into popular favor. On a future occasion we shall hope to have more to say respecting the all round merits of this grand old breed.

One could wish for a more frequent appearance on the show bench of that splendid, but rather neglected bird, the Houdan. Its qualities for crossing purposes are well known and appreciated by utility men; yet good specimens are by no means common. This time the entry, although not large, is nevertheless choice from the exhibitors' standpoint, large birds predominating. But few Faverolles are penned. A very useful, if somewhat quaint looking variety this, and one that will, doubtless, grow in popular favor as time goes on. Let us hope breeders will not be beguiled into sacrificing its fine table properties for consideration of mere feather, a temptation to which this bearded beauty specially lends itself.

There are many other interesting exhibits that one could enlarge upon *ad lib* did space permit. Thus the dainty Hamburg, once famed as the everlasting layer, now cultivated merely as a toy; the Campine, the Ancona, are all represented. Redcaps, a rarity now, though pretty as paint and equally attractive, are also catered to in two select classes, while Malays and their close relative, the Indian Game, hard and blocky, also find places in the gigantic classification. The Game section at the Crystal Palace is always a feature in itself, and comprises all the best known varieties, both modern and Old English, in all colors, from the popular Black Red to the Wheaton and Partridge, all of the bluest blood, a magnificent



SPECKLED SUSSEX PULLETS

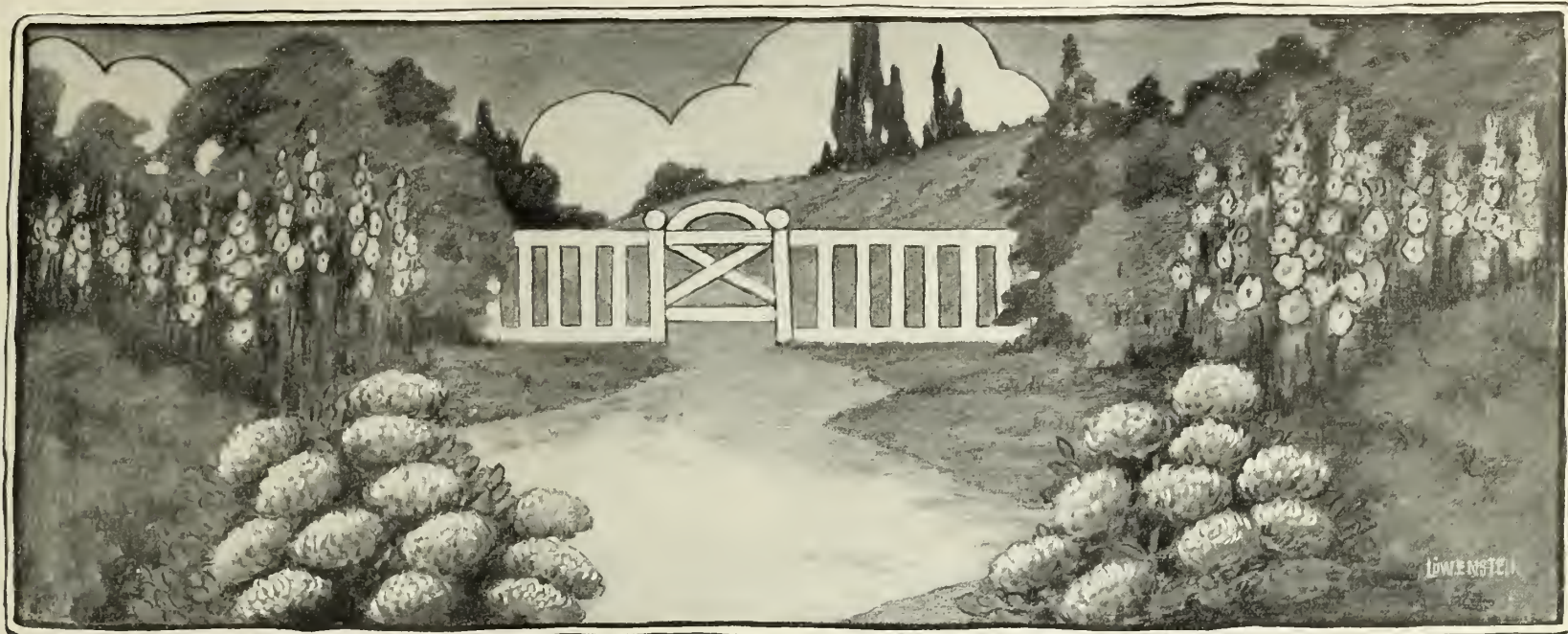
array. Black Sumatras, too, are penned, as well as that most interesting of all Game fowl, the Azeel, probably of lineage more ancient than any of its kind. What a halo of romance encircles the history of this warlike breed! To trace its pedigree is to follow the Orientalist to his deepest researches into Old World records, and, perchance, be baffled in the attempt.

A passing note to chronicle the presence of the quaint little Dumpies, or as they are otherwise called, Bakies, here shown in two classes, a brief allusion to the stately Yokohomas, and our review is concluded, though much could be written that has not been. Both at this exhibition and the Dairy Show the Phoenix Fowls attracted considerable attention. They hardly, however, justify their Japanese appellation as Longtails in the sense that the name is used in the land of their origin, and we have, in years past, seen far longer "streamers" in the males than those that adorn the winners here. For all that the breed is distinctly pleasing, and, with time, may yet approach its native prototype in the essential properties of the race.

With the section set apart for turkeys, geese, ducks and fancy waterfowl we cannot deal now. These are here in endless variety, and constitute quite a show to themselves—a vertiable *bon bouche* to the connoisseur.



SUMATRA COCKEREL, ENGLISH TYPE



## Wyandottes

### Their Position in the Poultry World

By LAWRENCE IRWELL

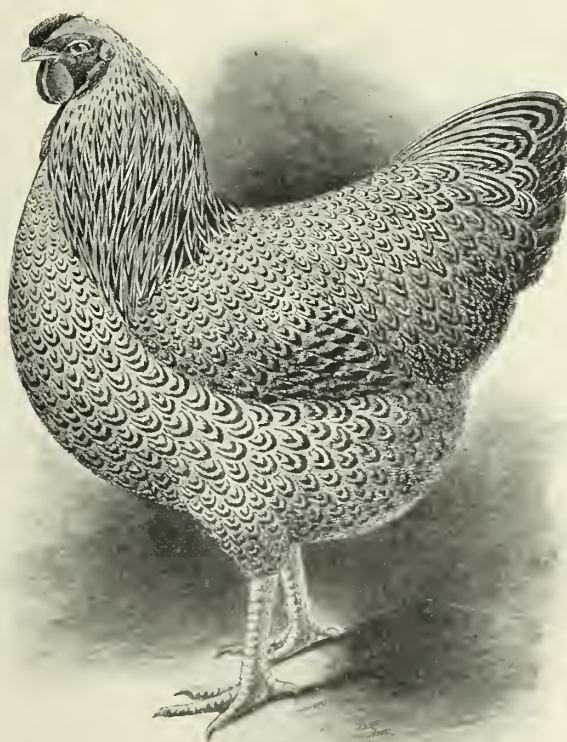
**O**BSERVANT poultry-keepers have seen the rise and fall of a considerable number of breeds and varieties of fowls during the past fifteen years, and some of these, although they have been highly praised in publications devoted to the interests of poultry-keepers, have not made any substantial progress, while others are not heard of at all.

At the present time there are three breeds which may perhaps be said to head the list of popular birds, viz.: Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Orpingtons are placed first because they are, and will probably continue to be, the best-paying breed of chickens for laying and table purposes combined, as well as the most profitable for exhibition. Wyandottes deserve second place, for they are making great headway, and are represented by many varieties. Next in popularity come Leghorns, a non-sitting breed, which is becoming increasingly valuable every year for utility and for show purposes.

Wyandottes are especially good for laying. Further, they are fair-sized birds, and are profitable for marketing—partly because they have yellow skins, which are popular with us—and are, strange to say, unpopular in England.

As most poultry-farmers know, the Silver variety is the original Wyandotte. Then came the Golden. Both of these varieties have many admirers. The first-named will always be largely kept. They are pretty, and the contrast of their ground color, with the green lacing of each feather is striking. It is true that the white coloring of the Silver Wyandottes does not appear to advantage when it gets dirty, as is the

case very often. The Golden Wyandottes are better suited for keeping in confinement than the Silvers, as their plumage does not show the dirt, and they look in equally good condition whether kept on a cinder run or a grass run. The White Wyandottes have been found satisfactory by the



PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE HEN

numerous admirers of white birds, and as layers they are hard to beat; their eggs are fair-sized and tinted. There are other varieties of the Wyandottes, viz.: the Buffs, Silver-pencilled, Blue-laced, Columbian, all of which have followers in the United States or in Great Britain. None of them, however, is likely to become as popular as the Partridge Wyandottes, which seem to be appreciated by all classes of poultry-keepers.

There are those who keep a few chickens for laying purposes, and as a hobby, and they generally like to have birds of a kind that are, attractive in appearance. Then there are those who cultivate a good class of birds to raise a few for sale at profitable prices, and to exhibit at small shows. Further, there are the true poultry fanciers who do not spare any expense to get the best birds that are obtainable so that they can compete at the large shows, and can some times sell their prize chickens at high prices. Many of these persons have originally obtained their birds—which have been a source of profit to them—by buying sittings of eggs from a reliable breeder, and this is undoubtedly the most economical way of procuring good stock, as breeders can afford to sell the eggs of valuable birds at reasonable prices, although the birds themselves would command many dollars. By purchasing eggs it is possible to raise excellent chickens without the expenditure of anything approaching the large amount that typical specimens would cost. Moreover, one has the pleasure of seeing the young chickens grow and develop into the fowls that one has been looking forward to possessing.

Partridge Wyandottes have excellent laying qualities. They and the white varieties produce

larger eggs than any of the other Wyandottes, which is important, for the complaint has often been made that the objection to Wyandottes is the small size of their eggs compared with the size of the birds. It is quite true that neither the Partridge nor White Wyandottes lay eggs as large as those of some other breeds, but they continue to lay well into the winter months, when an egg, whether large or small, commands a good price. White-shelled eggs always look smaller than they really are, while on the other hand, brown-shelled and tinted eggs appear larger, so that Wyandotte eggs are as readily salable as any eggs can be.

Speaking generally, Wyandottes are the least broody of all the brown-egg-laying breeds, and they have usually considerable periods between wanting to set, while some of the hens do not become broody at all.

Many poultry-keepers who raise Silver Wyandottes, would not change their breed on any account; but the army of chicken-raisers is always on the increase, and many farmers are sys-



SILVER WYANDOTTE HEN

tematically on the lookout for varieties that are specially suitable for their requirements, consequently there is ample room for any birds that

combine useful qualities with the attractive appearance which usually goes with symmetry of form.

Partridge Wyandottes are well adapted to the needs of those poultry-breeders who find it necessary to keep their chickens in semi-confinement, being unable to give them a free range on account of the limited space at their disposal. These people usually want birds that lay slightly-colored eggs—and plenty of them. Partridge Wyandottes are admirably suited to the wants of the class of fanciers named because their plumage, although attractive to the eye, does not show the effect of the smoke and dirt often found under the conditions mentioned above.

Wyandottes are active birds, and do not become fat internally, as some of the heavier breeds often do. Those who have admired the Partridge Cochins, but have been unable to cultivate this breed profitably on account of its broody propensities, can keep Partridge Wyandottes with financial advantage, and can have the coloring that they admire, as the pullets and hens of the latter resemble those of the former as far as hue and pencillings are concerned.

## The Ideal Utility Pigeon

By E. C. DUFFY



THE TWO most convincing facts that the squab business is in its infancy are the great interest of the masses and the question of the best producers.

Does squab-raising pay? is the question asked by all who have never tried it.

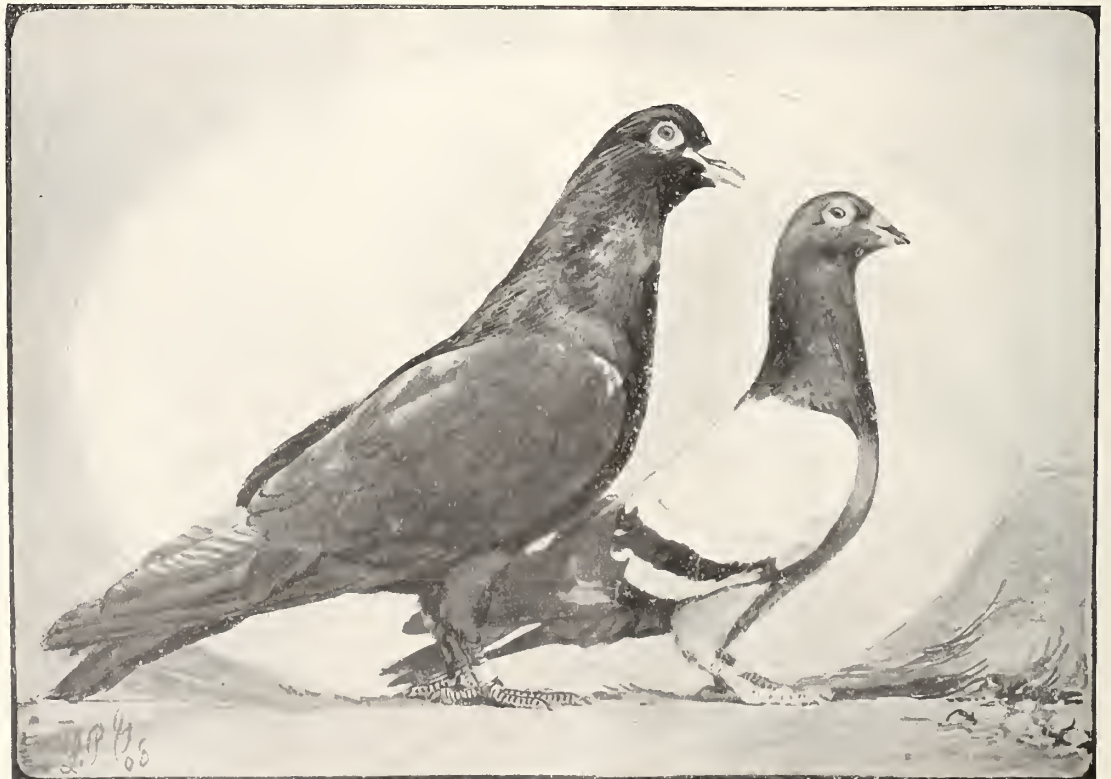
Which is the best variety or cross to use for breeding purposes? is the query of those in the business and who have no stock to sell.

That there is money in squab-breeding for market there is no doubt. This has been and is still being demonstrated beyond question. That one or the other of the many large varieties and their crosses is the best producer is still a mooted question and likely to remain so as long as there is a demand for fancy squab-breeding stock. There are a number of varieties and their crosses which produce large squabs of practically the same quality for table purposes. This being the case, the prolificness of any certain variety is the deciding feature from the breeder's standpoint.

The Homer has for many years been the recognized leader of squab-breeders, and thus not only that they have proven satisfactory, but they were at hand, if not, easily obtained and at a low price, which is even now the secret of their popularity. This state of affairs, however, is in danger of a change at any time. Just so soon as a cross is found that has all the qualities of the Homer and can be purchased as cheaply the reign of the Homer will begin to wane and when they can be had in sufficient numbers they will at least divide the honors with the erstwhile king.

In point of size the Runt is the largest pigeon yet made and shows to what extent scientific breeding can be carried in any direction. The comparative size of the Runt with a large full-grown Homer breeder is shown in accompanying

illustration. While the Runt has enormous size, it will not produce as many pounds of squabs per year as the Homer. Like all large specimens of any animal life the Runt is naturally a very slow breeder, and is very clumsy on its



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF A HOMER AND RUNT

nest, breaking eggs and mashing its young. These faults not only unsuit it for squabbing, but are the direct cause of it being too expensive to use. Its crosses with Homers, Dragons, Dutchesses, Hen Pigeons, etc., have been tried with some success. Not, however, to the extent of making them practicable.

Further crosses, taking in the Mondaines, Carneau, Scandaroon, Austrian Strassers and Polish Lynx should eventually produce the ideal utility bird. Any of the above varieties crossed with Homers will give a large prolific strain, capable of furnishing a squab uniformly of one and one-half pounds, which is undoubtedly large enough for every need. Squabs of this size bring the highest market price per pound. Not that the price of two one and one-half pound squabs would be the same as four three-quarter pound ones, but almost double.

Thus it is readily seen that the birds producing squabs weighing from one to one and one-half pounds are the money makers. Do not take it that squabs averaging a pound apiece are what is wanted, for in any loft of magnitude of common or mixed birds can be gathered a dozen or two squabs that will do so, but in a flock of breeders giving every squab weighing twenty-four ounces there is the ideal utility pigeon.

Strange as it may seem the amount of feed necessary to bring these birds to marketable age is in ratio less than for the smaller bird. That is from the same amount of feed more pounds of squab can be raised from the larger varieties than from the smaller.

It may yet be possible by scientific crossing and judicious culling to make a squabber having the size of the Runt and the prolific qualities of the Homer. Even so the advisability of such a product is doubtful, for the squabs would be too large for ordinary use.



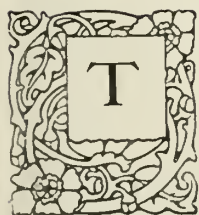
A GROUP OF TYPICAL SQUAB-BREEDERS

It is claimed by those who fancy the thoroughbred varieties that the Hen Pigeon, Scandaroon, Dragon, Carneau, Strasser, Lynx and even the Frill Back are all that could be desired, and for what may be termed home use there is no doubt they are, but the cost of the stock birds is too great. Who would care to sell the young of birds costing from \$10 to \$25 per pair for \$5 per dozen? The squab is a dainty morsel, but at this price they are not worth it.

The Carneau, Scandaroon, Strasser, and Polish Lynx, as illustrated, are beautiful birds and bred to a marked degree of perfection for exhibition, and are shown with success at all of our large shows where they are much admired for their size as well as beauty. Those who could maintain a loft of some fifty pairs at liberty would have much pleasure in their care, a thing of beauty for the home and all the squabs required for a large family from the surplus young.

## Proper Feeding of Pigeons

By ERNEST L. WINSLOE



THE feeding of any kind of live stock is a problem. To all those who want to feed right, to get the maximum results from the grains purchased (they all cost money these times), it is an interesting and absorbing question, and one not solved in

a hurry, particularly if you have no assistance.

Take pigeons for instance. Who, handling them for a long time, either as a fancier or in the interesting business of raising squabs for market, has not some time in his career experimented by giving his birds beef scraps or some form of animal food, thinking to increase their efficiency or to increase his products, incidentally his profits if the experiment turned out a success. However, by watching the droppings of your flock you very soon found pigeons are not carnivorous. They are distinctly a seed-eating bird, wholly different from the hen that



THE RESULT OF PROPER CARE

needs animal food. The latter is an egg machine and requires meat scrap and green bone, the fresher the better. In fact, unless hens are fed meat they will scratch their claws off in search of worms, or break their necks in jumping for bugs if worms are not found in sufficient quantity, or turn into veritable feather pullers to secure the meat nature demands.

Not so with pigeons. They are entirely different, not eating feathers, meat or insects. Dissect a wild pigeon's crop and you will find it hard with nothing but wild seeds; hundreds of different kinds, and the bird as fat as a seal, hard as a brick, and before dissection, as quick as lightning. And there is no trouble in making pigeons lay. The trouble is how to stop them from laying too frequently in order that they may feed the previous nest of squabs properly, as some of the fastest breeding varieties are sometimes neglectful of their young when they lay again.

To feed properly, which is very necessary if you keep pigeons confined, it is well to have a knowledge of what is required by nature, as you have to build, break down, and rebuild the tissue consumed while doing hard work. The object of feed is to repair waste, to promote growth, and to furnish heat and energy. A working bird needs different food from one imprisoned, as the breakdown is faster and the tissue must be rebuilt quicker.

The animal body is made up of four classes of substances: water, ash, or mineral ingredients, fat and nitrogenous material. The nitrogenous material occurs in plants and animals in various compounds, grouped under the general name of protein. Lean meat, white of eggs, and casein of milk (curd) are familiar forms of protein. All the working machinery of the body, such as the flesh, skin, bones, blood, hair, feathers, muscles, internal organs, brain, and nerves are composed very largely of protein and contain nitrogen. No substance free from nitrogen can be worked over into protein. It is absolutely necessary for an animal to be provided with a certain amount of protein in order to grow or maintain existence. Ash represents from two to five per cent. of the body, and in the bird occurs mainly in the bones and feathers.

The different grains contain, in varying proportions, all four groups of substance found in the body, viz: water, ash, protein (nitrogenous materials) fat, and another class of materials called carbohydrates. This latter is divided into two groups: (1) nitrogen-free extract, including starch, sugar, and gums, and (2) cellulose or fiber, the essential constituent of the walls of the vegetable cells. Carbohydrates are one of the principal sources of animal fat. Protein is also a source of fat, but the exclusive source of protein in the body is the protein in the food. The value of fat for producing heat is nearly two and one-half times that of carbohydrates or protein. Since, then, these substances can, to a certain extent, replace one another and serve practically the same purpose in nutrition, an excess of one may make up for a slight deficiency of the other. This will explain the success of the fancier who feeds but two or three different kinds of grain. Nature is making allowance for his wisdom, and it is no credit to himself.

To feed scientifically we must study the chemistry of the body and try to give a balanced ration. We must supply food in variety and in right proportion to meet the various requirements, whether at rest, at work, or producing young. The following was procured from the United States Department of Agriculture:

	Water	Protein	Fat	Nitrogen Free ext.	Crude fibre	Ash
Rice .....	12.4	7.4	4.0	79.2	2.0	4.0
Wheat .....	10.5	11.9	2.1	71.9	1.8	1.8
Corn .....	10.9	10.5	5.4	69.6	2.1	1.5
Kaffir corn .....	12.5	10.9	2.9	70.6	1.9	1.3
Buckwheat .....	12.6	10.0	2.2	64.5	8.7	2.0
Barley .....	10.9	12.4	1.8	69.8	2.7	2.4
Beans .....	9.7	36.3	18.0	27.7	3.9	5.4
Peas .....	13.9	23.2	1.9	52.6	5.7	2.7
Hulled oats .....	12.8	13.5	7.6	62.8	1.3	2.0
Millet .....	14.0	11.8	4.0	57.4	9.5	3.3
Hemp .....	8.9	18.2	32.6	21.1	15.0	4.2
Canary .....	15.1	13.8	5.4	50.7	8.2	6.8

No feeding formulas can take the place of good judgment. They can only guide us and stimulate in us a spirit of inquiry and close observation. For racing pigeons we should feed all that the birds will eat twice a day and no more. The proportion of each grain depends upon whether they are racing, raising youngsters, molting, growing or are separate and at rest. In feeding pigeons used entirely for raising squabs for market, it is a good plan to have food before them all the time, or nearly so. The squabs do not leave the nest as early, grow faster, and are plumper and heavier when killed. When at work pigeons break down or consume a certain amount of muscular tissue, which must be replaced by protein in the food. At the same time, while racing through the air they lose a large amount by radiation and use up energy or force, which is also furnished by food. When at rest they require less than when working hard every day, but they still require some protein, fat, and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body.

By comparing the above comparative analysis of various grains, you will see that peas and beans are rich in protein, and therefore should constitute the chief food of workers. Peas for pigeons take the place of beans, as they do not care for the latter. They also contain a large percentage of free fat. Of course they are low in carbohydrates (a source of fat, which in a measure offsets the richness in fat). A little corn, wheat, kaffir corn and hulled oats are necessary. It is a good plan to mix together

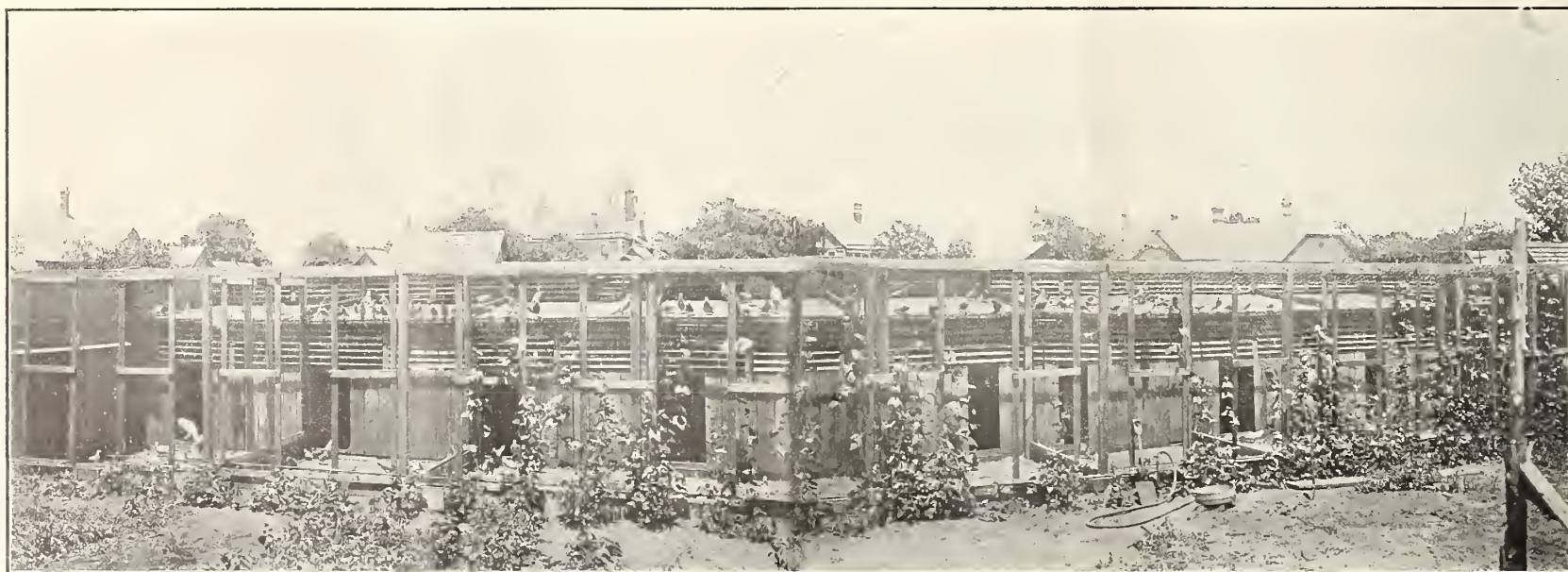
equal parts of rice, millet, hemp, and canary seed, and feed occasionally all they will eat at one feeding. (In racing pigeons the cost of grain is no objection.) The next feeding could be corn, wheat, peas, kaffir corn and hulled oats. Then for two or three days feed nothing but peas and hulled oats.

There are other successful methods of feeding a variety. For instance, give the birds what you wish them to have of peas, beans, vetches, and after they have picked it all up throw them a mixture of all.

When raising youngsters a good mixture for early spring is four parts cracked or whole corn, two parts wheat, two parts peas, one part of hulled oats, one part of kaffir corn, and occasionally add to this mixture one part of mixture of rice, millet, and hemp or any grain that is rich in nitrogen-free extract. Later in the spring cut the corn down to three parts and in hot weather to two parts and increase the hulled oats to two parts. While hulled oats are rich in fat and carbohydrates the bird will not eat too much. It is the last grain they will pick up, and for that reason serves to indicate how much food they require. It is easily digested by the squealers and they thrive and mature beautifully. When the birds are at rest the plain mixture of corn, wheat, peas, kaffir corn will do, with now and then a little hemp, rice, and millet. Hemp is very stimulating.

A good grit should be used. One containing salt and shells, with charcoal and various kinds of quartz or marble particles is the best, as the birds desire a variety and consume more of it than if one plain kind is used. Grit to them is the same as teeth to us. Neither of us can keep in good condition without them.

Learn to keep one eye on the droppings in your pens and nests while the other eye is watching the birds. This should be your barometer, or rather the needle by which you shape your course, as by changing your mixture of grains at the least sign of sloppiness in the nests or looseness of bowels you can keep the droppings hard and firm, which is essential if you want results. Confine a pair in a small mating cage for a few days or weeks, feeding one variety of grain at a time, and note results as expressed through their droppings, and you will find it as interesting a study as I have.



AN ATTRACTIVE LOFT OF BREEDERS

## The Art of Selling

An expert advertiser and breeder tells how to sell stock to the best advantage—the right and wrong way to advertise—trade secrets never before published.

I shall impart some trade secrets in this article which I have never thought wise to do before. But the editor of the foremost poultry magazine wants the best, and is willing to pay for it—and his subscribers get the benefit.

The beginner often tells me that it is easy enough for the great breeders like Thompson, Feleh, U. R. Fishel, Duston, and Northup, to sell their output, because they have the reputation. True; but those gentlemen were not born with a reputation. In each case they made it—made it honestly. Any breeder, of merit, can do the same. But the beginner must not imagine that a great reputation is the sole requirement for making sales. Indeed it is sometimes a handicap, because so much more is expected from them that have it than from lesser men. Therefore they are always on edge to live up to the reputation they have gained.

Let us suppose that you are a breeder with a fine line of fowls for which you wish to build up a trade. There are three things which you must do. First: Advertise. Second: ADVERTISE. Third: ADVERTISE! There is a wonderful deal of meaning in that word. Let us start at the beginning. Let us suppose that you have mastered the practical details of your business. You understand single and double mating, line breeding, out breeding, and breeding for cockerels and pullets. You know how to keep up the vitality of your strain, how to produce fertile eggs and strong, virile chicks. Knowing all this, and a thousand other details, you are ready to make a start. You must take one poultry magazine. Take half a dozen if you can. It will be a profitable investment.

Go to a first class poultry printer and have him get up some good stationery. You need not have engraved nor embossed letter heads at the outset. But be sure that the stock is heavy and of first class quality. You will want letter heads and half heads—for brief notes. Don't use note heads nor postal cards. And don't, don't use stock cuts. Either have some made especially or do without. You will want some envelopes with your card in the corner, and some smaller and lighter ones printed with your address to enclose to prospective buyers—together with order blanks. You will find the latter great helps in securing trade. Shipping tags, egg basket labels, and the baskets, themselves, as well as shipping coops, are needed. You will also want a well written, well printed circular describing your line.

And now you are ready to advertise. Here is where expert knowledge comes in. Where you should advertise depends to a certain extent upon your stock. Your location also has weight. If you are breeding the Leghorn—that greatest of all egg machines, or the Minorena, you need not expect much trouble in New England, for Boston demands brown eggs to match her baked beans; and Leghorn eggs are white. But anywhere else in America you will find white eggs in great demand. In New York City, at the present writing, fresh

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

# INSURABLE INCUBATORS

LOOK FOR INCUBATOR LABEL

## LAST MONTH

AND THE MONTH BEFORE we told the readers of this paper about the action of the NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS in adopting "RULES AND REQUIREMENTS" governing the construction of Insurable Incubators and Brooders, and announced that EVERY 1909 CYPHERS INCUBATOR will bear an "Inspected Incubator" label and EVERY CYPHERS 1909 STYLE BROODER an "Inspected Brooder" label, placed thereon UNDER THE DIRECTION of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. We also published the fact that the National Board of Fire Underwriters represents practically every old-line insurance company doing business in the United States and Canada.

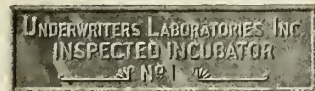
## JUST WHAT IT MEANS

INTENDING PURCHASERS of incubators and brooders may well ask themselves this question:—In view of EXISTING CONDITIONS in the fire insurance world, WHAT MUST BE THE LOGICAL RESULT of this action on the part of the Associated Fire Insurance Companies, AS AFFECTING THE DIFFERENT MAKES of INCUBATORS AND BROODERS NOW ON THE MARKET?

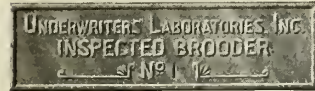
## THE ANSWER IS NOT FAR TO SEEK!

**EXISTING CONDITIONS** taken in connection with the recent action of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in adopting carefully formulated "Rules and Requirements" governing the construction and use of insurable incubators and brooders means simply this: That incubators and brooders,

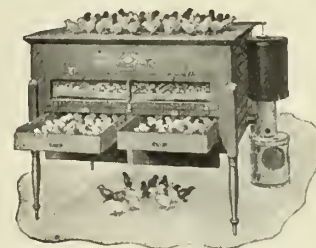
**IN ORDER TO BE INSURABLE,** MUST CONFORM to the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, as recommended by its Committee of Consulting Engineers, and that property owners who buy incubators or brooders which DO NOT CONFORM to said rules cannot obtain or cannot afford fire insurance on buildings in which they are used, and the same is true of buildings and the contents thereof that are exposed by the use of such incubators and brooders in close proximity thereto.



Form of Brass Label to be found (In Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Standard Cyphers Incubator, all sizes.



Form of Brass Label to be found (In Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Brooder of Cyphers Company's Manufacture.



General View of Standard Cyphers Incubator, 1909 Pattern, Equipped with Fire-Proof Heater, Fire-Proof Lamp and Fire-Proof Lamp Enclosure.

**AVOID THIS MISTAKE:** Regardless of the unfavorable position in which many manufacturers now find themselves—temporarily at least—the undeniable fact is that the identical incubators and brooders they are now offering for sale will be TAKEN OFF THE MARKET within the next year or so by the manufacturers themselves, because it is certain that as soon as they are able to do it, they will RECONSTRUCT AND FIRE-PROOF their makes of incubators and brooders, in compliance with "Rules and Requirements" of Associated Fire Insurance Companies. POSITIVELY they will have to do this if THEIR CUSTOMERS are to be placed in a position where they can obtain or can afford fire insurance—and anyone who neglects these days to insure his property in some reliable company is taking greater chances of loss than a prudent person is willing to take. Clearly, therefore, it will be a mistake to buy this season a type or make of incubator which next season will be both uninsurable and out of date—made so by the manufacturer himself.

## FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

Which tells the whole story—Address nearest office below:

## CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

FACTORY AND HOME OFFICES  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES { 23 Barclay St., New York City; 72 E. Lake St., Chicago; 26 Union St., Boston; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; 117 Finsbury Pavement, London, England

# INSURABLE BROODERS

## One Hundred Tons

A wonderful Forage Plant which will produce from one to two hundred tons per acre per annum. Greatly relished by all kinds of live stock and poultry. Send \$1.00 for seed and instructions how to plant and grow.

Western Seed Co., Box B 326, San Rafael, Calif. 11-5

**FEED 10 Per 10 Bushel**

**More Poultry Profits**

are quickly and easily made by more economically feeding and handling your birds. Do not pay more than 10 to 15 cents per bushel for your main feed. You can easily care for 2000 layers and 3000 chicks, unassisted, by using my method, and also save \$25 on every 100 birds raised to maturity. Get my new illustrated book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved"—it tells how. The third edition of 5000 is just off the press and the books are selling rapidly. Visit my plant and study my method in actual use where 3000 White Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns are growing for fall and winter trade. Write for circular and testimonials and learn how to raise fully 95 per cent of all chicks hatched. Do it today—now—before it's free.

**EDGAR BRIGGS**  
BOX 77 PLEASANT VALLEY  
NEW YORK

## DE WITT (STRAIN) POULTRY FARM

Desiring to reduce the number of breeds in my yards, I offer for sale all my birds (including show winners) in the following varieties—ALL BREEDS—Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, Anconas, Red Caps, Orpingtons, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Games, Frizzles, Bantams, Pheasants, Pea Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons and numerous other breeds.

In my pens you will find winners from the leading shows Extra fine bargains on each breed

**VIRGINIA POULTRY SUPPLY CO.**

G. E. GUVERNATOR, PROP.

HIGHLAND PARK

RICHMOND, VA. 14-4

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Winners of the Championship Cup at Madison Square Garden, New York, two years in succession. Also birds from our yards winners of the leading prizes at Chicago and at the St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions. Stock and eggs for sale at very reasonable prices.

Aug. D. Arnold

14-6

Box H, Dillsburg, Pa.

## Mica-Crystal

The Grit That Makes Hens Lay

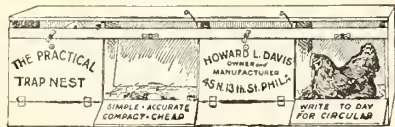
Contains Mica, Iron, Magnesium and Quartz, each in its purest and best form. It is of such peculiar formation that it will

not take a polish as is the case with grit made from white quartz or marble, and unlike limestone grit, or grit of like soluble substance, is not dissolved by the fluid in the crop, consequently it never loses its sharpness. It sharpens itself by contact, the only grit that does, and therefore excels all others as a grinder. Without grit the feathered tribe cannot be healthy or productive. This is a well demonstrated fact in nature. Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to other members of animal creation. The standard for 15 years. Will send you small sample by mail if desired.

Manufactured only by

**MICA CRYSTAL CO.**

CONCORD, N. H.



**CHICKS:** Day-old. We ship thousands in season. Send for booklet and testimonials.  
FREEPORT HATCHERY, Box F, Freeport, Mich. 11

**HICKS' WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Winners at the leading western shows. Nothing but birds of quality in my yards. Have a fine lot of blue ribbon winners coming along for this season's shows. Write me your wants and let me quote you prices.

JOHN HICKS  
SCHALLER, IOWA

**HOUDANS**

of QUALITY. WINNERS of the BLUE at Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Nashville. Great Winter layers of large white eggs 1909 mating list now ready. GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS NOW. Some grand cockerels yet for sale.  
DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Member Am. Poultry Assn.  
Box M 15-3 Orleans, Indiana





## AN AUTOMATIC MOISTURE REGULATOR

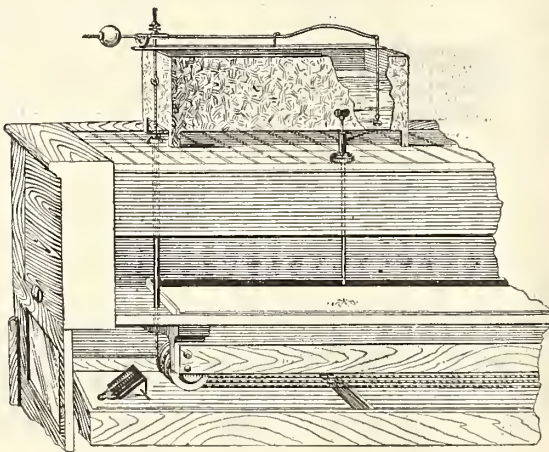
I have the honor to offer you the first moisture regulator to register the moisture in the hatching chamber. A device that not only supplies moisture, but turns it on and off AUTOMATICALLY, as needed.

**The Model Moisture Regulator**

Controls the degree of humidity in the Model Incubator just as the famous Model Thermostat controls the heat. Can be quickly and easily adjusted to any Model Incubator, old or new. A special Hygrometer with each Regulator to be filled with water and set in on the egg tray near the thermometer that registers the heat, registers the humidity same as thermometer scale. When additional moisture is needed, a valve adjusted to give the proper humidity automatically shuts off and on the water supply.



Other devices continue to supply moisture whether needed or not. Too much moisture will do more harm than too little. If you want to supply moisture at all you require a Model Patent Humidor and Moisture Regulator.



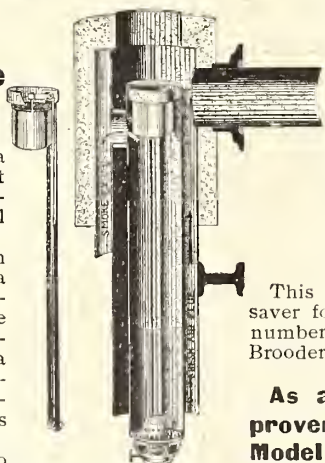
**The Model Patent Flame Extinguisher**

New this year, is a practical device, that puts out the flame before the burner or oil becomes heated.

Before the burner can become over-heated, a small fusible link, attached to the base of the chimney part of the heater, melts, releasing a smothering cup suspended in the top of the chimney flue, and the flame is extinguished instantly.

Utterly impossible to heat the burner above a normal point.

All Model Incubators are now equipped with the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher.



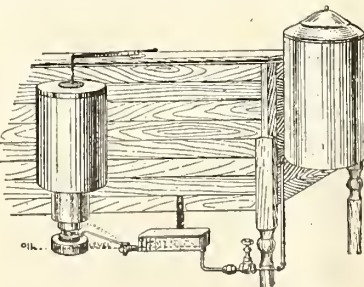
**The Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler**

The greatest economizer of time and labor ever put on an incubator or brooder. Keeps the lamp filled throughout the hatch, and maintains a uniform oil level which insures a uniform flame.

The lamp fount is kept automatically filled from a barrel or tank, which can be placed at a distance, or even outside of the incubating room.

This is a labor and time saver for those operating a number of Incubators or Brooders.

As always, the improvements in the Model show distinct progress, insuring biggest hatches with lessened labor.



Leghorn eggs bring from 50 to 60 cents net. If you breed the Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., you will find New England a prolific field. In the West, Middle West and South, color is less important than sizes and quantity. Therefore in that territory any breed may be advertised.

At the outset you will do best to select one magazine and stick to it. If you can get up a catchy advertisement have it electrotyped and get duplicates. In that way you can spread your advertising a bit. But whether you advertise much or little, don't expect great things at first. It takes time to build up a trade and you must not expect to go as far in a year as your older rivals have gone in twenty.

About your circular: Be sure that it is well written and well printed. If you can afford some real photo engravings of your real birds, well and good. But never publish fake pictures of "ideal" birds in "ideal" poses. Such frauds deceive nobody. And be sure that you tell the exact truth. Don't lie even by inference. If you have, by chance, one of those remarkable hens that has exhausted her vitality by laying, say, 240 eggs in a year, don't advertise that you have a "240 egg strain." There is no such thing. I have some individuals which have laid that number, and more; but I have no flock that has done it. And it takes at least one flock to make a "strain." Believe in yourself and in your breed, and don't be ashamed to blow your own horn, but use discretion in doing it, and always do all that you agree.

Commercial selling is comparatively simple. If you ship eggs you need only be sure that they are fresh and clean. If you ship fowls, be sure that they run as evenly as possible in sex and age.

And finally. Never say die. Put your best foot forward. Stick to it. The poultry business is always growing, and if you are the right sort you will grow along with it.

A parting word: Select one variety and stick to it. U. R. Fisher, of Hope, Ind., to cite one instance, has made the White Plymouth Rocks famous the world over. If you will send 20 cents to him he will mail you a book, giving several dollars' worth of information, together with a letter. These will show you how to select the right fowls, how feed, house, train, and exhibit; how to prepare the right sort of catalogue, and the right kind of stationery. I am aware that this reads like an advertisement for Mr. Fishel. But it isn't. He is a total stranger to me and I mention him because he stands at the head of the White Rock breeders and is one of the most liberal, yet shrewd, advertisers in America. And as this article has to do only with selling, it is a wise thing to study a successful dealer.—C. F. Townsend.

"I cannot refrain from telling you that I am much pleased with The Perfected Poultry of America. The artistic make-up of the book should appeal to all who are true lovers of poultry and appreciate progressive and high-class poultry literature. The more it is studied, the more one sees in it."—M. A. Overend.

SEND FOR NEW DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, **MODEL INCUBATOR CO.** 316 Henry St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



## Something New in Artificial Incubation

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers invents an automatic moisture regulator that controls the humidity in the hatching chamber of incubators, in the same manner that the temperature has been controlled for many years. When asked about it Mr. Cyphers grew reminiscent. We let him tell the story.

"To hark back to the early experiences of the chicken man, not a few of the old timers have had their experience with the 'Hot Water Jug' incubators, the incubators in which a measured amount of warm water was poured in a heating tank after the same amount of water that had lost its heat was drawn off. The boxes, and they were little more than boxes those days, had heavily packed walls, and this was the only means of keeping a hatching temperature. Many of these machines were in use fifteen years ago, and, in fact, it is the French peasants' hatcher of to-day. Supplied moisture was used, but practical heat regulators were not invented.

"Next came the hot water incubators with the lamp attachment to keep up the heat; and shortly thereafter the expansion and contraction of the water in the heating tank was taken advantage of to operate a float connected to a lamp trip for reducing the flame; thus the temperature of the water was regulated, and approximately the temperature of the hatching chamber. The old 'Monarch' incubator, made by James Rankin, the father of the 'Green duck' business, was typical of this class of hatcher.

"About this time came a stream of thermostatic heat regulators, the most successful of which was one made by Renwick and used on his 'Thermostatic' incubator; and a similar one used on the old 'Perfect Hatcher,' which was made at Elmira some thirty years ago, in both of which a 'clock-work motor' did the work. From this time on thermostatic heat regulators almost without number were introduced, some worthless, but many showing steady improvements.

"The wafer thermostat, originally made by Herson, of England, has had considerable exploitation, principally because the original was not patented in this country. The barometric changes affect this thermostat too much to make it the ideal regulator. The toggle-joint thermostat has been worked out in many designs during the past thirty years, but while the accuracy of movement was present in nearly all designs, they were too feeble to do positive work. This fault was overcome to a very large extent in the thermostat I put on the Cyphers in 1895, and wholly overcome in the Corrugated Leaf Thermostat, now used on my Model, and invented and patented by me.

"All this time improvements in devices for supplying moisture remained as primitive as at the time of the 'Hot Water Jug' incubator. The nesting material was wetted; water pans were put in the hatching chamber in various positions and styles; saw dust and sand were put in pans or in the bottom of the hatcher and kept wet; the eggs were sprayed with, and sometimes dipped in, warm water, or covered with wet cloths at intervals; but no attempt was made

at an automatic supply and regulation of humidity. Occasionally, a German hygrometer with an indicating hand made with thin metal and litmus paper, was used to indicate the humidity, but discarded after having been found worthless. The standard Mason wet bulb hygrometer was too bulky and expensive for popular use.

"With the advent of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, which I was the first to use, incorporating it in my original incubator in 1895, the need of supplied moisture was, to a large extent, eliminated. I took advantage of the fact that the rate of movement of the air had more influence over the rate of evaporation under the conditions found in the hatching chamber of an incubator, than the actual degree of humidity, and so regulated and diffused the incoming air that there has been little need for supplied moisture in incubators of my design. Probably for this reason, more than for any other one or combination of reasons, has the moisture question been neglected, even in arid parts of the country where it is of undoubted advantage.

"Some four years ago some of my Colorado customers, out in that arid country where they dry meat in the sun, and even the human lungs all but refuse to rot, began to ask for some better moisture device than was available. The idea then came to me of an 'Automatic Regulator,' one that would regulate the degree of humidity in the hatching chamber, the same as the heat was regulated.

## FASHION BOOK FREE!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing hundreds of latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for five cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c & 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

### HOW I DO IT.

I publish the **FARMER'S CALL**, a weekly paper for every member of the family. An especially interesting feature each week are the children's letters; and the Woman's Department is unusually strong and instructive. Among the special features for Women folks, is its fashions in which I show the 5c patterns. Let me help you to save money.

### MY SPECIAL OFFER

Send me 25c and I will send you the **Farmer's Call** every week (over 1000 pages) for one year and will send my big Fashion Book to you free. I also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5c. I can sell them for 5c because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit; I don't want the profit. I want your subscription to the **FARMER'S CALL**. You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. **WRITE TO-DAY!**  
**JOHN M. STAHL, Dept. 77 QUINCY, ILL.**



## "RARVA" MEAT MEAL

85 per cent. Protein, 7 per cent. Fat

IS A

## POULTRY FOOD

Free from preservatives, chemicals, or foreign matter of any description. It is a meat-builder, bone-maker, and **EGG PRODUCER**. It is the lean fiber of beef, clean and pure, appetizing and odorless. Thoroughly dry, ready to feed, or may be used in the mash, as you prefer. Sample on Request.

Sack, 100 lbs. - - \$3.25

### RICHMOND ABATTOIR

Box 267, Dept. T, Richmond, Va

Send for the "Rarva" Booklet

14-11

## Mackellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is the best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Established 1844.  
**R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.**

14-6

## The January Issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal

IS FULL TO OVERFLOWING WITH ARTICLES FOR THE  
FANCIER AND AMATEUR

Just Read the Following Subjects:

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One Thousand Dollars a Year.....Dr. P. T. Woods  
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Co-operative Poultry Fattening.....A. W. Foley

(Chicago Poultry Shows)  
(Prominent Poultrymen).....M. S. Gardner  
Breeding Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.....J. E. Lord  
A Modern Poultry Plant.....C. D. Cleveland  
National Specialty Clubs  
Owen Farms.....F. L. Sewell

**SPECIAL OFFER:** Inclose 50 cents and mention this paper and we will enter your subscription to the R. P. J. from January, 1909, to December, 1909, inclusive, and mail December, 1908, free. Or for 75 cents we will book your subscription to the R. P. J. (same date as above) and The Feather. Send for free sample.

**Reliable Poultry Journal Pub. Co. Box 830 Quincy, Illinois**

## "Mandy Lee" Incubators and Brooders

**WE want every actual or prospective operator of an incubator, every poultryman who is interested in learning how to secure the biggest hatches of strong healthy chicks, to have a copy of our 1907 Catalog and our new booklet "Incubator Hygrometry."** They won't cost you a cent and you'll get dollars worth of new ideas from them—information that is good, whether you use our machines or not,—the result of more than 20 years' actual experience with poultry.

**We want to tell you of our method of regulation and control of the three things necessary to insure a successful hatch—heat, ventilation and moisture—not one, but all of them.** (No other manufacturer even claims that his machine regulates anything but heat unless you buy extras.)

**We want to show you the difference between guesswork and certainty of results in incubator work.**

**If you're an old hand at the business you know what this means.** If you are a beginner, you will make a big mistake if you buy other incubators and brooders before investigating ours.

**We have the only incubator in which favorable hatching conditions can always be made at the eggs regardless of how unfavorable the conditions may be outside of the machine; the only one in which the hatching process is always a certainty.**

**Ours are the only brooders—either fireless or lamp-heated—that furnish direct contact heat to the backs of chicks, and with the proper method of ventilation.**

**Send for Catalog today.** You need the information it contains regardless of what machine you may use.



A "look inside"—showing Hygrometer, Thermometer and perforated tube ventilators.

### Lee Fireless Brooders

are an absolute success outdoors in any situation warmer than 18 deg. above zero; always preferable to lamp-heated brooders for indoor use. Perfect ventilation; no dirty, smoky lamps; no danger from fires. Better and stronger chicks. Send for catalog. Address

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 1127 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.**



### Just Three Things

are required to make 90 per cent to 100 per cent hatches every time and in any season, climate, or altitude: 1st correct heat; 2d correct moisture; 3d correct ventilation. In other incubators it's mostly guesswork; in the Mandy Lee it's a scientific certainty. In other incubators hatching conditions are right if you guess right; in the Mandy Lee they are right if you follow simple instructions.

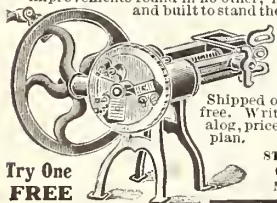
**Correct Heat** means 103 degrees at the upper surface of each during the last week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Thermometer, distributed by our patent perforated-tube system, and easily regulated within a variation of one half degree. Most other incubators vary from 2 to 5 degrees.

**Correct Moisture** means 65 per cent at commencement of incubation, gradually decreasing to 50 per cent during 3d week. Measured accurately with a Mandy Lee Hygrometer, the only instrument suited to incubator work, and regulated within a variation of 2 or 3 per cent. Most other incubators vary from 20 to 50 per cent and with no measurement or regulation.

**Correct Ventilation** means a gradual change of air in the egg-chamber once every half hour. Automatically regulated by simple adjustment of damper on heater. Some other incubators give a change of air every 5 minutes, causing a rapid draft; others change the air only once in 24 hours, with result that the air becomes foul or stagnant.

## Standard Bone Cutter

quickly pays for itself in increased egg production. Cuts green or dry bone, meat or gristle. Guaranteed the best of all bone cutters or money refunded. Runs easiest, cuts fastest, lasts longest. Cuts bone across the grain, giving greatest feeding value. The Standard is the only positive automatic feeding cutter built, has many improvements found in no other, is low in price and built to last the work. Eleven different sizes from \$6.75 to \$195, for hand and power. Cut shows No. 9, price \$8.50. Shipped on 10 days' trial free. Write for free catalog, prices and free trial plan.



Try One FREE

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO.,  
Milford, Mass.

## 5 ACRES \$100

\$5 DOWN; \$5 MONTHLY

Excellent Land for Poultry Raising  
This Industry Is Profitable in  
Southern New Jersey

BECAUSE the soil is clean and free from smearing mud.

BECAUSE the climate is mild and healthful and conducive to winter laying and early broilers.

BECAUSE of nearness to several of the best markets of the world.

BECAUSE of unexcelled transportation facilities.

This Desirable Land  
Is Near Atlantic City

3 mainline railroads and 2 manufacturing towns nearby. Good roads and excellent shipping facilities to New York, Philadelphia, and resort patronage that pays fancy prices. Pure air and water. Title insured.

For free, handsome, illustrated booklet write at once to

**DANIEL FRAZIER CO.**

719 Bailey Building

Phila., Pa.

## THE BEST CURE

Chickens' Eyes Swelled Shut.  
"I consider Germozone the greatest poultry medicine ever placed on the market. I have cured chickens that had Roup so bad that both eyes were swelled shut, and it only required two treatments."

F. MILLER,  
B. Langshans and M. P. Ducks.  
Centerville, Iowa.

The experience of Mr. Miller is only that of thousands of other breeders who have found in Germozone the one reliable cure for this dread disease so common with poultry.



## GERMOZONE

is not the product of a month, a day, or a year. For more than 12 years it has been the standard medicine of the poultry world and the fact that it is more popular today than ever before is the best proof of its real value.

Germozone is a germicide, a bowel regulator, a system builder. It goes to the seat of the trouble and effects a sure and permanent cure. Given in the drinking water twice a week it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Germozone is the best health insurance you can have for your poultry. Cost is small, and it is sold on an absolute guarantee.

Price 50 cents.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., Sole Mfrs.,**  
1127 Harney St., Omaha, Nebr.

Send for free book—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry," or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

GENERAL AGENTS: Boston, Mass.—Flake Seed Co.; Tampa, Fla.—Cresshaw Bros. Seed Co.; Salt Lake City, Utah—Porter-Walton Co.; Dallas, Tex.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.; Los Angeles, Calif.—Henry Alberts Co.; Portland, Oregon—Portland Seed Co.

Try a Spring Advertisement in  
The Feather

"About every known substance that had any hydrostatic qualities was tried out in my experimentation with automatic moisture regulation. I did not want to be precipitate, realizing I was first in the field, and entitled to the strongest kind of a patent if I covered the ground properly. And then I had the long line of heat thermostatic experiments to fall back on to guide me away from the usual mistakes the pioneer inventor makes. These and many things about heat, ventilation and humidity, and mechanical movements that I would not otherwise have known. While I tried out any complicated appliances, and recorded many possible combinations, the commonest substance and the simplest design appealed to me the strongest."

"With the Model Moisture Regulator more elusive problems had to be worked out than is usual with mechanical appliances. Briefly, we have these factors in humidity alone:

"All space contains some water vapor in suspension. This moisture held in suspension is usually spoken of as 'humidity,' and the percentage of its total carrying capacity is called the 'relative humidity.' The instrument used to record the relative humidity is called a 'Hygrometer.'

"The presence of moisture in any given space is independent of the presence or absence of air in the same space, except that the air retards the diffusion of the water vapor particles. We therefore find that the barometric pressure of the air has but slight effect on the readings of the hygrometer.

"The higher the temperature, the greater the amount of moisture that can be held in suspension. In other words, the higher the temperature, the greater the total amount of moisture it would take to completely saturate a given space. For instance, a space of a cubic foot would hold nearly four times as much moisture at 70 degrees as it would at 32 degrees; and more than twice as much at 100 degrees as at 70, or more than eight times as much as at 32 degrees.

"The physical action of humidity is to check evaporation. The greater the humidity and the lower the temperature, the slower the evaporation; and vice versa; the higher the temperature and the lower the humidity, the more rapidly does evaporation take place.

"The only factor in determining the rate of evaporation is the air movement.

In a still atmosphere the air retards the diffusion of the water vapor particles, the same as stones retard the flow of water in a stream. If the air is moving rapidly the vapor particles are carried rapidly away from the evaporating surface, other particles from the moist or wet surface taking their place, and a drying effect is produced. It takes an air movement of 15 feet per second to produce the maximum drying current.

"There are two scientific methods usually employed in accurately determining the percentage of humidity. One is figured from the dew point, i. e., from the temperature at which the water vapor in the air condenses on a silver test tube, and the other, tables for which have been worked out from the dew point method, is the wet and dry bulb hygrometer. In this instrument, the fact that evaporation has a cooling effect has been taken advantage of. One bulb is left exposed to the air and registers the air temperature, the other bulb is covered with a thin fabric and wetted. As evaporation takes place the wet bulb is cooled and the difference in the reading between the two thermometers caused by the cooling effect of evaporation on the wet bulb, usually spoken of as the depression of the wet bulb, gives us the percentage of humidity, which is, however, modified by the air movement, the actual humidity only being indicated in an air current of at least 15 feet per second.

"In artificial incubation we have to do with the rate of evaporation, under a temperature of from 102 to 103 degrees, and as the rate of evaporation is influenced by both the humidity and the rate of movement of the air, for practical purposes any instrument used for determining the amount of evaporation must give the humidity or moisture pressure as it affects evaporation under the air conditions in the hatching chamber, rather than the actual amount of moisture contained in the air.

"Such an instrument I have in the Model Hygrometer, and its readings are just as valuable as showing the percentage of humidity, modified by the rate of movement of the air, whether used in the Model Incubator, where actual humidity is of lesser importance, or whether used in a radiating incubator with strong air currents, and supplied moisture is vital. This is for the reason that in the radiating incubator with the strong air currents it would take a higher humidity to offset the greater movement of the air, and under the same degree of evaporation the reading would be the same. I therefore recommend the Model Hygrometer for the use of any one using incubators of any make. The Model Hygrometer is made in the Model Thermometer Works, which I was forced to establish in order to get the right quality of incubator thermometers. It is ad-

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FRANK B. WHITE, Counselor at Advertising  
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WOULD NOT REPLACE OUR LATEST BOOK

"WYANDOTTES IN COLORS, AND HOW TO JUDGE THEM"

by Theo. Hewes. It contains 12 pictures from Oil Paintings, and over 100 in black and white. More information on Wyandottes than the Standard could possibly give. Nothing like it elsewhere. One breeder says, "Worth \$500 to him." This book and our great seller,

"HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY"

containing 116 pages, 300 pictures and 8 3-color illustrations, make two of the BEST BOOKS published to-day. One man says—"Cannot find words to express my appreciation for either of these works." By sending us \$1.00, the regular retail price of each book, we will send you your choice and your money back if not satisfied. All other advertisements, making any other offer, null and void.

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25 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

14-5

## OWEN FARMS

Orpingtons  
White Rocks  
Buff Rocks  
White Wyandottes

Offer something NOVEL in their

Now Ready  
Mention  
this Paper

## MATING LIST FOR 1909

Address, Owen Farms

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

justed to read at incubating temperatures, and I can guarantee its reliability.

"The Model Hydrostat is also influenced in like manner by the rate of evaporation as well as by the actual humidity, and it is probable as uniform in action as such an instrument will ever be made. It holds the relative humidity within remarkably narrow limits, turning on the water drip automatically, and turning it off again at the right time. And this latter is an important feature, as it takes time for the water to evaporate, no matter how perfectly the design of the evaporating surface. It takes 5.38 times as much heat to vaporize water as to heat it from freezing to boiling, and it takes time to vaporize it at incubating temperatures. This 'time' is an important factor to be reckoned with in the make up and adjustment of an automatic moisture regulator. The Model Hydrostat, as well as the working parts of the complete Model Automatic Humidor or Moisture Regulator are designed to meet every requirement of artificial incubation."

We will only add to what Mr. Cyphers has had to say, that it seems fitting that he should be the first to make a successful moisture regulator, after having already done so much or artificial incubation, and artificial poultry rearing.

## Pigeon Notes

How is the loft for zero weather? Windows closed, glass all in, and cracks filled up?

A sudden cold night will cause lots of trouble in the pigeon loft.

Snow is bad food for the birds; clean it out of the flyways.

Do not wait for spring for house-cleaning time; cleanliness is next to godliness.

Do not allow your birds to bathe during severe weather, nor in mild weather unless the sun shines.

Do not slacken up on feed while severe weather lasts; the birds need considerable food to keep them warm.

Keep record carefully so you will know what birds are the best squab breeders and raise the heaviest squabs.

Do not fail to remove at once all odd or unmated specimens from the lofts. Nothing makes so much trouble in the pigeon loft as odd or unmated pairs.

How often do you scour out the water fountains? Do you empty them at night or in the morning? It is easier to empty them at night than to use a cold chisel and hammer to clear them in the morning.

Always have one or two mating coops about the place. These are coops that have slat divisions in them where the male can be kept on one side of the partition and the female on the other side. Keep them there until they show a willingness to become acquainted, then remove the partition, and after a few days you will find the pair mated, when they can be returned to the loft.

Above all things clean out the drones and the non-producers. Watch your breeding pigeons the same as you would care for your best producing hens. With poultry the present-day plan is to hatch only from the hens that lay the

greatest number of eggs during the year, where your purpose is to have market eggs. In the same way do not keep about the loft any non-producers or any poor workers. Where you have an unusually fine, thrifty pair of producers keep all the squabs they raise for your own future producers. Build up a flock of busy workers and large producers through this channel.

"Please send us by return mail six more of the 'Homing Pigeon.' We are in need of it at once. We congratulate you on the book. It sells well."—American Pigeon Keeper.

## JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS

are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4c. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772C, Hope St., Providence, R. I. 14-4

Our System of Successfully Breeding Squabs  
This beautifully illustrated booklet containing valuable information to the squab breeder will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover mailing. Contains information all others fail to publish. A beginner should not be without it. Dept. F-5, Melrose Squab Co., 24 Harwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y. 14-10

## SQUAB STOCK

Extra Large Mated Homers.....	\$2.00
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Famous Hillhurst Crosses, Mated.....	5.00
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200 Large Homer Hens, Each.....	1.25
Tobacco Stems, per 100.....	1.00
Best Health Grit 100 lbs.....	1.50

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PIGEON DEPT., HILLHURST FARM

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for every need. Incubators, Brooders, Feeds, Remedies, Fixtures and appliances of many kinds in our large and complete stock. Our old, Standard

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for Poultry, Pigeons and Chicks are more popular than ever. If you don't use them you are losing part of the profit that should be yours. Get our prices. We can save you money. Booklet and useful Souvenir free. Write Taylor Bros., Dept. G, Camden, N. J.

## White Wyandottes

Maryland State Fair: 1st and 2d Cockerels, 1st and 2d Pullets, 2 specials, Geo. O. Brown, judge. National Wyandotte Club Ribbon.

At Baltimore, 3rd Cockerel in class of fifteen, David A. Nichols, judge.

Having bred them for 12 years have brought quality of our stock as high as any. Circular free

## Kinlock Farm

14-4

Cockeysville, Md.

**WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR 1909 FREE SQUAB BOOK**

Handsome printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs. (Our cloth-bound book now sent has 303 pages, 114 pictures, biggest and best we have ever issued. It's great.) See 1909 particulars and prices on Plymouth Rock Homers and Carneau; ask for special offers, all transportation charges prepaid. We were the first, the originators. Trade with us, get the benefit of our years of experience and skill. The greatest success of the 20th century in feathers. Read about it. Plymouth Rock Squab Co. 334 Howard St. Melrose, Mass.

Millions of squabs are now going into rich growing markets

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks

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Two lock Aluminum Leg BANDS FOR POULTRY AND PIGEONS. GUARANTEED TO STAY ON.  
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Write for sample and circular. STAPLER'S, 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

CARNEAUX and 7 other varieties

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Supplies

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Breeders and show birds. Quality and price defy competition. Free circular; all stock sold strictly on approval. Your money back if not suited. Eggs by the setting or hundred.

ELMLAWN POULTRY FARM

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Box 38, Freeport, Ill. 14-6

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THE ROYALTY STRAIN OF BARRED ROCKS ARE CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD

**QUEEN ROYAL BLUE HELL**  
BRED AND OWNED  
BY CUSHNOC VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

We sell eggs from this hen at \$1 each

As egg producers, "Our kind" are in the lead. As show birds, "Our kind" win the ribbons.

As a beautiful and most profitable breed, "Our kind" are the best in Barred Rocks.

We have for sale pairs, trios, pens and single birds in any number at reasonable prices.

We have a fine line of Cockerels for sale at \$1.50 to \$15 as to quality. Pens from \$5.50 to \$15, trios from \$4 to \$9 and etc. Catalogue free.

Write your wants. E. W. STEVENS, Prop.

Cushnoc Valley Poultry Yards

Box W 14-4 Augusta, Me.

## Push Your Hens This Winter

They are worth to you just what you get out of them. You can let that be little or you can make it much. You are keeping the hens for the eggs they will lay. Then why not start in with the determination to handle them right and get every egg that it is possible to get and make your profits something worth while?

## Darling's Laying Food

is used by most of the truly successful poultry raisers—you should use it also. Its reputation is established. It does not work miracles, it will not make your hens lay an egg a day; but it does contain egg-making ingredients in right quantities, it does promote laying, and it does get the very best results from every hen that she is capable of giving.

Don't you want to start in the winter with a food that fits the need of your hens, a food that induces laying in cold weather, a food scientifically prepared, a food that will pay for itself over and over in the greater number of eggs you will get? Then use Darling's Laying Food

**In 100-lb. Sacks, Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago or New York**

Darling's Scratching Food,		Darling's Mica Crystal Grit	\$ .65
Chicago	2.00	Darling's Beef Scraps	2.75
New York	2.25	Darling's Chick Feed	2.50
Darling's Forcing Food	2.00	Darling's Oyster Shells	.70

All in 100-lb. Sacks, f. o. b. Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

We still publish that excellent little book, "Fill the Egg Basket." It has done great things for winter egg sellers. Its pointers are just as good as they ever were. Send for a copy. Catalog of foods and superior poultry appliances, free. Address

**Darling & Company,**

Box 55 Union Stock Yds., Chicago Box 55 Long Island City, N. Y.

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Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 14-5

"Fishel" White Plymouth Rocks—The Quality kind. The best in the world. We don't breed many, but the best. We breed for meat, eggs, and high-class exhibition. "Like begets like," and as they are backed by "blood, that tells," they're a good investment. Some bargains in breeders now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me. PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box H, Mercer, Pa. 14-5

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Crescent Farm Breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Utility and fancy stock for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. CADLE, Reisterstown, Md. 14-4

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"Baldwin's Barred Beauties." High-class exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Reasonable prices. Free catalogue. MATT W. BALDWIN, Sioux City, Iowa. 14-7

White Rocks—Some Fine Cockerels and One Cock bird at bargain prices. Write me. ERWIN PIFER, Eureka, Ill. 14-4

Fike's Barred Rocks Have Been Noted for Their beauty and utility qualities. I have farm-raised, strong, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty cockerels that will put life into your flock, for sale at right prices. Send for catalogue. H. L. FIKE, Meyersdale, Pa. 14-5

White Rocks Exclusively. Exceptionally Fine cockerels for sale. Write for prices and description of birds. My birds are guaranteed to please or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Eggs for hatching. F. P. KLOTZ, Neff's Pa. 14-7

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels from Prize-winning stock. Large white birds that will please you, \$2 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. RUSSELL, Washington, N. J. 14-5

White Plymouth Rocks for Sale—A Few Choice White Rock cockerels. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 14-4

The world renowned Ringlet strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, pure blood prize winners. Cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3; pullets, \$1; eggs, 15¢; 100, \$4. LAKE VIEW POULTRY FARM, T. W. Cutchetts, Prop., Markesan, Wis. 14-6

I never exhibited or sold exhibition Barred Rocks that didn't win. My prices are low and satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 46, Denver, Pa. 14-6

### LEGHORNS

For Sale—Winning Strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels; April hatched, from fine large birds, bred from heavy layers; also four fine cock birds. D. H. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-5

S. C. Brown or White Leghorns—Winners and layers. "The best for the price—always." Circular if interested. UPLAND POULTRY FARM, Box G, Decatur, Ill. 14-4

Wyckoff-Blanchard Single-combed White Leghorns. High-scoring breeding stock, show birds, on approval. Hatching eggs, day-old chicks, any number guaranteed. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 14-9

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Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 14-5

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Dunston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Rocks. Beautiful, well-matured birds. Prizes won wherever shown. Write me your wants. L. H. DAVIS, Port Jefferson, N. Y. 14-4

Silver Laced Wyandottes. A. H. BARTON, Silvertown Yards, Mt. Ephraim, N. Y. 14-4

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Cook's Columbia Wyandottes Are Bred from First prize winners and great layers. Prize, show, and breeding birds for sale. EARL COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 14-5

Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Blue Ribbon winners at Allentown and Hagerstown, 1908. First-prize cock, Hagerstown, \$10. 150 birds cheap. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa. 14-5

Silver-laced, Partridge, Silver-penciled, Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Boston, 1908, with 7 entries, won 6 prizes; Brockton Fair, with 17 entries, won 9 prizes, 3 specials, and cup for best display Silver-penciled Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2. E. J. ROBINSON, Lakeville, Mass. 14-5

Martin's Silver-laced Wyandottes—100 Pullets, the open-laced kind, \$1 and up; 100 cockerels, the wing-barred kind, \$1.50 and up; 10 first, 9 seconds, this fall. Send me your money, I will please you. FRANK E. MARTIN, Newton, Ill. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes—I Have 100 Choice Cockerels and pullets for sale; farm raised and bred from prize-winners. Prices according to quality. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 14-5

Silver-laced Wyandottes, With Perfect Feathers and Wyandotte shape. Carefully bred for 24 years. Young stock for sale, cockerels and pullets. E. J. KNAUSS, Marlon, Ohio. 14-5

Snow White Wyandottes—Finest Strains in America for sale cheap. One fine cock, \$3. SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY YARDS, Saginaw, Pa. 14-4

Brookside Poultry Yards breeds, Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Leghorn stock for sale at low prices. We breed winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. NICHOLAS, Brookside, N. J. 14-6

### MINORCAS

Black Minorcas—Bargains—Both Combs. Breeders and youngsters from our eleven 1908 winners. Eggs for hatching. Fertility guaranteed. Circular free. ED. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 14-7

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Top-notch in Size and fancy points. Northup Strain. Breeding pens mated and scored by well-known poultry judge. KATHARINE LURMAN, Catonsville, Md. 14-4

Black Minorca Eggs—Ten Prize Record Hens, first cockerel, 15, \$3. Utility hens, extra-fine first-pen cock, 15, \$2. Send for list. C. S. TAIT, Brunswick, Ga. 14-5

Minorcas for Sale—Choice S. C. Black Minorca cockerels. ROCKLAND FARM, Benson, Md. 14-4

R. C. Black Minorcas, greatest winter layers; farm raised, pedigreed stock for sale direct from "Victor" Northup's \$1,000 cock. Catalogue free. SAMUEL A. MCCONNELL, Steubenville, Ohio. 14-9

Whatglen Farms Single Comb Black Minorcas have a show record which has not been approached at Madison Square Garden. I have more New York winners in my yards at the present time than any breeder in the United States and Canada, including 3 first at New York December, 1907. Stock for sale at prices within reach of all. FRANK McGRANN, Proprietor, Lancaster, Pa., Box 417W. 14-6

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Shove Will Sell a Few of His Best Breeders of Rhode Island Reds, Hondans and Pekin Ducks, at very low prices, to make room for his young stock. Send for prices. D. P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 14-5

Rhode Island Reds—The Kind You Are Looking for. Shipped C. O. D. to be returned if not satisfactory. They win wherever shown. Our records prove it. Also Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, same quality. COLD BROOK FARM, C. E. Hubbell, Prop., Westmoreland, N. Y. 14-4

Single-combed Rhode Island Reds—Large Size, good shape; as near other Standard requirements as it is possible to produce them. A grand lot of cockerels, with dark, brilliant red plumage. If you want quality, write me. LEON H. ROUCHE, Guys Mills, Pa. 14-4

Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Lester Tompkins' strain. Fifteen eggs, \$1; \$5 per hundred. Twenty cockerels. Registered Berkshire breeding pigs for sale. THORNWOOD STOCK FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-7



## Business World

One of the most complete and thoroughly practical works of its kind that has come to our attention is a handbook of convenient size, entitled "Greider's Book on Poultry," issued each year by B. H. Greider. The edition for 1909 illustrates sixty of the leading strains of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons, and gives information as to their qualities, characteristics, etc., together with fifteen chromos illustrating as many breeds in the attractive colors of their plumage. Various chapters are devoted to breeding, houses, prevention of disease, etc. A copy of this book will be mailed to any one sending ten cents, in coin or stamps, to the author, B. H. Greider, Rheims, Pa.



When the Taylor Bros. of Camden, N. J., manufacturers of the Keystone Foods for Poultry, Pigeons and Chicks, began business something like forty-two years ago, they determined to handle only such foods as they could unqualifiedly recommend, and find customers who wanted such foods. As time has passed they have improved their foods and added other kinds to their popular Keystone Foods. They now manufacture among other things, chick food, scratching food, laying food, pigeon food, mash food, prepared poultry meat, oyster shells, charcoal, egg maker, lice powder, roup cure, lice paint, salt cat, etc. These foods are all carefully prepared from selected ingredients and are fresh, clean, dependable goods. Drop them a card, mentioning this paper, requesting a price list.

The extermination of rats and mice has always been a difficult problem for the poultry-raiser, as the usual means are objectionable on account of their being dangerous to other life. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that bacteriological science, which has made such wonderful progress in the combat of disease, seems to have successfully solved the problem of destroying rodents scientifically and without danger of other objectional features. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., of Paris, with New York and Chicago branches in this country, furnishes a virus called "Ratite," which is distributed on bait and in the course of a few days causes a contagious and mortal disease among the rodents partaking of the bait. The virus and disease caused by same are harmless to all other life, so that the bait can be placed where the rodents are most troublesome with perfect impunity, while there are no unpleasant results in the way of dead rodents being found, for they simply disappear. The virus has been tried by boards of health, poultrymen, grain people, etc., with the greatest success. If you are anxious to clear your premises of rodents, we would suggest that you write the Pasteur Vaccine Co. for further particulars.

There isn't anything that the farmer buys in which a mistake is more hopeless than in wire fence. If he gets "stuck" he is stuck for good, because there is no

possible way of remedying the defect; it is a case of buying a new fence. The Brown Fence & Wire Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is sending out some interesting literature on wire fence, showing why so much of the fence put up in recent years has rusted out and gone to pieces in so short a time. They point out very clearly that a fence like a chain is only as strong as its weakest part. It must be good all over to be good at all. A strong, heavy stay or upright is as much important as a heavy lateral. They moreover show that in recent years much of the galvanizing that has been done is hardly worth the name galvanizing at all. The wire is merely dipped into melted zinc instead of being put through a true galvanizing process. We know every one of our readers will be interested in what Mr. Brown has to say on this fence question. Send to him for his little book. It will open your eyes.

Do not overlook the fact that we will send a working drawing of the Cornell Trap Nest with a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER for fifty cents, or three years for one dollar. We still have a few of these left, and will send one of the drawings if claimed at the time the subscription is sent in. This will assist you in selecting the laying hens. Send to-day for one of these working drawings showing how to construct such a trap nest.

Bradley Bros.' Barred Plymouth Rocks are known the world over. They are prize winners wherever shown. These people have for sale one thousand breeding and show birds, both old and young, bred from the New York and Boston first-prize winners. Any one purchasing stock of Bradley Bros. can rest assured that he will get first-class birds. Write them to-day, Box 900, Lee, Mass., asking for their illustrated printed matter telling of winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc., calling attention to the fact that you saw their advertisement in the columns of this journal.

The 1909 catalogue of S. A. Hummel illustrates and gives prices of forty-five varieties land and water fowls and eggs. This will be sent free to any one writing Mr. Hummel at Box 38, Freeport, Ill.

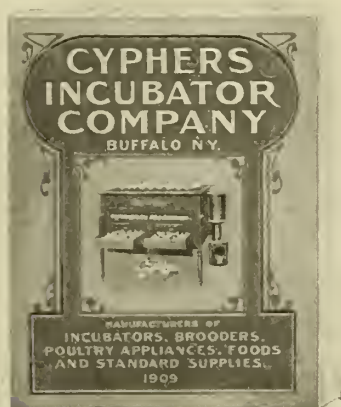
Hicks' White Wyandottes are winners at the leading Western shows. If you will write Mr. John Hicks, at Schaller, Iowa, telling him your wants in this line, he will be pleased to send you prices.

The Daniel Frazier Co., 719 Bailey Building, 1218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., has made a great success in selling small farms upon easy terms in Southern New Jersey, where the raising of poultry has passed the experimental stage and is one of the thriving industries of that wonderful section. In addition to this the very desirable markets of New York and Philadelphia are within easy reach, thus opening up to the farmer and chicken raiser in this locality practically the best markets in the world. The Frazier Co.

has land within seventeen miles of Atlantic City and not far distant from Ocean City, Wildwood, Anglesea, Avalon and Cape May, all this locality being very desirable for truck gardening, the raising of poultry, etc. To any one requesting it, the Frazier Co. will send absolutely free a handsomely illustrated booklet and detailed information regarding this country and its prospects. The opportunity is open to white persons only. Write them to-day for a copy of this booklet, addressing them as above.

We will send you for 75 cents a year's subscription to THE FEATHER and a copy of Geo. H. Northup's book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," copy of which should be in the hands of every Minorca breeder. You should take advantage of this offer at once, as we have only a few copies of this book to offer in this way.

Five interesting chapters on poultry raising will be found in the new Free annual book of Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. They cover the subjects of "Feeding Chickens," "Laying Records," "Incubating," "Brooding," and "What the Poultry Business Is." Both beginners and experts will get from these chapters valuable information they do not now possess—and one cannot know too much in and about the poultry business.



212 PAGES FULLY ILLUSTRATED

Write to-day for this book. It will not cost you a cent, even for postage. Simply mail your name and address to one of the branches of the company (the one nearest to you) ask for the big book and mention the name of this paper. "Address Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo., or Oakland, Cal.

The largest poultry farm in Ohio is that of Chas. McClave, where White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, large Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown China Geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy Ducks of the finest quality are bred. Mr. McClave can supply eggs for hatching from choicest pen matings. It would pay you to write for catalogue of his stock. Address him Box 100, New London, Ohio, requesting a copy of this valuable catalogue.

Melrose Squab Co., 24 Harwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y., will send to any one sending them ten cents, their little booklet describing their system of successfully breeding squabs. Any one interested in this subject should address these people, Dept. F-5, and obtain a copy of this book.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Virginia Poultry Supply Company, of which G. E. Guvenenator is the proprietor. These people have varieties of all breeds for sale, including prize winners at the leading poultry shows. Write them to-day at Highland Park, Richmond, Va., for price list.

Do not overlook Friendship Heights Farm when in the market for White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Light Brahma Bantams, and Pigmy Pouters. Better stock cannot be found than at this plant where birds of the best blood in America are bred, while their lofts contain continuous winners at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. Address all communications to Friendship Heights Farm, J. A. Winsloe, Mgr., R. F. D. 2, Bethesda, Md.

Harding's Granulated Milk for poultry gives an increased egg production, and can be kept in any climate. Mr. Geo. L. Harding, the manufacturer, will be glad to send circulars relative to this and his remedies, chick food, etc., and a copy of the book, "How to Make Poultry Pay," upon receipt of six cents in stamps. Address him at Box 33, Binghamton, N. Y., calling attention to the fact that you saw his advertisement in THE FEATHER.

We are offering sharp shears that stay sharp with a two years' subscription to THE FEATHER for \$1.00. A guarantee for five years is given with each pair of shears, a slip bearing the date of purchase going with each order for the shears. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the tension spring, and we are sure you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These shears are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated. Look for the large advertisement in our columns relative to this offer and send in your order to-day.

"Crystal" White Orpingtons have proved to be wonderful egg producers, while as exhibition stock they have won at all the leading winter shows. Kellerstrass Farm, the originator of Crystal White Orpingtons, will be pleased to send their attractive catalogue to any one requesting a copy. Address them at Box 224, R. F. D. 1, Kansas City, Mo., and find out all about this wonder strain.

Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., offer something novel in their mating list for 1909. Write them for a copy of same, mentioning the fact that you saw their advertisement in our columns.

Mr. August D. Arnold, Box H, Dillsburg, Pa., has stock and eggs for sale in Columbian Wyandottes at reasonable prices. Winners of the leading prizes at the large shows will be found in Mr. Arnold's flock and it would pay one to write him relative to same.

Do not forget to take advantage of some of the special combination offers in our columns for the renewal of your subscriptions. Some of these offers will soon be withdrawn. We would therefore advise that you send in your order by return mail.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The Rhode Island Whites mature much earlier than the Reds. No breed in the world equals them for plump breasts and yellow skin. As layers they surpass the Leghorns. Free circular that tells about them. HOME OF THE WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 14-6

## BANTAMS

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. 1 ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-6

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins. The kind that wins, at prices that will sway the buying. CLYDE PROPER, Schenectady, N. Y. 14-10

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Bantams, Black-breasted Red Games—Station, color, feather splendid. Few old and young for sale, both sexes. Write your wants. T. U. DUDLEY, Middleburg, Va. 14-4

Black-red Bantams—With Plenty of Rich, Grand color, wulph-tails, blue ribbon winners, moles and females, prices reasonable. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-4

For Sale—Golden Sebright Bantams, Old or Young. Wonderful layers, beautiful pets. Eggs in season. ALBERT J. FEHR, Box 96, Pen Argyl, Pa. 14-4

Rose-combed White Bantams, the Better Kind. Bred from Allentown's winners. Can supply you with first-class young stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIAN YARDS, Yoe, Pa. 14-4

We have some fine Pyle Bantam cockerels and pullets, Duckwing, Birchen, B. B. Reds and Whites for sale at from \$5 to \$10 each, all bred from our best pens. FINCKE & THORNTON, Vineland, N. J. 14-6

## JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 14-6

## ORPINGTONS

S. C. Buff Orpington Hens for Sale. Also Pullets and cockerels; 1 pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns. MISS J. P. JONES, Tohaccoville, N. C. 14-5

Bargains in Large Farm Range Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels from Cook's or Schadt; \$1 to \$5; feathers sent on application. I. J. RAMBO, De Long, Ill. 14-4

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. 14-6

## BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-5

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Fluently marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J. 15-2

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Egg Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery from thoroughbred Cornish Indians, \$1.10 for 15; after January 1, \$1.25 for 15. All young stock for sale. Pullets, \$1.50 and up. RAY S. WAMPLE, Timberville, Va. 14-4

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E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., has now for sale 100 game bantams, bred to the most fashionable modern type. No flock in America contains so many good birds that are for sale. Approval. Forward what you care to pay and state points most required. Booklet free. 14-7

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Cochins—Buffs exclusively. Winners at New York, Boston, Worcester. Pullets and cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. HENRY B. HUNT, Box 1175, Worcester, Mass. 14-6

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For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-6

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Houdans—Chicago, 16 Ribbons, with 14 Birds, last 3 years, 6 firsts; Minneapolls, 23 ribbons with 24 birds, 11 firsts. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 14-5

Houdans—A Few Grand Cockerels, Direct Descendants from McAvoy's. 275 egg stock, \$3 each, 2 for \$5. No females. F. L. McELHENRY, Box E, Cuhna, N. Y. 14-5

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"Ivory" White Langshans, First Winners Boston, Chicago, St. Louis; Anconas, Manchester, Springfield, Holyoke, Cleveland winners. KURNS-PRISTON POULTRY PLANT, Ripley, Ohio. 14-4

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156—that is the record that they trot. My superior strain of Black Langshans are prize winners, great layers. Write ARTHUR FRETZ, Canal Dover, Ohio. 14-6

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"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Bred from Strong, healthy stock. No black-head in this flock. M. A. HUTTON, Clopper, Md. 14-4

I Have for Sale Some Fine Large Full Wild and half-wild bronze turkeys, ready to ship November 25. TERESA DAVIES, Susquehanna, Pa. Route 4. 14-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—100 Bred from 40-pound toms, 20-pound hen strain, young and old. winners of first prizes everywhere shown. Quality high, price low. Send for my circulars, giving prizes won, testimonials of pleased customers. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 14-5

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Famous for Weight and color. Have shipped to 27 states, also Canada. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. C. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 14-5

Giant Bronze Turkeys; large, young, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty toms that will put life into your flock, for sale. Prices right. Catalogue gives winnings. Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FIFE, Meyersdale, Pa. 14-6

## GUINEAS

White Guineas—Pure White Guineas, Prize-winners. \$2.50 per pair, \$3.50 per trio. Eggs, in season, \$1.25 per 15. MRS. EDWARD BROOKMAN, Fort Plain, N. Y. 14-5

## DUCKS

Black Cayuga Ducks. Keep your eye peeled for black ducks. Here is the place to find them (handsome exhibition birds, black as night), on the farm of S. D. MANDEVILL, Sidney, Illinois. 14-4

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The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercallies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

Golden Pheasants, Full Plumage Birds, Extra large, and beautifully colored birds. C. W. SAYLOR, Greenfield, Ill. 14-4

Fancy Pheasants, Full Plumage and Choice Young stock. Illustrated colored-plate catalogue, covering our method of Pheasant rearing, 5c postage. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 14-5

## ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated fowls, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-5

## PIGEONS

Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons, Guinea fowls, live rabbits, and guinea pigs. Highest market prices. Prompt returns. "N" GILBERT, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-5

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Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Mercantileville, N. J. 14-6

White Dragons Only—Blue Ribbon Winners. My birds must please, or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Write for prices. WHITE DRAGON LOFTS, Neffs, Pa. 14-5

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Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

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Extra Large Mated Homers, now breeding, raise 9 lb. squabs. \$1 per pair, shipped on approval. THE ERIE SQUAB FARM, 203 Quaker St., Orchard Park, N. Y. 14-5

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-6

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For Sale—Pointer Dog and Bitch and Setters, broken beagles, foxhounds, and pups. Guinea pigs, pigeons, rabbits, and ferrets. Send 10 cts. for 40-page catalogue. BROWN BEAGLE KENNELS, York, Pa. 14-5

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Wanted—Buff Cochins, White Minorcas, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins Bantams. What have you? and the price? DR. J. A. PARRISH, Valdosta, Ga. 14-4

I wish to buy five Capons. Please state price and how many pounds for sale. KYLE INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. 14-5

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Poultryman will be open for engagement soon. Long experience. Can command good trade in fancy stock and eggs; both land and water fowl. Very successful in winter egg production. No objection to handling small dairy. Refer to last employer. Small family. Address, PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN, care the Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-4

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Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balcan hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c. mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 14-5

White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas. After September 1 will have for sale a magnificent lot of young stock, bred from our New York and Easton, Pa., winners. Farm raised, and fit to show in any competition. Yearlings and utility stock of the best breeding in any number. Cockerels, \$2 and up. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-5

Ferrets, Beagle Hound Pups, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner and Blue Swedish Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Bantams, and Roller Pigeons. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 14-4

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Guineas—Pearl and White, \$1.25 to \$2 each; Pekin ducks, \$5 trio; cockerels, White Wyandotte and Light Brahmas, \$1.50 ap. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-4

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Bred from winners. Choice stock, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FAIRVIEW FARM, Shrewsbury, Pa. 14-4

Light Brahmas, Barred and White Plymouth Rock. Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50. From show birds. Write your wants. CHARLES HUNT, Box 6, Shellrock, Iowa. 14-5

45 Breeds Best Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, and others. Buy your roosters now. Price low. Catalogue, 10c. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box A, Harrisonburg, Va. 14-5

Notice—800 Birds Must Be Sold in Thirty Days, including Wyandottes, Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Andalusians, Polish Hamburgs, Games, Game and Ornamental Bantams, Waterfowl, and Pigeons. Write wants. Send for sale list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also, Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 14-5

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—English expert, with wide practical experience, undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl, pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intending purchasers may rely upon their interests being carefully studied, as only sound, reliable specimens are selected and personally examined before despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-5

White Faced Black Spanish, Ancona, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 to \$2 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Circular. C. E. WILCOX, Federalburg, Md. 14-6

Extensive catalogues. All best varieties pure poultry, pigeons, hares, dogs, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas. Stock and eggs reasonable, \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pa. 14-6

Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., breeder of Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, American Dominiques, and Light Brahma Bantams of highest quality. Nice circular. 14-6

Thoroughbreds! Something above the Ordinary. Two of our specialties are: White Wyandotte chickens, layers, bred to standard, ten years daily trap nested. Red Carneaux pigeons—miles ahead of Homers as squabbers and the beauties of pigeon kind. I. R. Ducks, Jamestown winners, W. Holland Turkeys, New York winners, Pheasants, all varieties, W. Guinea Hens. Circular. Handsome pigeon catalogue 10 cents. ROYAL FARMS, Little Silver, New Jersey. 14-9

Bargains.—Prize winning White, colored homers, homer hens, fancy pigeons; 64 varieties; thoroughbred poultry, eggs, dogs, rabbits wanted. Circular. POULTRY AND SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 14-6

White Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns

Cockerels, pairs and trios for sale at low prices considering quality. Birds from stock scoring to 95 points. A. J. LAUNDON, 114 Cheapside, Elyria, Ohio. 14-4

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Special Bargains in Ringlets, Barred Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. Young stock now ready for shipment.

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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.

714 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

How To Get Profit from Eggs



HE money most easily picked up on the farm is from eggs, and of all the farm products they are the quickest turned into money. On most farms eggs are very carelessly handled. To get the most money out of them they must be handled with care.

Note the range in prices in the eastern city markets; the difference in price is mainly due to the difference in handling. To command the highest price eggs must be spotlessly clean and newly laid. To get a uniform grade of eggs you should weed out of your flock of hens all old, sickly, undersized, and scrubby stock, and change your roosters each year.

To harden the shell so the eggs will ship well, the fowls should be fed oyster shells occasionally, or a bran mash two or three times each week. It matters not how good a range your flock has, they should be fed grain at least once each day, to give the eggs a strong body. The nests should be kept clean, and the eggs gathered each day. Do not keep them in damp spring-houses, musty cellars, or hot kitchens. Keep them in a cool room and cover so they will not get fly-specked or dust settle on them. The soiled eggs should be cleaned with a dry cloth. Do not wash them. A washed egg quickly spoils and breaks in shipping. Do not put pin holes in eggs or grease them to keep from hatching.

Do not carry your eggs to market in bran, oats, sawdust, or fine hay, for if you do they will look old. Get egg carriers from your buyer or the mail order houses. At the prevailing prices for fresh eggs it is not profitable to hold them in pickle, salt, or isinglass. Market them at least twice each week. If the egg buyer in your section is slow and out of date, do not sacrifice your eggs by selling to him, but combine with your neighbors and ship to dealers familiar with the modern methods used in handling eggs and who will pay you for your eggs according to their quality.—Geo. Sixeas.

Notes in Passing

There is always room at the top; the bottom is apt to be crowded.

W. B. German once said that some of us find out through experience that we are losers by doing poor work. But we go on and on, year in and year out, regardless of the loss, and then wonder why we never succeed.

Contrary to general belief, it has been found in a test by the West Virginia Experiment Station that hens do better and lay more eggs in poultry-houses with natural earth floors than with board floors.

In reply to an inquiry, the food used in cramming fowls is oatmeal mixed stiff with milk, and made into boluses, just large enough to put down a chicken's throat without danger of choking it.

"Enclosed please find an advertisement. I have always received more inquiries from an ad in your paper than any other."—E. Beale.

**POULTRY MONTHLY**  
"THE MAGAZINE OF QUALITY"  
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One of the foremost poultry journals in the world. Beautifully illustrated and contains the best of everything pertaining to poultry. It is a leader in its class.  
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Special Offer—Send this ad. with 25c for a year's trial subscription.  
**POULTRY MONTHLY PUB. CO.**  
Syracuse, N. Y.

**Merry Widow** All-metal, Fire-proof Self-ventilating Sanitary Contact Heat Brooder, 100 chick size, \$3.00; 200, \$5.00.  
**CHICKS** Standard-bred Rocks, Barred, White Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmas. 8c. up.

**STANDARD HATCHERY**  
UTICA, O.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES  
AND BUFF ROCKS

Quality guaranteed. We are now booking orders for eggs. Stock for sale

**IDLEWILD POULTRY FARM CO.**  
J. A. STEVENS, MGR.  
THREE SPRINGS, PA.

**Christie's S. C. White and Brown Leghorns** are heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and have been bred for generations with this object always in view. My breeding pens this year contain some of the finest S. C. White and Brown Leghorns that can be found anywhere and what is more they have the three most essential things that go to make up successful poultry keeping—Quality, Health and Vigor. Write for my illustrated catalogue; it will interest you.  
**Wayne Poultry Farm**  
F. W. Christie, Prop., Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y.

**THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY**  
We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best hatchers made.  
Do you want a good incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.  
Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.  
**MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.**

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**T** HIS testimony from the *highest* authorities puts beyond question the *superiority* of Prairie State Incubators. When all the leading Experiment Stations of America put their endorsements on the Prairie State, as evidenced by their letters below, what better proof can we offer?

What better guide do you desire in deciding *what incubator is best for you?*

Such testimony is incontrovertible. It proves that our Sand Tray Machine has removed one of the great stumbling-stones which blocked the way of success of thousands. Our persistence, study and scientific investigation have solved the problem.

Moisture is essential to the getting of a lot of livable chicks. It's the "Nature" way. It's the only reasonably reliable method.

Let the letters talk for themselves.

Quebec MacDonald College  
S.E. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P. Q.,  
Sept. 4, 1907.

DEAR MR. NIX:—I have your favor of August 24th, and in reply will say that the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders have given satisfactory results. I have used the "Universal" hovers with the "A" shaped colony houses, and was pleased with the work which they did. I intend to put in a number more for next season. The incubator gave 75% of the fertile eggs, which was about 14% better than the best of several other makes tried. I shall be pleased to send you a photograph of the Plant as soon as it is completed, which will be about the middle of this month.

**Michigan Agricultural College**  
EAST LANSING, P. O., MICH.,  
July 7, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying that we have had most

gratifying results with the Prairie State Incubators the past two years. They hatch good, strong, healthy, large chicks, that it is a pleasure to brood. Some of the hatches this year have been even larger than some of the hen-hatched chicks.

Wishing you the best of success, I am,  
Yours very truly,  
**J. G. Halpin.**

**Maryland Experiment Station**  
COLLEGE PARK, PRINCE GEORGE CO.,  
Mo., June 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of June 9th has been received and noted. I am glad to say that your goods have given entire satisfaction, especially the Universal Hlover. During the four months that I operated the brooders I did not have one lamp to smoke. This is a point that cannot be overlooked, as a smoky brooder means ruin for the poultryman. Yours very truly,

**Connecticut Agricultural  
College.**

STORRS, CONN.,  
June 19, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—We have seven of your Incubators in use here alongside of many other makes. The Sand Tray machine not only gives as good hatches as any incubator at the College, but when properly handled produces large, vigorous chicks.

I consider the Sand Tray  
Prairie State Incubator one of  
the best on the market today.

**Cornell N. Y. College of  
Agriculture  
ITHACA, N. Y.**

June 16, 1908.  
GENTLEMEN:—We have four of your 150-egg capacity Incubators and four 100-egg capacity. We have had the machines running continuously since January and have obtained very satisfactory hatches all along. Several of the hatches in April, May and June were exceptionally good. You seem to have contrived to

balance up the ventilation and moisture in your machine in such a way that it produces a large number of healthy-looking chicks. We are well pleased with the results obtained. You are at liberty to make this information public if you desire.

Thanking you for your co-  
operation, I am,  
Yours respectfully,  
**W. Burton Somers.**

**THESE LETTERS SHOULD DECIDE YOU**

After reading such proof as the above, don't you think it is decidedly to your advantage to put your money and trust in Prairie State Machines? They are built by one of the oldest, most successful makers known—backed by years of successful use, and have kept in the lead by improvements that are always ahead of others.

**You Want Chicks that Grow into Cash Profits**

You'll get them when you run a Prairie State, just as these people have. Why waste time and money experimenting? Why plunge yourself into loss and discouragement by purchasing an *unproven* machine? Don't let people guess at your expense. Buy a Prairie State and make assurance doubly sure.


**PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.** 481 Mein St., HOMER CITY, PA.

## Whitewasher, Sprayer

**Whitewasher, Sprayer**  
 & Disinfectant Machine works automatically.  
**\$3.50** cash with order, buys 4-gal. Galvanized Steel, comp. ext. machine.  
**\$5.00** 4-gal. **ALL GRASS** complete machine. Guaranteed to whitewash, spray trees, vines, etc. Sold by all poultry supply firms in U.S. Catalog free, of all kinds **Sprayers, Cookers, Mixtures, Poultry Supplies.**

**RIPPLEY HARDWARE MFG. CO.**  
and Sprayer Supplies, Box 30, Grafton, Ill.

## Crown Bone Cutter



**F**REED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a **Crown Bone Cutter** you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue.

**WILSON BROS., Box 6475, Easton, Pa.**

*Best  
Made  
Lowest  
in  
Price*


**Best  
Made-  
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Price**

# Hatch Chickens By Steam

Stahl's "Excelsior" and "Wooden Hen" Incubators are famous for their hatching records. Perfectly designed, well constructed, satisfactory in every detail—require but little attention. 50 to 600 eggs. Catalogue free on request.



GEO. H. STAHL, BOX 27 C QUINCY, ILL.



**Union  
Lock  
Poultry Fence**

has 1 1/2 x 3-inch meshes at bottom. All the long wires are cabled, giving the maximum of strength and enabling the fence to be properly stretched. Fits uneven surfaces. Can fence down to and across stream with perfect success. Requires no top or bottom rail and few posts. This is one of the large line, including lawn, field, and poultry fencing. Write today for catalog and don't forget to ask about Ranger Humane Revolving Barb Wire.

**UNION FENCE CO.**  
De Kalb,     "     "     Illinois.

**30<sup>Lbs.</sup>—SUGAR** Best Granulated **75c**

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**WE GUARANTEE** The quality of the material and workmanship in this pair

of SHEARS to be first-class, that the Tension Spring device doubles the usefulness of the SHEARS and does away with the need of resharpener, and furthermore, the Manufacturers' Certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of Shears BREAKS or in any way becomes defective within FIVE YEARS from date of purchase it will be replaced with a NEW pair without cost."

For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to *The Feather* and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears.

Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.

**THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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**714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.**

# "RINGLETS" SOAR STILL HIGHER

The "RINGLETS" Stand Alone—Victors of the Field

AT AMERICA'S IMPERIAL SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, THE WINTER OF 1907-1908

## E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

as usual win the leading prizes and achieve the highest honors that can come to any breed. First prize on cockerel, first prize on cock, the Great National Silver Cup presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. Double the number first prizes of any competitor. Special for best shaped male, special for best headed male, special on hen, special on pullet, the Sweepstake Special in Gold for best Plymouth Rock on exhibition of either sex and any variety.

### THE IMPERIAL PRIZE OF THE SHOW, SPECIAL FOR CHAMPION MALE.

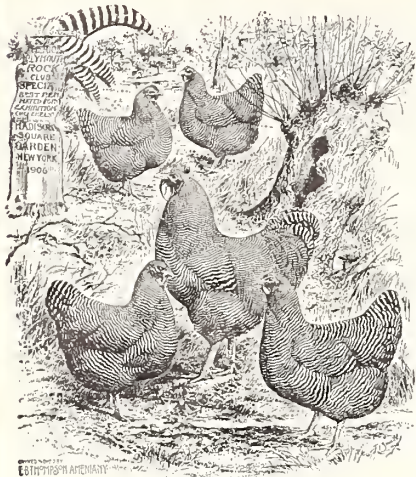
For more than 20 years at New York my "Ringlet" victories have been complete. Exhibited by me personally they have won a grand total of 114 prizes, 60 of these being firsts and specials, being more firsts and special prizes than won by any competitor in the history of the show. These include the \$100 Champion Trophy, won three times; the \$100 Association Cup won three times; the \$100 Sweepstakes Cup offered by the President for best Plymouth Rock cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet, any variety.

The "Ringlet" world's record at New York four years in succession is a page of history. The "Ringlet" record of first on exhibition pen three years in succession is the UNDISPUTED CHAMPION.

My CLEAN SWEEP OF 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th PRIZES ON PULLETS has never been approached in MADISON SQUARE GARDEN and stands ALONE AND UNEQUALLED.

1,000 grand breeding cockerels for sale; elegant hens and pullets in any number. Show birds fit to win in any competition. Richly illustrated 50-page catalogue upon request; it is full of original pictures from life. Eggs from the world's finest exhibition matings, one setting, \$6; two settings, \$11; three settings, \$15; four settings, \$18.

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and the grand work we are doing in the interest of Poultry and Pigeons, and our aim will be to even exceed our past efforts during the coming year. The other paper,

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is the best and most practicable farm and family paper published—unequaled for variety and excellence. It is pure, bright, and practical all the way through, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. For village, suburban, and rural residents, it will be found well-nigh indispensable, meeting the requirements of the entire family. No better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by over two million readers. This is a winning pair, and no family should be without them. For a limited time only we are offering

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Geo. W. Hillson's Barred Plymouth Rocks Win  
Four (4) Special Prizes on Pullet  
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on your poultry fence by using a lesser number of posts and no top or bottom rails. A 4 ft. fence without top rail is as good as a 6-ft. fence with top rail.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING saves 50%. It will not sag or bag, has 1 1/2-inch mesh at bottom. A cable every foot in height, giving additional strength. Write us, we will tell you about our poultry, field, hog and lawn fence; also our Ranger Humane Revolving Barb Wire.

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In this book for the first time chickens have been pictured true to life. Every picture is from a photograph—a typical bird of each sex by the wonderful new French color photography. No oil painting can surpass these color pictures in beauty and they are absolutely true to life. Such pictures in colors have been the dream of poultrymen for decades—in my book that dream has come true at last. Each of these color engravings cost over \$100 before a single perfect picture was secured.

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ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS  
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BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE THE BIGGEST  
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Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record today, and as to their FANCY QUALITY, they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to improve your stock, or for the show-room, write us. We have them, and the kind that wins, as our past record shows. STOCK and EGGS for sale at all times. Remember, we are the originators of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed. Send for Catalogue.

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First prize winner at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and everywhere she has been shown. The reason we value the above hen at Ten Thousand Dollars is because we refused \$2,500.00 for her after we sold five of her chicks for \$7,500.00; and we will give \$10,000.00 for a "Crystal" White Orpington Hen that will equal her in every way.




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Non-Poisonous—No Odors

The virus is fed to the rodents on bread, grain or other suitable bait. In the course of a few days this creates a contagious and mortal disease that is harmless to all other life. Furnished in two forms.

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A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY & PIGEONS



5 cents a copy  
50 cents a year

THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. XIV No. 5  
February, 1909



**CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT  
CHICK FEED**

Hen Feed, Mash  
Egg Feed, Charcoal  
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The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World.  
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Ever Green Clover Meal, Granulated Bone, Alfalfa Meal and Pigeon Feed.  
The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent.



**MODEL**

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## AN AUTOMATIC MOISTURE REGULATOR

I have the honor to offer you the first moisture regulator to register the moisture in the hatching chamber. A device that not only supplies moisture, but turns it on and off **AUTOMATICALLY**, as needed.

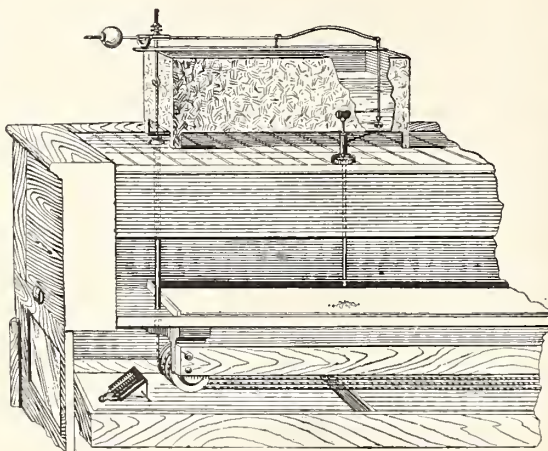
### The Model Moisture Regulator

Controls the degree of humidity in the Model Incubator just as the famous Model Thermostat controls the heat.

Can be quickly and easily adjusted to any Model Incubator, old or new. A special Hygrometer with each Regulator to be filled with water and set in on the egg tray near the thermometer that registers the heat, registers the humidity same as thermometer scale. When additional moisture is needed, a valve adjusted to give the proper humidity automatically shuts off and on the water supply.



Other devices continue to supply moisture whether needed or not. Too much moisture will do more harm than too little. If you want to supply moisture at all you require a Model Patent Humidor and Moisture Regulator.



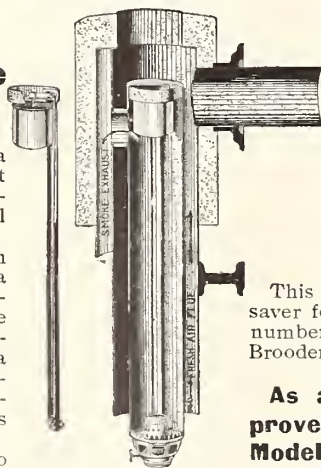
### The Model Patent Flame Extinguisher

New this year, is a practical device, that puts out the flame before the burner or oil become heated.

Before the burner can become over-heated, a small fusible link, attached to the base of the chimney part of the heater, melts, releasing a smothering cup suspended in the top of the chimney flue, and the flame is extinguished instantly.

Utterly impossible to heat the burner above a normal point.

All Model Incubators are now equipped with the Model Patent Flame Extinguisher.



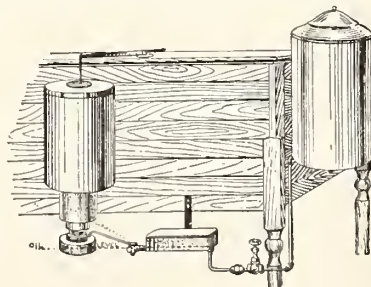
### The Model Patent Automatic Lamp Filler

The greatest economizer of time and labor ever put on an incubator or brooder. Keeps the lamp filled throughout the hatch, and maintains a uniform oil level which insures a uniform flame.

The lamp fount is kept automatically filled from a barrel or tank; which can be placed at a distance, or even outside of the incubating room.

This is a labor and time saver for those operating a number of Incubators or Brooders.

As always, the improvements in the Model show distinct progress, insuring biggest hatches with lessened labor.



SEND FOR NEW DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE.

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## SAFE

### BROWN HEAVY WEIGHT POULTRY FENCE

Does Not cost one-half as much as the Common Chicken Netting, yet will last five times as long.

**Size of Wires.** The top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge—same size as nearly all stock fences. Intermediate and stay wires in same proportion.

**Quality of Wire.** All material used in Brown Poultry Fence is best grade of High Carbon, Double Strength Spring Steel Wire. The galvanizing is the heaviest and best possible. All wire is subjected to careful inspection and acid tests before being made into fence.

**Construction.** Very closely woven, and a sure protection against marauding animals. Your poultry is safe from everything when enclosed with Brown Fence. Built of material heavy and strong enough for horses and cattle. Wires cannot possibly slip.

**Saving in Cost.** With a No. 9 top and bottom wire you can save at least one-half the cost, and besides you require no top railing or bottom boards. These items alone usually cost more than the fence.

**Price.** Our prices are less than common netting costs. WE PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest railway station.

**Guarantee.** We guarantee every rod of our Poultry Fence. Every customer who buys this fence and does not find it entirely satisfactory and fully up to his expectations is at liberty to return the same at our expense.

Before buying Poultry Fence get our catalog and investigate the many superior qualities of our fencing. We have 150 styles of fencing—a fence for every purpose. Write today.

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## Cut Clover Brings— Eggs

Make the most out of your hens. Fine cut clover, alfalfa and other green stuff give best cold weather results. The easy-running

**"New Model" Cutter**

cuts into 1/4-in. lengths. Removable steel knives, adjustable, easily sharpened. Cuts fast and fine. It's always in order; nothing about it to break. Write for circular and free sample of cut alfalfa.

**SILVER MFG. COMPANY.**  
273 Broadway, Salem, O.



FREE SAMPLE      CUT ALFALFA

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY AND ALMANAC FOR 1909.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of **Thoroughbred Fowls**, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Foultry Houses. It tells all about

### Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.

**C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 604, FREEPORT, ILL.**

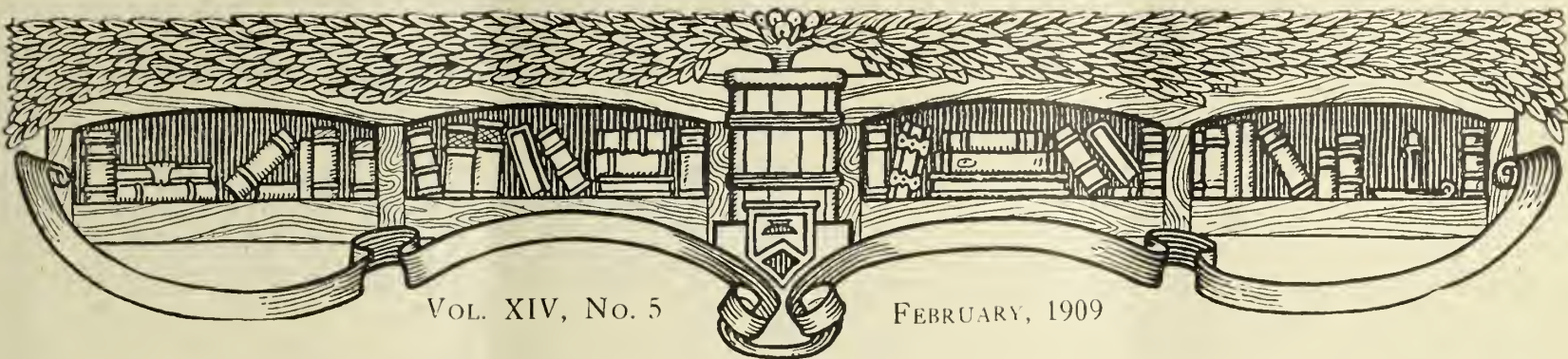
### THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these Incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

**MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.**



VOL. XIV, No. 5

FEBRUARY, 1909

## Editorial Comment

A few years ago the incubator and brooder were little else than experiments with the average poultryman, and required an expert to get the results to warrant their use. They were like everything else—they needed time to develop them into a practical, sensible proposition, so that the use of same would amount to something from a business standpoint. The incubator and brooder of today are so very much perfected that they are no longer the experiments they used to be, and are safe in the hands of the veriest novice. The inventors have created machines that require no thought whatever from the operator and are capable of producing results under varying conditions. A little sense is all that is needed to make a success in artificial hatching, so far as the machines are concerned. These machines have revolutionized the poultry industry, and have added untold profits to the business that would not have been possible otherwise. In these times of push it is folly for a fellow to plod along with the old hen as a hatching machine, wasting valuable time which could otherwise be utilized to so much advantage. The tens of thousands of incubators and brooders that are being sold annually testify to this fact, and should you be one of those who are plodding along in the same old way, take our advice and get yourself a machine right away and move along with the rest.

Great as is some of our greatness, there is a greater greatness coming to us all.

Compel others to purchase what you have to sell through their recognizing on sight that you have the best.

Fresh air, plenty of room, and no overcrowding may save hundreds of young chicks. The reverse will undoubtedly destroy lots of them.

We are offering sharp shears that stay sharp with a two years' subscription to THE FEATHER for \$1.00. A guarantee for five years is given with each pair of shears, a slip bearing the date of purchase going with each order for the shears. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the tension spring, and we are sure

you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These shears are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated. Look for the large advertisement in our columns relative to this offer and send in your order today.

The best grain is the cheapest, for no good can come from feeding birds on inferior grain.

Eggs from hens usually produce stronger chicks than do the eggs from pullets.

To be successful with poultry it is essential to have a love for it; without that it is mere drudgery, and drudgery is seldom apt to meet with success.

The third term proposition is one that has caused some great men to sit up and take notice. Abraham Lincoln is credited with the statement that if an office is of such importance that only a certain one can fill it, it would be wise to abolish the office.

Do not become weary in well doing. Well doing means looking out for your own interest and the poultry.

It is never too early to begin a good work. Clean up at once and prepare for the spring.

The first peep of the 1909 crop of Spring chicks is now being heard all along the line. It is at this season of the year the breeder's hopes raise to the point of anticipation. It is a good time for all concerned, and each and every one of us should see to it that there will be no serious mistakes made as in the past. Advantage should be taken of every little detail that is calculated to bring success, and too much care and attention cannot be given to the small things in the poultry business. Carefully note everything that falls in your way during the breeding season and take advantage of the opportunities as they present themselves. A few painstaking thoughts at this time will materially help in the future reckoning. You must be on your job every minute if you hope to do well with the chicks.

Don't persist in doing the things you like the best, but do willingly those things you have to do.

The man who advertises is the one who sells his stock.

To succeed keep your work before you; if the work drives you, you are on the road to destruction.

Do not forget to take advantage of some of the special combination offers in our columns for the renewal of your subscriptions. Some of these offers will soon be withdrawn. We would therefore advise that you send in your order by return mail.

Penned-up hens will not lay as fertile eggs as hens having full liberty unless provided with green bone and green food.

Some imaginative fellow has discovered that by painting the hen house and environments green he can fool the hens into believing that it is still the good old Summertime, and keep her on her job the whole Winter. This is food for reflection, not digestion.

Give the growing stock plenty of room, as crowded quarters retard the growth and injure the health of the chicks.

Fowls have likes and dislikes, and it is well to study them if you wish good results.

Before the warm weather be sure everything concerning the poultry is clean.

We will send you for 75 cents a year's subscription to THE FEATHER and a copy of George H. Northup's book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," copy of which should be in the hands of every Minorca breeder. You should take advantage of this offer at once, as we have only a few copies of this book to offer in this way.

Breed for eggs if you want eggs. Hens are machines, and success comes from knowing how to work them.

Better kill the inferior stock than your reputation by trying to sell it.

Do not overlook the fact that we will send a working drawing of the Cornell Trap Nest with a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER for fifty cents, or three years for one dollar. We still have a few of these left, and will send one of the drawings if claimed at the time the subscription is sent in. This will assist you in selecting the laying hens. Send today for one of these working drawings showing how to construct such a trap nest.

Grit is cheap and in the long run pays better than broken crockery and such things that may injure the birds.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

## One or Several Breeds

I have been reading a deal of rubbish lately, by several writers, in a number of poultry journals, about the folly of a breeder who keeps more than one variety of poultry. Now, it is certainly any fancier's privilege to confine himself to one breed if he wishes to do so; but to assume and continually assert that his brother fancier cannot have as fine stock in several varieties, is going a little beyond his privilege.

Any fancier experienced enough to make a success of keeping one breed of fine poultry may just as well, if he has room and means, make a success of breeding three varieties of poultry. For example, a breeder having accommodations for nine pens of poultry can keep three pens of each of three varieties of Wyandottes, or Plymouth Rocks, or Leghorns, as well as to have all nine pens of one variety, and if he is bright enough to successfully breed one variety, he has the ability to keep three varieties up to just as high a standard.

What are the advantages of keeping several varieties over those of keeping one? They are several. When he has established a good reputation for himself and his birds, he will with the same advertising have some customers who want one variety and others who want another. If he has but one variety to offer, half or two-thirds of these customers must go to other breeders for what they want. Again, the fancier with three or six varieties can make a much larger and finer exhibit at the poultry shows. Still another advantage, which means much to a genuine fancier, the breeder of several varieties has a much more pleasing display in his own yards at home. Imagine a florist who grew nothing but dahlias in his gardens.

I repeat, therefore, that any man or woman who has ability enough to keep nine pens of one variety up to a high standard of excellence, has sufficient skill to keep three pens of each of three varieties up to an equally high standard, and it will not tax his or her brain a whit more. The argument that a fancier can bring to the highest possible development only one breed is a cheap one, and we fear is often made to carry the idea that the stock of a breeder having only one breed is vastly superior to that of the fancier who keeps several varieties. As a matter of fact, many of the most noted breeders keep from three to ten varieties.—W. H. Harwood.

## Lost

Three blue Pigmy Pouter cocks were missing from the show room of the Washington show, one bearing band No. 5854-1906, belonging to E. C. Duffy, 38 Eye street northwest, and two the property of Edward Schmid, 712 Twelfth street northwest, Washington, D. C. A reward will be paid for their return.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following:

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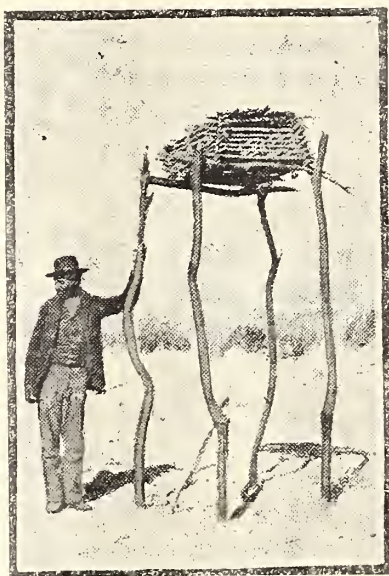
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### CLUB BOOKS

Western Houdan Club, W. H. Pippin, Newton, Ill., Sec. By-laws.  
R. I. Red Club of America, Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Me., Sec. Red Hen Tales.

## Chickens in Midair

In the driest deserts of Arizona dwell the Papago Indians. They are very good Indians and quite civilized, living in mud houses and doing their cooking in outdoor kitchens in circular enclosures protected from the wind by grass mats fastened to stakes and with a fire in the middle. One peculiarity of these Indians (who by the way are such formidable



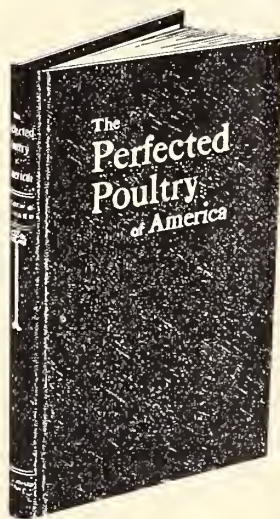
PAPAGO CHICKEN COOP

warriors that even the Apaches are afraid of them) is that they elevate many things upon stilts. Their mail boxes are on stilts, to keep them out of the reach of the coyotes, which will eat a letter if it has been handled by human beings, and also because of the annual floods. It rains in that region only about once a year, but then—my, how it does pour! The heavens seem actually to open, and immense areas are temporarily converted into lakes. To keep them out of reach of the floods and the coyotes (not to mention skunks) the Papago chicken coops are elevated high in the air—fifteen or twenty feet—and at night, when it is time to go to roost, the fowls fly up and find perfect safety in their lofty eyries.—N. Y. Herald.

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BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

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I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

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The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

**The Howard Publishing Company**  
Washington, D. C.

## White Wyandottes

Maryland State Fair: 1st and 2d Cockerels, 1st and 2d Pullets, 2 specials, Geo. O. Brown, judge. National Wyandotte Club Ribbon.

At Baltimore, 3rd Cockerel in class of fifteen, David A. Nichols, judge.

Having bred them for 12 years have brought quality of our stock as high as any. Circular free.

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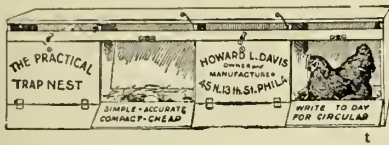
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## HICKS' WHITE WYANDOTTES

Winners at the leading western shows. Nothing but birds of quality in my yards. Have a fine lot of blue ribbon winners coming along for this season's shows. Write me your wants and let me quote you prices.

JOHN HICKS

14-6

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"A short time ago I endeavored to purchase Lee's Egg Maker from an Ogden merchant, but he was out of it but I might just as well have fed my fowls so much sawdust for all the good it did them. Have used a great many different kinds of poultry food and the more I try the more firmly I am convinced there is only one **REAL RELIABLE EGG-PRODUCING FOOD**, and that one is **LEE'S EGG MAKER**."

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Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef.

It is rich in protein—a natural poultry food that not only insures a maximum egg-production but makes fowls stronger, healthier and more profitable.

Buy it on our guarantee of an increased egg-production at a reduced feeding cost.

Prices: 25c to \$2.00 according to size.

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Some good young stock for sale, cockerels and pullets. Quality breeders for some one. Prices reasonable, according to the points.

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## Friendship Heights Farm

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**White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and Light Brahma Bantams**

These birds are of the best blood in America, and have won whenever shown. The

## Pigmy Pouters

in our selected loft have proved continuous winners at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. Better stock cannot be found. Tell us what you want in our line of poultry and pigeons and we will try to accommodate you.

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14-1

## The Washington Show

Report of the Annual Exhibition of the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association



THE Washington Show, held in old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., January 26-30, 1909, though not as large an exhibit as we have seen was a very creditable display and what it lacked in quantity was made up for in quality. This exhibition of poultry should, being held at the nation's headquarters, be the largest and best in the country, and not as this was, almost a local show.

The Asiatic classes, with the possible exception of Black Langshans, were poorly filled. Dark Brahmas had an entry of three birds in two classes. Light Brahmas failed in an appearance. Buff Cochins had seven single entries and one pen—some very nice birds shown but no competition, no Partridge, Blacks or Whites in line. Black Langshans made a very creditable display of two cocks, six hens, four cockerels and nine pullets. The awards suited our ideas and were placed on very worthy birds. White Langshans produced an entry of three birds in two classes without competition.

The American classes filled well with many very excellent specimens good enough to go anywhere, not in the "also ran" class but as winners.

Barred Rock cocks were a class of seven birds: First, the best bird, of sound color and nice, even barring right through, good comb and eye but shanks in poor condition. Second, a good colored bird well barred, lacking comb points and off in leg color. Third, a very nice bird, better head points than second, lighter in color and often preferred. Hens were a class of nineteen: First, small in build, good color and barring of the dark order, legs and beak spotted and shanks in poor show condition. Second, a larger, finer hen with shanks in bad order, about same shade of color as first. Third, lighter in color, a beautiful bird, our choice as the best hen in the class. Cockerels had a nice class of twenty-four birds: First, a fine, upstanding bird, six-point comb, thumb marked, good shanks, finely and evenly barred, color good but dark. Second, of same shade in color as first, off on comb and showing red in shanks. Third, the best head but too much comb, best eye, best shanks and beak, scarcely full enough in breast, but a really fine Barred Rock. Pullets made up another nice class of twenty: First, a beautiful pullet, nicely barred, a little leggy and shanks spotted. Second, scarcely any choice between it and first, the third we liked the best. Pens six, only one without a decoration, awards nicely placed.

In White Plymouth Rocks there were eight cocks: First, the best bird in the class and in best condition. Second, another good one. Fifth, a beautiful cock bird, but not in show condition or would easily have taken place of third bird, perhaps better. Hens, six: First, second and third well placed. Cockerels, eight: First, the best and whitest bird. Second, a fine cockerel showing too much red in shank. Third, a very promising

youngster. Pullets seven, a very even class of birds: First and second might have been reversed and no harm done. Third, as she showed up to us looked knock-kneed. Only two pens were shown: The first was not best—male showed down between toes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks, cocks four: First, second and third rightly placed but no strikingly good cock among them. Hens six: First, a big, loose-jointed hen, grand in color, too much comb and poor eye. Second, a nice all-round bird with a fish eye and not in show condition. Third, a pretty hen on the surface, poor eye and light under color. Cockerels five: First, the best Buff Plymouth Rock of the whole class, the right color, good head, eye, shank and beak, not fully furnished, but with the making of a fine bird when developed. Second, a fairly good colored bird with a good eye and comb enough for two. Third, a nice-appearing cockerel, wild as a hawk. Pullets eight: First, the best colored female, good head, eye and comb, too much Wyandotte in shape. Second, not as good in color, better shape, poor eye. Third, a pretty pullet with light eye seemingly a little wrytailed. Fourth, or coop No. 160, would have better filled the place. Pens two, awards placed right.

Silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks had six birds in the four classes.

In Wyandottes Silvers were a small class. First pullet the best-looking specimen of them all. Golden were a misfit of small size.

Whites, cocks, two; First the best. Hens four: First, easily the winner and a good one at that, white, ideal in shape, good eye, shanks, comb and beak. Second, another fine hen, good color, comb too heavy, back a little long, tail not as well spread as first. Third, another nice female, which, if better or more prepared, should have given a better account of herself. Cockerels twelve: First and second, a pair of nice cockerels, both lacking in breast, short backed, with some nice curves. Third, another fairly good bird. Fourth in second place would have looked better to us. Pullets nine: First and second two nice white pullets, scarcely a choice, both with spotted shanks. Third and fourth could have been reversed to advantage. Only two pens and the first the best.

Blacks a small class of two cocks, two hens, cockerel, pullet and hen the nicest little lot of Black Wyandottes we have seen for some time.

Buff Wyandottes were a very fine collection with some elegant birds among them. It was really the best Wyandotte class. Cocks seven: First, an easy winner, four or five years old, fine shape, medium color, splendid condition, lacks redness of eye. Second, nice even color, fair head, legs well spread, tail too erect. Third, dark shade of color, not so large as first and second, light undercolor. Hens nine: First, nice even-colored bird, very blocky, with wonderfully good head points. Second, slightly dark in shade of color, but one even shade, short legs set well apart, red eye but light in lobes. Third light shade, good head,

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Cockerels, pairs and trios for sale at low prices considering quality. Birds from stock scoring to 95 points. Eggs at \$2.50 per 12, \$4 per 30.  
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Won Boston, 1908, Rose Comb, Silver Cup Best Rose-Comb Male, Special Color Special Shape

<p>1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerels 1st and 3d cocks 5th hen 2d, 4th pullets 3d pen</p>	<p>3d cock 3d cockerel 1st and 2d hens 1st and 5th pullets 3d pen</p>
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## The February Issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal

**IS THE SHOW REPORT NUMBER  
OF THE YEAR**

Note the following Subjects:

<p>Poultry Raising in Greater New York— Randolph P. Ellis More About Egg Farming....Dr. P. T. Woods Some Prominent Poultrymen....M. S. Gardner Chicago Show Notes.</p>	<p>Boston Show Report. Barred Plymouth Rocks.....Bradley Bros. New York Show Report. Biographical Sketch F. C. Shepherd—By Editor Reports of Secretaries of Specialty Clubs.</p>
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### "JERSEY RED SWINE"

Give me a chance to show you what a little money will do. Its purchasing possibilities in thoroughbred Jersey Red Swine will surprise you. Have some fine young stock at this time.

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The dog for the fancier, the dog for the farmer. I have as good as money will buy. Puppies, \$5 and up.

Write before remitting, as above stock is limited. Address,  
**JOHN H. ALTER** - - **NEWVILLE, PA.**

14-8

some chestnut in tail, and somewhat out of condition apparently from previous showing. Cockerels seven: First, the best male in the Buff Wyandotte class, rich golden buff in surface color and in undercolor the best we ever handled. Except in color of eye the bird is easily the best we ever saw. Second, fine color and shape, lacks age but will make a cock hard to excel. Third, somewhat out of condition, but with blocky shape and rich color, light earlobes. Pullets twelve: First, small but just right age and condition to win, a good even-colored bird with real Wyandotte head. Second, good size, even color, a little darker than first, rather small boned. Third, lacks good comb but makes up in general good points of body and color, nice red eye and strong undercolor. Pens four: First, wins over second because of better comb in male, large females of fine shade of color. Second, five birds with all-round excellence. Male has too narrow comb, but pullet combs and all the eyes are nearly perfect. Could easily have exchanged place with first. Third, a nice pen, cock with spike to one side, otherwise a good head. Birds somewhat uneven in shade of color and out of show condition. A better pen than often seen in show room so late in the season.

Columbians. One cock, a winner. Hens seven, awards well placed. Cockerels six: First, probably the best cockerel but the second a nice, showy bird with better head points, good wing and nice shape. Little choice in third, fourth and fifth. Pullets five: First, easily the winner, not as good a wing as some but the finest lacing on tail we have seen. Second, a very fine pullet, in her right place. Third, also a nice pullet and well placed. Only one pen shown and not a bad pen at that. We note great improvement in Columbians right along.

In Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose-comb, every show we attend seems to furnish finer-looking birds, and Washington was no exception, the classes being filled with most attractive specimens of the breed. We have never bred these birds and do not care to make any criticism on the awards. Every one seemed pleased so we conclude they gave general satisfaction. They were certainly a show of themselves, and Red at that.

The S. C. Buff Orpington classes were also well-filled classes of very fine birds of the breed, in fact, as fine as seen anywhere. There was nothing much to find fault with in the decisions. A few felt a little sore, but judgment all through was hard to criticize. The S. C. Black Orpingtons were the Orpingtons of the show, not as many in number, but they had the size, quality, color and Orpington shape. Whites were few but there were also some very fine ones. First hen, first pullet and cock heading first pen were especially fine.

S. C. Brown Leghorns were a good class. Cocks nine: First, a big, handsome bird of good color, but off in shape and comb enough for a Minorca. Second, an equally good bird and in our opinion, the best cock, grand in color and better type. Third, was the typical Leghorn size, comb, etc., but not show color, probably a pullet breeder. Hens nine, a nice lot of birds, of good size and style: First, second and third the best of the lot and awards correctly placed. Cockerels eight, not as good a lot as the cocks. The second bird here also suited us best, as also the fifth, appearing to us to have

better type, style and color than first and third. Pullets nine, nice birds some of them, but not with the color of the hens. First, second and third also the best, and in right order. R. C. Brown Leghorns made up a small class with little or no competition. As show birds they were not in it with the Single-combs. The S. C. White Leghorns were another nice class of birds in cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets and pens with many very fine specimens among them. We could see no fault anywhere with awards in the white variety. A few nice Buffs without competition wound up the Leghorns.

Black Minorcas, Single and Rose-comb in small classes had some excellent specimens, and we failed to notice anything out of order with the awards. Blue Andalusians were all first prize winners. Silver-spangled Hamburgs all had blue ribbons but one, and he was second. Houdans, all firsts and seconds. Some very choice specimens of Black Sumatra Game were in evidence without competition.

In Bantams Black B. R. Games were the only classes with competition and there were some here, though we could find no fault with awards. First cockerel in this variety was a gem. All other Bantams were either first or second prize winners in Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, Light Brahma, White and Black Tailed Japanese, so you may have an idea of the quality.

Pigeons in all varieties shown were small classes of rare merit and the awards they received they were fully entitled to. The knowing ones probably knew what they were up against and so stayed away.—J. A. Winsloe.

## Silver-gray Dorkings at the Late Boston Poultry Show

Perhaps nowhere in the United States is the Dorking fowl more admired and appreciated than by the people of Boston. These fowls certainly make a grand exhibition, and the management at this show has always remembered them handsomely with silver cups and cash specials. Boston for some years back has become the rounding-up place for all the finest Dorkings in this country, and very often Canada as well.

The total number of Dorkings this year was seventy-nine, which was much below the usual number; but the high quality of those exhibited helped very largely to make up for the loss in number. I can not do justice to these grand fowls in any description, but will make an attempt in a brief way:

Cocks (14): First, Jacobus, was of very good size, sound breast, and good, clean top color; comb a little weak; specimen some pinched in form of breast. Second, Westfall, extremely large, just filling up his pen; splendid body form, though possibly a little too high on legs; well beaten on color, and comb only moderately good. Third, Officer, rather on the small side, good form and color, except tail. Fourth, Hales, a good bird, but old and rather out of show condition. Fifth, Inches, worthy of a higher place, but did not appear to be feeling well, which may have put him back. Sixth, Westfall, a good type Dorking, with good form and size, but only moderate color.

Hens (22): First, Jacobus, a well-known, very large old hen, shown in fine condition, winning well. Second, Inches, another old hen of equal size and not much to choose between her and first. Third, Officer, nice size and good form, though only moderate in color. Fourth, Jacobus, lucky to win so high; of good color and short legs, but small and short in back and body. Fifth, Inches, we liked very much, also pen 1022 of the same owner, and pen 1028, Westfall. Sixth, Jacobus, another lucky winner, having good size, but failing in both form and color.

Cockerels (11): First, second, and fourth, Westfall, certainly three very handsome cockerels penned in the very pink of condition; first, a real model, with nothing apparently to criticise; grand size and form, and exceptionally pure, clear color throughout; in fact, we do not remember of ever having seen his equal. Second, much on the same order, just losing some on top color and development of tail. Fourth, plenty of size and excellent pure, clean top color and breast, but without the perfect combs of the other two, and a little too high on his legs. Third and fifth, Hales; third, a very good, large cockerel, apparently not in good health and lacking real fine show condition. Fifth, the New York winner; a good Dorking, but well beaten here. Sixth, Inches; not in good form; a big, heavy-boned bird, stripe in top color, and too high on his legs.

Pullets (13): First, third, and fifth, Westfall; three very fine pullets, possessing excellent size, form and color; first, the New York winner, still in nice condition and winning well; a very rare specimen. Third, not so large, but with excellent form and color; a real beauty. Fifth, exceptionally large, with rare good color and body form, but as yet rather too high on the legs. Second, fourth, and sixth, Inches; second, of nice form, size and color, but we did not like her large, white earlobes. Fourth, might have exchanged places with a fine large pullet that we admired. Sixth, a trim, neat pullet, with best of color; but unfortunately had a badly-shaped comb and feet and toes of faulty form.

A very nice pen and some very creditable birds in the single classes were shown by Mrs. Ida Kennedy. Altogether, the Dorking exhibit was of the highest quality, and The American Dorking Club meeting held at this time was most successful.—Critic.

## The Value of the Incubator

There are a great many people raising poultry who do not use an incubator, but at the same time the increase in the use of these artificial hatchers has been so great that incubator factories have sprung up all over the country, and a great number of them have been run at their full capacity the greater part of the year. The cost of these machines is not as much as it was, yet a good incubator cannot be had for a mere song. Like many other commodities, the cheap incubator is apt to be dear in the end. However, good, serviceable machines can be had at a price within the reach of all who have use for an incubator, and if we expect to get a good lot of chickens out

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early in the season we shall be compelled to call on the incubator to help us.

It will be as much as can be expected of the hens if they furnish the eggs to fill the machine in the early days of spring. The farmer or his wife who raises a couple of hundred or more chicks with hens has, with the other necessary spring work, quite a job in hand. An incubator will very materially lessen this labor, and if it is a good machine and intelligently operated, the results will be as good or better than if the eggs were placed under hens. Incubators, even the best, require considerable attention, but this is also true of sitting hens. Do not expect incubators to run themselves. It requires patience, regular attention, good judgment and a certain amount of experience to manage an incubator for the best results, and so it does a lot of cranky old hens.

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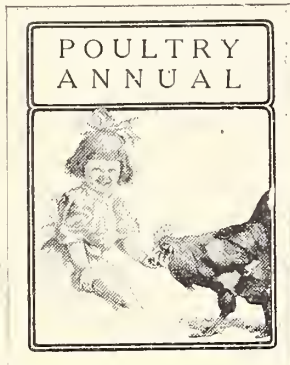
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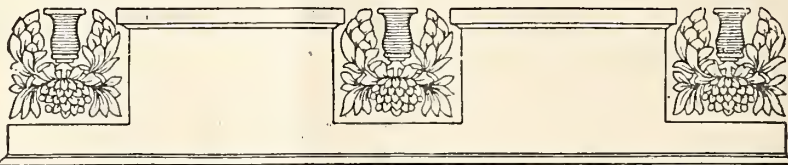
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## Sebright Bantams



HERE are many handsome breeds of bantams, but there are none of more beautiful coloring than that of the different sections blending in the high-class Sebright. I always liked the Silvers best, from the distinctiveness of the contrast of the white ground color and the black lace band of their plumage. The only real difference in the two varieties, silver and golden, is the ground coloring. The Golden Sebright is, however, very handsome on account of its color being very bright and rich, and shows off the beauty of the blue legs. I like to see a bright blood-red comb and face on a Sebright. Ofttimes they will be seen to have a rather bluish-tinted face and comb.

There is one thing now quite prevalent among the desires of Sebright breeders, about which I am sorry to have to make

of the true, jaunty shape and carriage at all. Even now it is seldom met with, and those fanciers who are in possession of a few birds of the good old-time shape and carriage, should value them very highly and be careful to mate them in of constitution of a strain may be renewed by a single out-cross, but to renew line that in the future we may have one or two strains of typical shape. Vigor a lost type of shape requires many seasons of intelligent mating to cause the desired type to become dominant. Sebright breeders should not breed from any birds with long, narrow tails. The tail is one of the properties of chief beauty in the shape of a Sebright.

The Sebright ought not to be grown on any kind of soft food, such as bread, meal, etc. Hard, sound, cracked wheat and cracked corn mixed is about the best feed for Sebright chicks of any age after three weeks. The Sebright is a very com-



SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

known my views. I am sure that the fanciers are putting too much stress on narrowness of lacing, and to accomplish the result there is expense of the typical jaunty shape, which was wont to characterize the breed in the period of its organization. I think evenness of lacing should be considered to be of more importance than narrowness, and that a Sebright is not truly a Sebright, no matter how good its markings are, unless it has shape pre-eminent. Sebrights with long plumage, especially tails like Hamburgs, are not within the spirit of the ideal of our Standard of Perfection, and fanciers ought to be very shame-faced to show such unsightly culls. Lacing! lacing! that's all we hear about now-a-days in Sebright alley. By and by we will not have any

pactly built bantam, and the main point of study for the greater regard of the fancier should be that of the various feeds which are known to grow firm flesh and short feathering.

The splendor of the action in the characteristic style of the Sebright is mainly dependent on the vigor of the bird, and therefore it is very important to select breeding birds that are very active and of strong constitution. By selecting only healthy, active breeders, the fancier will get as a result a majority of better-styled chicks, and will raise a larger number on account of substantial strength and vitality. Let us once again value evenness of lacing of more importance than narrowness, and pattern the shape of our Sebrights of to-day from the beautiful pictures of the past.—Arthur O'Connell.

## Poultry—Foot-marks



REGULAR readers of farm and poultry papers will no doubt have observed how many questions are asked respecting poultry diseases, and how frequently the same prescription is given—"cleanliness." They are told that this, that, and the other malady is infectious, that the ground is stench, or the houses infested, and that by experts, who have not seen the premises, yet feel themselves capable of pronouncing upon their condition. "I have unlimited space," says one, and another keeps only a hundred head of poultry on a hundred acres! How, then, can there be over-crowding, or stenching of the land?

Perhaps I can convince some doubter of the correctness of the diagnosis by stating that most of these poultry diseases are due to low forms of life, varying from a micro-organism to a tapeworm, and when a dead bird has been sent for expert opinion, and the particular organism been identified, there is no difficulty in assigning it to stale ground, such as it best thrives on, and where it may be expected. But of the ground! When I have been visiting farms and homesteads professionally, I have often taken the trouble to call the occupiers' attention to the fact that they could hardly find a space as big as the palm of the hand anywhere round the yards where the foot-marks of poultry were not visible. Now this goes on and on, and there is not an inch that has not been trodden on with feet soiled with the dung of the birds. If, then, one single fowl recovering, say, from infectious bowel complaint, has come among them, how great are the chances of infection! First, one or two birds fall ill, and the farmer thinks but little of it; then another and another, and presently he writes to his pet paper for advice, and, seeing how well the others of the flock appear, and how the same system of management has answered in the past, he is rather dissatisfied to be told by a man who has not seen his well-kept establishment, that it needs disinfection of a very thorough and troublesome, if not actually expensive order.

It is no fad of the pseudo-scientific poultry keeper this notion of infection; it is a well proved fact. Healthy birds have been fed with food soiled by sick ones, and have taken the disease, and from these again others have been infected. The malady runs a certain course like any well-known human disease, like small-pox. If readers could be convinced of this, and would cheerfully sacrifice the first sick bird, burning its carcass, and looking carefully for signs of failure among others, they would be saved many quite unnecessary losses. Querists speak of symptoms which we recognize at once as infectious catarrh or roup, and they have been losing fowls for ever so long, and keeping them together, until they have individuals in every stage of the disease. To merely isolate the worst is to court failure, and to disinfect the fowl house while infected birds roost in it, and beside the healthy ones, is only to throw discredit upon the maker of the disinfectant employed.

Going back to our foot-marks, I would like to impress upon farmers who are not poultry experts to try and feed their

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fowls on some other ground than that immediately around the building, which is necessarily the most soiled. I note how seldom any outbreak of disease occurs where portable houses are shifted over the land, and the food is carried to the birds. If the chance soiling of food with excreta is so frequent a source of contritis, how much more the soiling of drinking water, by rumpy birds, with a discharge from the nostrils.—W. R. Gilbert.

## Chicken Knock-kneed



SHOULD you observe more than one or two specimens in a large flock knock-kneed, then there is reasonable ground for supposing that the feeding is very much at fault. Such birds, if lifted up on the hands, may feel heavy, but their weight is largely due to a lot of comparatively useless fat. Their food bill has contained too much of the starchy compounds. Their muscles are soft and flabby, and the bones deficient in phosphate, as rice, potatoes, bread, etc., should, in such circumstances, be little used, and in their place ground oats or oatmeal be chiefly depended upon. Cut raw bones added to the morning meal are very beneficial, and dry bone meal very much less so. An old lime rubbish heap lying within reach of the wanderings of the birds, may be visited occasionally with advantage, but I have noticed that it is chiefly the laying hen that pays a frequent visit to the lime heap.—Subscriber.

Be gentle with the hens and they will appreciate it. Never frighten them and they will think more of you and give better results. A contented hen properly fed usually returns the best profit.

Care is essential if you wish profit from your eggs. See that they are perfectly clean, fresh, and packed neatly, and it goes without comment that they will bring higher prices than eggs that are gathered haphazard, piled into crates, and sent to market without regard to their looks or freshness.

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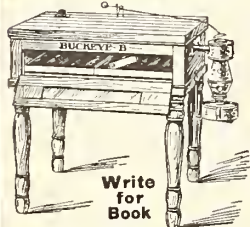
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**WYANDOTTES**. This valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00

**HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Questions and Answers

PEKIN DUCKS

Q. I would like to know how long it is best to keep Pekin ducks for breeding.—A. M. A. M.

A. Pekin ducks do well as breeders up to three years of age, and sometimes even longer.

SAWDUST FOR FLOORS

Q. I am very much pleased with your **FEATHER**. I find some very interesting instructions about pigeons and squab-raising therein. I would like to inquire whether sawdust is good for the floors of coops.—J. C. F.

A. Thanks for the kind expressions for **THE FEATHER**. We think it would pay you to get from this office "Money in Squabs" and "The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," 50 cents each, or, cloth bound, \$1 each. We do not consider sawdust good for the floors of pigeon cotes; sand is much preferable.

ALBINO TURKEYS—THE BEST LAYERS—PROFITABLE AGE TO KEEP FOWLS

Q. One of our neighbors has two white gobblers raised from a common flock of gray turkeys, I suppose of the bronze type. They are young, hatched out last spring, and weigh about 20 pounds apiece. They are more erect and taller than the rest of the flock. They have no neighbors with white turkeys, do not know of any one around that has them. Can you tell the cause of their being white, and are they of any value to use as breeders? I bought a gray or bronze gobbler of them to use with my hens. Would you have preferred the white? (2) Are the White Wyandotte and White Plymouth Rock hens as good as other varieties of the same name? Which is best, single or double comb? Are they as good all-year-round layers as the Leghorn? Which variety pays best for eggs, and does the comb make any difference in regard to laying eggs? (3) At what age should hens and turkeys be sold; that is, how long can they be kept at a profit?—I. M. R.

A. All turkeys have their original progenitors in the wild turkey, the bronze, white, buff, blue, Narragansett, and the black. The two white gobblers you mention are simply freaks. Albinos come occasionally in nearly all feathered life, also in human and animal kind. We have white blackbirds, white sparrows, white Rocks, white Wyandottes, etc. The white gobblers would be good enough with a common flock of turkeys, and perhaps valuable to a breeder of the white variety. (2) White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks are as good as any other breeds of poultry, subject to the fancy of the breeder, and equally as good as the other varieties of Rocks or Wyandottes. Wyandottes have rose combs and Rocks single combs. Comb has nothing to do with laying qualities, except that most good layers carry large combs. Leghorns are generally considered the best of layers, but all depends on the strain, the care and attention, and the weeding out of the drones. (3) Hens, if kept for

eggs alone, should not be kept after their second year. Turkeys may be kept much longer with considerable profit.

CANKER—FEATHER EATING

Q. I have a flock of twenty-five White Rocks and all seem very healthy except two, one of which has a sore or canker on the side of her mouth, and the other seems to eat her feathers. I have this day examined them for lice, but find all of them free from anything of the kind. The house is kept as clean as my kitchen; drafts, water, etc., very good and of the best. I feed warm mash mornings, consisting of scraps from table, apples, bran, etc.; use lime and oyster shells. Feed at night whole corn or wheat. The chickens have a range of about two acres and strange to say I am not getting an egg. Can you tell me what to do? The hen with the sore mouth I just discovered this morning and put some sweet oil and camphor on it.—J. P. M.

A. The best remedy we have found for canker in mouth is to use burnt alum freely after removing the cankered tissue. If very severe case burn the affected surface with a stick of nitrate of silver every other day. Feather eating generally comes from lack of animal food, thus some fowls get the habit and persist in it. From your statement of feeding, etc., your hens should certainly lay. If old hens they may not lay till spring. They are not a laying strain maybe? Too fat perhaps? May have been very late molting? There does not seem to be anything wrong with your method of feeding unless overfed or not enough.

GOOD COLOR

Q. After mating my reds, the first hatches, say for one month or from middle to last of March, are not as good colors as those later hatched. The pullets will be too light, and the cockerels too dark, while the pullets will continue to get darker and cockerels lighter all through the season. Also there is a greater per cent. of pullets in later hatches. Have watched this very closely for four or five years. Can find nothing to warrant this. My eggs are very fertile; hatch nearly every egg. Keep hens and roosters separated most of time until mated in January or February. Would like to hear from some older breeder on this.

A. When breeding Buff Cochins many years ago always noticed that the finest colored pullets were always those hatched in May and June. There are many reasons advanced for this, the most plausible of which, we think, is that the warmer weather is more conducive to a softer and more even color of plumage. Then, again, if the color is imparted from the pigment colors in the producing stock, as the season advanced this would gradually soften and be more delicate and pleasing. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the best colored pullets in all kinds of poultry are those hatched in May and June.

## Hints to Beginners

**N**OTHING gives the poultryman more pride, aside from winning the blue ribbons, than to beat his neighbor getting eggs. There are many breeds that are called "egg breeds," but, friends, they are all egg breeds if properly housed, fed, and cared for. It is the care that counts more than the breed. Some breeds do lay better than others, perhaps, but I do not know of any breed of fowls that will not lay if given good care and properly fed.

There are so many ways and notions about feeding these days that the beginner scarcely knows which way to turn. He sees books by the dozen advertised, telling how to get winter eggs, and probably no two writers follow the same rule. The "secret" of getting winter eggs is not told in a few words. You should have a comfortable house, but not necessarily a real warm house, in fact, a house does not want to be stuffy. Plenty of fresh air is a necessity, but there is an extreme to everything, and in my opinion all curtain front houses are extremes in the fresh air line. The curtain front house is all right for mild weather, but there is always a streak of weather in the North that is, I think, too cold for open front houses.

In feeding one does not need to bother his head about balanced ration. Give a variety of food. There is the secret of the whole matter. A variety is what they want and what they must have to give best results. In the morning feed whole oats in the litter of chaff, for all grains should be fed in litter to make the fowls work and give them exercise. They will go right after the oats and keep busy nearly all forenoon. At noon give some other change, such as stale bread to pick at, or some wheat or buckwheat in the chaff for them to scratch for. About an hour before dusk give a feed of whole corn in the litter, always making them work for it. The next morning you can give a feed of wheat in the chaff and some scalded oats; at noon, for a change, cracked corn, which, while no better than whole corn, helps to make a variety. A few sunflower seeds also help to add to the variety and are relished by the hens. Do not be afraid of feeding too much as long as you make them work for it. It takes feed to produce eggs, and the most economical way of feeding is by the full and plenty method. Green food should also be supplied. Beets of most any kind are relished by the hens; small heads of cabbage, apples, potatoes, parings of all kinds are good for them and will help to keep the feed bill down and the egg record up.

I have no set rules for feeding, but usually a quart of grain for twelve hens is about right, or one gallon for fifty, three times a day. In addition to this I keep before them all the time a dry mash made up of 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds middlings, and 50 pounds cornmeal. If oil meal is added, say 25 pounds, it will be so much the better. I think this is a great thing as it is not gorged by the hens. They eat a few mouthfuls, then scratch for a few grains of wheat. To be sure they must have pure water, oyster shells, and the like, and I think some kind of animal food, such as green

# GET THE LABELS

## WORDS OF CAUTION:

TO ALL WHO INTEND TO INVEST THIS SEASON IN

Incubators or Brooders, we wish to say, do not become confused, DO NOT BE MISLED by the bare claim that an Incubator is "fire-proof." That is not enough! All Incubators, of every style and kind, are claimed to be "fire-proof;" but the deciding fact with insurance companies, with State Inspection Bureaus and with local rating boards is, "are they, or are they not, built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and have they, or have they not, been examined, tested and labeled by the Fire Insurance Engineers, under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters?"

IN SHORT, DO THEY, OR DO THEY NOT, BEAR THE INSPECTION LABELS OF THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES?

## REMEMBER That you should INSIST ON GETTING THE LABELS!

If you have any doubt of this fact, read the following letters—all of recent date—from insurance officers and managers of State Inspection Bureaus which clearly set forth the position occupied by fire insurance rating organizations toward devices that bear the labels of the Underwriters Laboratories:

Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Co.; Jan. 4, 1909: "We at all times give preference to devices containing the Underwriters' Labels, and such devices are accepted by us without additional charge while non-approved devices are penalized."—DAVID B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Office; Jan. 4, 1909: "Devices bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories' Labels and installed per code requirements are passed without charge under schedule in our inspection reports throughout the Kansas field."—CHAS. E. ELDRIDGE, Manager.

Minnesota and North and South Dakota; Jan. 9, 1909: "We have jurisdiction throughout Minnesota and North and South Dakota and it is our practice always to recommend and aim to secure labeled devices. As near as I can tell from your circular we would not feel as though any charge should be made where these approved incubators are used in buildings."—W. I. FISHER, Manager, General Inspection Co.

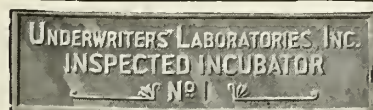
Michigan Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909: "In reference to the use of your incubators which are approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories and bear their label, we will approve their use without charge, leaving ourselves free to revoke this decision at any time."—E. F. CHAPMAN, Manager.

Illinois Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909: "This Bureau is making no charge for incubators bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories Labels, and it is altogether unlikely that our schedules will be so amended as to call for a charge thereon."—C. F. PERSCH, Manager.

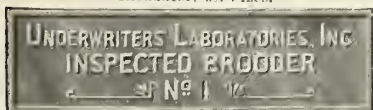
## ACTION IN OTHER STATES:

the Underwriters Laboratories, as affixed to Incubators and Brooders that are built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; still it will be February 1st before all these organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can take official action and promulgate their decisions. By that date readers of this advertisement will be able to obtain reliable information from our Home Offices or nearest Branch House regarding the states and territories not covered by the letters quoted herewith.

## IN YOUR OWN INTERESTS



Form of Brass Label to be found (in Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Standard Cyphers Incubator, all sizes.



Form of Brass Label to be found (in Serial Numbers) on every 1909 Brooder of Cyphers Company's manufacture.



General view of Standard Cyphers Incubator, 1909 Pattern, Equipped with Fire-Proof Heater, Fire-Proof Lamp and Fire-Proof Lamp Enclosure.

Texas Fire Prevention Association; Dec. 23, 1908: "Incubators and brooders that are supplied with the Laboratories' Labels have our decided preference in the territory over which we have jurisdiction."—C. E. ROULET, Secretary.

Missouri Inspection Bureau; Jan. 4, 1909: "We invariably give preference to all devices that bear the Underwriters' Labels. Up to the present time we have had no advice that any other incubators or brooders, except yours, are constructed under the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Rules and Requirements."—F. J. FETTER, Manager.

Indiana Inspection Bureau; Jan. 2, 1909: "It is the policy of this Bureau to strongly urge that preference be given to such devices and appliances as bear the label of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and the same stand will be taken with respect to the incubators manufactured by you."—E. M. SELLERS, Manager.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Jan. 6, 1909: "Regarding your incubators would advise that in view of the fact that these devices have been found satisfactory to the Underwriters' Laboratories, they will be given preference in this territory over devices of the same character which have not been so tested and accepted by the Laboratories."—A. M. SCHOEN, Chief Engineer, South-Eastern Underwriters' Ass'n.

Ohio Inspection Bureau; Dec. 22, 1908: "Throughout our territory no charge will be made for installation of approved and labeled incubators or brooders."—T. R. SELLERS, Manager.

Large bodies are said to move slowly, but the State Inspection Bureaus and other rating organizations have acted promptly in this matter of recognizing the labels of Incubators and Brooders that are built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; still it will be February 1st before all these organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can take official action and promulgate their decisions. By that date readers of this advertisement will be able to obtain reliable information from our Home Offices or nearest Branch House regarding the states and territories not covered by the letters quoted herewith.

## DO NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE

of investing in an Incubator or Brooder that will invalidate your insurance policy, or make it impossible or UNPROFITABLE for you to obtain insurance ON PROPERTY IN OR NEAR WHICH THE INCUBATOR IS TO BE USED. With the fire insurance organizations having jurisdiction in different parts of the country the present situation is simply A QUESTION OF FACT, not a matter of what some one MAY CLAIM about "fireproof" articles. The main point is, if the Incubator or Brooder you propose to buy this season is built in conformity with the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and bears the "Inspected Incubator" or "Inspected Brooder" label of the Underwriters Laboratories (Inc.), you are safe in buying and using it; if it is not so built and labeled we fully believe you will regret your purchase before the year is out. AS MANUFACTURERS we have done OUR UTMOST, at large expense of money and labor, to protect and serve your interests AS PROPERTY OWNERS AND POLICY HOLDERS; it remains now for you to make your choice between Incubators and Brooders which bear the labels and those that do not.

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cut bone is an absolute necessity. You can usually buy it at two or three cents per pound at your butcher's, and if you cannot do that or buy a cutter, you can take a hatchet and break up enough bone for a small pen of fowls. There is always some way out. I have not said anything about feeding mash, and I do not

intend to say much, as I think the less hot, sloppy mashes fed, the better. I have almost discontinued feeding mashes altogether except the dry mash. The only excuse I can offer for feeding them at all is that it makes a variety. Never feed your mash sloppy. Just have it crumbly and moist enough for swallowing easily.

If you run short on green food you can get some of the clover leaves in your barn floor and steam them. Just see if your fowls won't "dig in" after it. Feed variety. Variety is what will fill your egg basket. Let the other fellow puzzle over balanced ration.—Plumber McCullough.



# The Selection of Stock

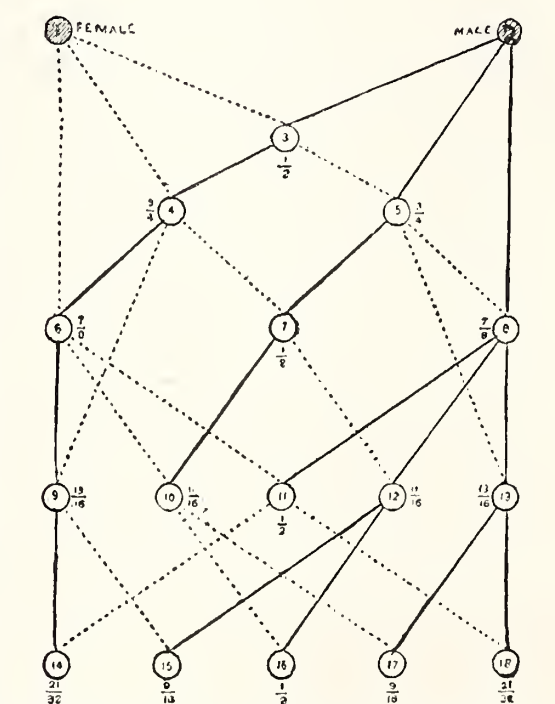
By LAWRENCE IRWELL



POULTRY-KEEPER, who has a few birds, and wishes to increase or perpetuate any good points which they possess, should understand that haphazard mating can only end in failure. New blood cannot be introduced indiscriminately or continually

without altering the strain. Stock may be selected with the greatest care, and be housed and fed properly, but this will not be sufficient to produce sound and healthy progeny unless the laws of breeding are followed. To perpetuate any good quality found in a bird, it is necessary to inbreed, for in this way alone can that quality be preserved and improved. Many varieties of birds that have been produced by the crossing of two distinct breeds have become fixed by continual inbreeding. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the product of a cross does not "take after" both parents in an equal degree, and that there is often a tendency to assume the characteristics of some ancestor. It often follows that the product of a cross has the worst qualities of one of the parents in an accentuated form, but naturally this particular offspring would not be bred from. The usual object of a cross among utility birds is to produce a good table bird, or a prolific layer. It is, however, an open question whether better results are not produced by breeding from pure stock, specially selected from either good table or laying birds. Sometimes a cross is advisable where a bird combining fair table and laying qualities is desired. Thus, a good laying bird that possesses fairly satisfactory table qualities might be produced by crossing a Leghorn with a Houdan. The former is an inferior table bird, but a Houdan-Leghorn might have fair table characteristics.

Before proceeding further, it seems desirable to define the terms "strain" and "inbreeding." A



REPRODUCTION OF THE TABLE KNOWN AS "FELCH'S CHART"  
FROM (ENGLISH) MARK LANE GAZETTE, DATE UNKNOWN

"strain" is a race that has had certain qualities "fixed" by careful and constant selection, so that all the birds of that breed have certain points in common. In the case of any particular "strain," the breeder has carefully inbred the birds so as to preserve or perpetuate certain inherent good points in the original birds of that breed in his possession. Year after year he has carefully selected those birds in his flock (of the same family) which he sees possess the particular point or points necessary to perpetuate in order to attain the highest state of perfection, and in this way the "strain" becomes "fixed."

"Inbreeding" is the means by which a "strain"

is obtained—by mating birds of one family together. The relationship may be "near" or "distant." If a proper system is followed inbreeding is not likely to be injurious to the vigor of the stock. What was formerly known as "Felch's Chart" furnishes a safe guide to inbreeding, although it is now seldom mentioned, in England, where it was formerly much used, or in this country, where many poultry-raisers have never even heard of it. Without some guide similar to "Felch's Chart," however, no "strain" is likely to be successfully established, for indiscriminate crossing spells failure. It must always be remembered that as soon as birds have left a breeder's grounds—or yard—no certainty exists that the purity of the "strain" has been preserved, because, if the new owner crosses them with an outside bird, the progeny ceases to be of the original stock. The immediate result of the union may be birds bearing the stamp of the "strain," but in the next generation "throwing back," that is, returning to the characteristics of some ancestor, is almost certain to occur. This is one reason why novices who buy prize birds from a fancier, hoping to produce winners, so often fail. They usually cross two "strains," and in doing so, lose, as a rule, the best points of both unless they are careful to introduce the new blood in a scientific manner, and patient enough to wait for the result. What is meant by this is that, given a rooster and hen from two "strains" equally good, nobody would expect to produce birds with any certainty that would be superior to the parents. Nevertheless, if by an extraordinary accident, the first generation did outclass its parents, the prospect of the second generation doing so is extremely remote. The new strain would require "fixing."

When new blood is introduced, it is desirable to mate, say, a hen from a new "strain" with a rooster from the "strain" that requires the new blood. Next, the progeny must not be mated indiscriminately with the old "strain," but the very best and strongest chickens should be chosen

and mated with birds from the old original "strain." It is necessary that all the birds should be well matured before being placed in the breeding pen.

The new blood introduced to the old "strain" is not at all likely to be strong enough to upset a "fixed strain." If the young roosters of this union, for example, containing one-half of the blood of the original rooster, are mated to two-year-old hens of the original "strain," new blood will be introduced, but not to a sufficient extent to upset the inherent qualities of the old strain. If pullets are used, the male birds should be at least two years of age. Even if birds from the second mating with three-quarters of the old strain blood in them are introduced, it will be better than rushing new blood which would in all probability undo the work of years.

Felch's Chart was published many years ago by an experienced breeder of chickens, Mr. I. K. Felch. The copy which is appended was originally cut from an English agricultural paper, "The Mark Lane Gazette," but I am unable to give the date. The dotted lines on the chart mean females, and the unbroken lines males. Whenever two lines meet, the circle denotes the progeny of the two, and the fractional figure outside the circles shows in what proportion the blood of the original rooster or hen exists in that viz: Three-quarters of the blood of the original rooster and particular descendant. Thus, 3 contains three-quarters of the blood of the original hen and only one-quarter of the original rooster, whereas 4 contains just the reverse, viz: Three-quarters of the blood of the original rooster and one-quarter of the blood only of the original hen. It should be noted that in the second year a bird from group two is mated to each of the original parents—a pullet to the rooster, and a young rooster to the hen. The result of this union has three-quarters of the blood of the rooster and one-quarter of the blood of the hen in one case, and in the other three-quarters of the blood of the hen and one-quarter of that of the rooster.

Having carefully selected birds of the desired type (and, of course, this should be done each time) a pullet and a rooster should be taken from the three-quarter blood pens and mated again to the original rooster and hen. The result is seven-eighths of the blood of the male and only one-eighth of the blood of the female in one, and in the other seven-eighths of the blood of the female and one-eighth of that of the male. Now a pullet is taken from one seven-eighth pen and is mated with a "cockerel" (young male) from the other seven-eighths pen, and the result of this is half-



THOROUGHBREDS

and-half blood. In like manner, a pullet from the three-quarter female pen mated with a male from the three-quarter pen will produce progeny that possess blood of the two original birds in equal proportion.

If, however, a pullet and a young rooster both of them the result of the crossing of the original birds had been mated, and a male and female from among their progeny were mated again to produce, or keep half-and-half blood of the original strain, the result would be degeneration. Upon the other hand, if Felch's Chart is followed, we can produce half-and-half blood without any risk of degeneration. We can also establish a "strain" in which either the original rooster's blood or the original hen's blood predominates.

Concerning mating, great care is required in the actual selection of birds. First, the male must be sound and healthy in wind and limb; a short-winded, puffy bird often suffers from heart disease. The most desirable male to breed from is an active, vigorous, upstanding rooster of average size, the typical weight for age and variety, but not fat or flabby. The points which the male is supposed to influence specially are feathering, general carriage, eyes, size of comb. In breeding for type, therefore, it is necessary to know that the male is true to standard type in feathering. In breeding for eyes, it is desirable to be sure that the male is active, for activity in the progeny will mean a reasonable abundance of eggs, if other characteristics are as they should be. Again, the rooster should come of a good laying "strain," for if a male bird from a bad laying "strain" is mated to a female from a good laying "strain," the result, if the male is

the more prepotent of the two, will be a poor layer—or, at best, a medium layer. The influence of the female bird is mostly shown by internal qualities, such as egg-laying power, shape, and size, and probably what may be termed general health.

As to age, in the writer's experience, a hen is at her best in her second year. A six-month-old pullet has not finished growing, so that a great deal of her vitality and strength goes to make up her own frame.

A second-year hen is best mated to a vigorous young male about one year old. It is unwise to use immature birds for breeding purposes. Where a "cockerel" is mated to old hens, more males than females are said to result, and vice versa; but the writer has never been able to verify this doctrine. If pullets are bred from, a second-year male bird should be used. In any event, a well-matured rooster must be employed, or the progeny will be weaklings.

The number of hens that can safely be mated to one male bird must necessarily vary according to age, breed, and season. For the larger types of bird, for a young rooster, until end of February, four hens; later five or six. For a young male that has moulted once, till the end of February; not more than three hens, later increased to five as the maximum. No old rooster should be mated with more than four females. For the smaller breeds, young rooster, up to February; four or five hens; later as many as nine. Rooster that has molted once, early, four hens, later, eight. Old rooster, early, two hens—perhaps three; later, not over six. There are, however, many modifications suggested by health, surroundings, etc.

Infertility is said to result from too small a number of hens, but the writer believes that it most frequently results from entirely different causes. When on a free range, roosters may have about double the number of hens given when they are enclosed in a small run.

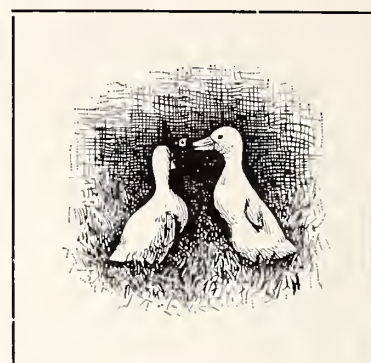
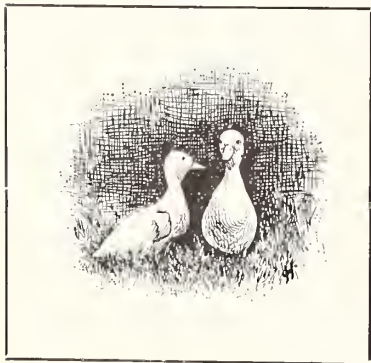
When not breeding, the male bird should be removed from the pen, and put in a separate run by himself, or with young males. The latter is a good plan, as he keeps them in order, and this self-imposed duty prevents him fretting. About the early part of July is a good time to break up the pens—it should not be done sooner, as a rule.

Early-hatched roosters, the progeny of fully-matured hens, are usually well-grown birds of good feathering. Late-hatched birds are not only smaller, but they are often badly and unevenly feathered. This point should be noted by everybody who breeds for prizes. It is well to remember that faults in shape, feathering, and utility points are just as hereditary as good points, and that birds which have markedly bad points, such as crooked tail (usually indicating a curved spine), crooked breasts, want of fertility, etc., should be ruthlessly weeded out, as should also all bad layers.

Unless a rooster has proved himself a defaulter, or is doing very badly, or is in bad health, he should not be moved from one pen to another. If a rooster looks ill, place him in a pen by himself, then try to ascertain what is the trouble, and treat him accordingly. An unfit male in a breeding pen is worse than useless, because he is wasting the time of the hens, which are laying infertile eggs, which eggs, if placed under hens, or in incubators, will entail a waste of the chicken-raiser's time—as well as his labor.



A BREEDING-PEN OF QUALITY



## Duck-culture

By J. A. WINSLOE



HIS bird belongs to the order of Natatores, or Swimmers, the most familiar tribes of which are ducks, swans, geese, auks, penguins, pelicans, gulls, and terns. They mostly live in the water, feeding on fish and aquatic plants.

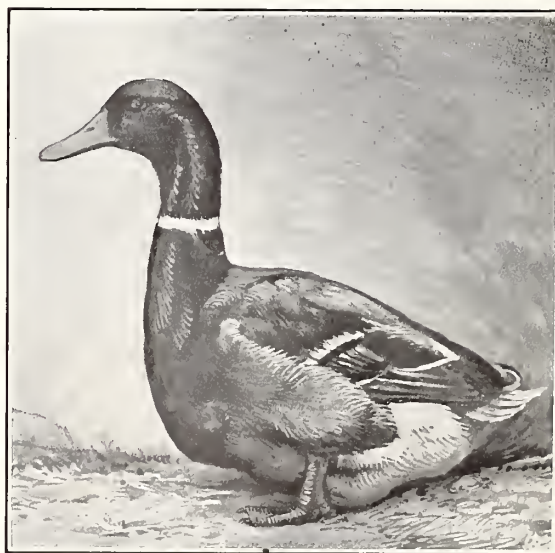
They are generally polygamous and make their nests among reeds and in moist places. The flesh of many of the species is edible, but that of some is exceedingly rank and oily. Ducks are excessively greedy and by no means nice feeders. They require a mixture of vegetable and animal food; but aquatic insects, corn and vegetables are their proper food. The flesh, however, is savory, being not so gross as that of the goose, and of easier digestion. In America it is seasonable at any time. In the green-pea season it is usually found on an English table; but according to Ude, "November is its proper season, when it is plump and fat."

The Mallard, or wild duck, from which is derived the domestic species, is prevalent throughout Europe, Asia, and America. The Mallard's most remarkable characteristic is one which sets at defiance the speculations of the most profound ornithologist. The female is extremely plain, but the male's plumage is a splendor of greens and browns, and browns and blues. In the spring, however, the plumage of the male begins to fade, and in two months every vestige of his finery has departed, and he is not to be distinguished from his soberly-garbed wife. Then the greens, and the blues, and the browns begin to bud out again, and by October he is once more a gorgeous drake.

It is to be regretted that domestication has seriously deteriorated the moral character of the duck. In a wild state, he is a faithful husband, desiring but one wife, and devoting himself to her; but no sooner is he domesticated than he becomes polygamous, and makes nothing of owning ten or a dozen wives at a time. As regards the females, they are much more solicitous for the welfare of their progeny in a wild state than a tame. Should a duck's duckling get into mortal trouble, its mother will just signify her sorrow by an extra "quack" or so, and a flapping of her wings; but touch a wild duck's little ones if you dare! She will buffet your with her

broad wings, and dash boldly at your face with her stout beak. If you search for her nest in the long grass, she will try no end of maneuvers to lure you from it, her favorite ruse being to pretend lameness, to delude you into the notion that you have only to pursue her vigorously, and her capture is certain. You persevere for a half mile or so, and then she is up and away, leaving you to find your way back to the nest if you can.

Among the ancients, opinion was at variance respecting the wholesomeness and digestibility



ROUEN DRAKE

of goose-flesh, but concerning the excellence of the duck all parties are agreed; indeed, they not only assigned to duck-meat the palm for exquisite flavor and delicacy, they even attributed to it medicinal powers of the highest order. Not only the Roman medical writers of the time make mention of it, but likewise the philosophers of the period. Plutarch assures us that Cato preserved his whole household in health, in a season when plague and disease were rife, through dieting them on roast duck.

Naturalists count nearly a hundred different species of ducks; and there is no doubt that the intending keeper of these harmless and profitable birds may easily take his choice from among

twenty different sorts. There is, however, so little difference in the various members of the family, either as regards hardiness, laying, or hatching, that the most incompetent fancier or breeder may indulge his taste without danger of making a bad bargain. In connection with their value for table, light-colored ducks are supposed to be of milder flavor than those that are dark colored, the White Pekins and Aylesburys being general favorites. Ducks reared exclusively on vegetable diet will have a whiter and more delicate flesh than those allowed to feed on animal offal; while the flesh of birds fattened on the latter food will be firmer than that of those which have only partaken of food of a vegetable nature.

The most extensively bred duck in America is the Pekin. There are duck farms raising these by the thousands annually for market, their large size and early, quick growth making them general favorites. The Aylesbury duck is, and deservedly, the universal favorite in England. Its snowy plumage and comfortable comportment make it a credit to the poultry-yard while its broad and deep breast and ample back convey the assurance that your satisfaction will not cease at its death. The White Call duck is next as a white duck and though smaller than either Pekin or Aylesbury it is a duck that picks up a living for itself, and gets fat on precarious feeding. The Crested White has nothing more to recommend it than either of the preceding white varieties except the shape, size, and contour of its crest as a show variety.

Of the colored varieties the Rouen heads the list. With the size of the Aylesbury and plumage similar to the Mallard, it is a most attractive specimen. It is of French extraction and in Normandy and Brittany these ducks abound (though not to the perfection as raised in England), and the "duck-liver pâtes" are there almost as popular as the *pâte de foie gras* of Strasburg. In order to bring the liver of the duck to the fashionable and unnatural size, the same diabolical cruelty is resorted to as in the case of the Strasburg goose. The birds are nailed by the feet to a board placed close to a fire, and in that position, plentifully supplied with food and water. In a few days, the carcass is reduced to a mere shadow, while the liver has made an abnormal growth. Who would eat *pâte de foie gras*, knowing its component parts? The Gray Call

duck is a miniature Rouen and a popular duck, like the white hunting their own living which makes them profitable. Of the other large-sized ducks the Cayuga should be a more general favorite with a pure black plumage. Then again there is the Blue Swedish duck of same size as the Cayuga, with another "quack" coming in the Buff Orpington duck—Black East India ducks seem to be bantam Cayugas.

There are also colored and white Muscovy ducks—in ducks that don't quack—that appear to be of a different species entirely. Like the horse and the ass they will breed mules crossed with other ducks. I had almost forgotten the Indian Runner duck claimed to be the Leghorn of the duck family. Fawn and white in color, and built like a penguin.

The biggest duck is the Muscovy male, but the female does not carry out her share of weight as in the other varieties, falling three pounds lower than the male. Rouens and Aylesburys are really the big ducks. Pekins, Cayugas, and Blue Swedish come next, then Crested White and Indian Runner in the order named, with Call ducks and East India ducks as the bantam varieties.

The larger breed of ducks, of the white variety—Aylesburys and Pekins in particular, with possibly the Rouen of the dark colors, is purely a market proposition. Which breed can be fed to best advantage from shell to eight weeks old, and have the plumppest, weightiest carcass? If



PEKIN DUCKS

fed all they would eat to maturity we do not think they are profitable, for no cramming is required with ducks; they will cram themselves to the very verge of suffocation. Many duck-keepers give their birds scarcely anything in the shape of food, letting them wander around and pick up a living for themselves. They

seemingly do, even on this precarious feeding, for anything they can swallow, good, bad, or indifferent, filthy or otherwise, does not come amiss. Unless, however, ducks are supplied with, besides chance food, a liberal, sweet, sound feed morning and evening their flesh will become flabby and insipid.

## The Barred Plymouth Rock

By I. K. FELCH



HE Barred Plymouth Rock was the first American production in the way of thoroughbred fowls, yet for a number of years it was called the "great American mongrel." But it lived through this stage to be perfected into one of the most popular breeds of its day. Its albino progeny is the only competitor for the first rank in popular favor the breed has to-day.

The barred variety has suffered somewhat in its egg record by the insane demand of some judges for intense barring to the skin. Thus have color and the arrangement of color been the paramount considerations, and shape and size sacrificed. The white progeny of these same barred ancestors has not had the evil of fading in color to contend with, thereby retaining its size, shape and wonderful egg records, the decrease in which is making an inroad upon its ancestor's popularity.

These two breeds are all that should bear the name of Plymouth Rocks, for they are the only two that can claim the same blood and lineage. All other breeds that have been saddled upon them, reaping a share of their popular favor because of the name, have not even one-half of their blood drawn from these popular breeds. But this has been the lot of most breeds. Tell me, reader, wherein have the Buff, Penciled, Partridge, and Columbian Plymouth Rocks any claim upon ancestry that dates back to the original Plymouth Rock name? Where has there been a breed that has stood so much stealing from it and to-day stands so firmly in the favor of the fanciers as does the Barred Plymouth Rock of America?

I never take up my pen in its defense but that I am incensed against our Standard makers and the members of the American Poultry Association that have by their votes allowed this plurality of breeds to sport the same name with their descriptive adjectives, thus injuring the original that has established an identity and individuality



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK

in which it should have been protected from every encroachment.

But to come back to the Barred Plymouth Rock. Never should it have been necessary to use the prefix "barred." When the Asiatic craze of the States from 1848 to 1855 was prominent before the country, its influence upon the small native stock was such as to produce half-bred stock that was appreciated as poultry, and led those interested in poultry-raising to conceive the idea of producing a breed that should fill this most desirable middle ground between the Asiatic and small breeds. The Dorking breeds did not thrive in New England. The half-bred specimens produced fowls with Dominique color. They were bred to Dominique males and the result was one strain of the Plymouth Rocks. The most popular cross was that of the White Birmingham cock on the Asiatic fowls then called the Black Java. Some of these came also in Dominique color. This bred to the Dominique males governed and produced the cleanest colored progeny and became the color first chosen for the description in the first Standard of Excellence, to wit, "Bluish-gray barred in lines of a darker blue," thus confining the plumage in the two shades of blue, the best description that was ever yet made for the breed, and a description obtainable in which from a single pair both males and females could be produced to match in the breeding pens and exhibition. Had the law of exhibition that the sex should match in the breeding pen been retained, we to-day would not have been afflicted with this double-mating nonsense, and the breed would be able to produce as high per cent. of progeny to score 92 or better as any breed in the Standard, with the sizes and weights we used to see, and the producers of

eggs as large and of the number as in earlier days. No breed in our whole Standard has had as much tinkering with its standard or suffered through the jealousy of its breeders as the Barred Plymouth Rock.

The standard for any breed should have shape and color an unalterable fixture. First, that shape in which it is demonstrated that it produces the greatest number of good-sized eggs, one and one-half pounds to the dozen; second, a color that a single pair produces chickens in type and color of the two parents. This can be done for any breed. The moment we gave prizes to single birds instead of pairs and trios, that moment did the sexes differ in color as winners, and Ethiopian males and blonde females become the winners.

Neck, hackle, and saddle-hangers should in the male be described as silver-gray, barred in darker blue, while balance of plumage and the full plumage of the females the bluish-gray, barred in the blue we see in what is called stone color in fabrics; this color in its shades to dark blue that stops short of black. Then we can mate our dark males with the light females, the darker females to the light males, leaving the medium or middle color to be mated as a single or middle mating, and produce first-class progeny from each, having discarded all specimens, both male and female, that scored less than 90 points, the same as we do in all other breeds in first-class establishments. Do you believe this? Whether you do or not, I do.

The surface color must be the grand and paramount consideration. The under color must have the same latitude other breeds enjoy. Nature never intended that this breed should be different from other breeds in this respect. The ground or high color should be bluish-gray and the web barred in five or more lines of dark



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET

color. The fluff of the feather, so long as true to bluish-gray, the barring in it should remain immaterial the same as in Brahmas. The under color is left to white, bluish-gray, or even slate color.

To breed this fowl up to being barred to the skin and because of it have surface bars black

in direct opposition to Standard demand is all wrong. It is absolutely impossible to win with some judges no matter how perfect in other respects if back is not intensely barred to the skin. In three shows by comparison I have visited the winning specimen in the pullet class would not weigh five pounds. Tell me what chance a specimen in these days that is cut three points in any one section has to win a blue ribbon. Tell me of any other breed whose under color in nature is the same as the web of the feather, as the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and answer this question. What right have we to demand it of the Rocks?

The so-called improvement in the Barred Plymouth Rocks has not been to the best advantage of the breed, for it has lessened the number of appreciators it would have had to-day if our Standard makers and judges had adhered strictly to the color, shape and size of the breed's early standard. To-day all any one has to do is to mate the dark males to the worthless black barred females to produce males and sacrifice the pullets that come with them, and to mate the light-colored stock for pullets and sacrifice the males for market poultry, by so doing drive out those fanciers who would like to have a nice flock of fowls to look at that can reproduce themselves. The large per cent. of buyers desire a pen they call middle mated—that will produce a nice, even lot of females after having sacrificed say ten per cent. for dark color, leaving the balance of one even shade, and mated, so that, as our English cousins term it, the wasters come in the males, forty per cent. of which they sacrifice to kitchen uses, leaving the balance fit mates for breeding purposes, of which the best will win in our exhibitions when judges are governed by the Standard demand for shape, weight and color.

## Manufactured Breeds

By C. F. TOWNSEND



AM planning a new breed. I will not tell what it is because it may be a failure. If successful I shall have something which the fancier has longed for, lo, these many years—a single mating, solid color; medium size; rich yellow legs, and a thin, yellow

skin; non-sitting; and great, brown eggs, as large and numerous as a Minorca's or Houdan's. I did not get this last year, nor the year before. It will not come this year, and probably not in 1910. It may never come; for the problem is more difficult than any that have come before me when sitting as a judge in court.

And yet there is a fascination in the work which appeals to every true fancier. Expert knowledge, born of experience, will tell what to avoid, but nothing can tell what Dame Nature may do. We mate to get certain results, and she gives us something of which we never dreamed. We cross for white birds and get crows. We look for blacks and get reds, whites, or blues.

It often happens that races refuse to blend perfectly. The Barred Rocks are a case in point. Though line bred for many years yet all the skill of Hawkins, Thompson, Latham, the Bradleys and Bright cannot prevent the cockerels

from running light and the pullets dark. They must double mate, therefore, to get show birds, and eggs from an exhibition pen would hatch anything but exhibition birds, for, in Barred Rocks, like does not produce like. On the other hand, the White Rocks breed true to color and shape. The thousands grown yearly by some of the great White Rock breeders are white as snow, never running brassy or dumpy. The experiments with the Buff Rocks have been favorable, the coloring coming true, and the shape holding fairly well. As for the newer Rock mixtures, like the Columbian, time only can tell whether the colors will nick. If they do, it means success. If not, it means more added to the long string of failures.

No breeds contain such fearful and wonderful mixtures as the many varieties of Wyandottes and Orpingtons. A mere list of the sorts that have been used would read like a catalogue of the Hagerstown show, and while brassy birds and roly-poly shapes have resulted in the first named, and clumsiness unequalled in the last, yet so great has been the skill of men like J. C. Fishel, Duston and Cook, that, in many cases, they breed to shape and color with startling fidelity.

A curious thing in manufactured breeds is the uncertainty of color in the Rhode Island Reds. In the best half of a century these birds have been grown around Little Compton, R. I., where

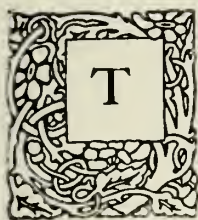
they were bred solely for eggs and meat. The hard-headed farmers of that rocky region knew little and cared less about fancy points. They wanted results, and they gave no heed to looks. The attempt to fix the colors thus far has failed, for the birds will not breed true. The old Malay or Cochin blood will not blend; and it is probable that the Reds will always require double mating.

The attempt to create new breeds is laudable and should be encouraged. The blending of various bloods has given us many grand breeds. Indeed, aside from the Asiatics, the Houdans, and a few of the Mediterraneans, all of our popular breeds are manufactured, and the patience that rose above all difficulties is worthy of the highest praise, and deserving of consistent emulation; while success, if worthy and enduring, means a fortune to the enterprising breeder.

In closing let me sound a note of warning: Do not try for freaks. Minorcas to Spanish, Polish to Houdans, Langshans to Brahmas—any of these would probably create nightmares. One must get away from class to produce results; and once started on the right road, every step must be taken with the utmost care, for a single error will spoil everything. You must have patience; then more patience; and then—some more patience.

## Pouters and Pigmy Pouters

By E. C. DUFFY



THE English Pouter is one of the first of the numerous varieties of fancy pigeons. It has been bred for many years, originating in Scotland, where it is called the "King o' doos" and well it may be so called, for a more proud and stately bird does

not exist. With its beautiful coloring and marking, its upright carriage, finely feathered limbs, and exquisite slippers it indeed has the appearance and bearing of a king.

The Pouter of to-day resembles its ancient ancestors in many features, but not in the most

his large round globe to his well-folded tail. The length of limb, the shortness of tail feathers, the extremely slender and long waist, allow our day pouter the grand and stately upright station that gives him the proud appearance of a conqueror. We care nothing for the actual inches from beak to tail, so long as he is high on his legs, stands straight and looks tall and slender. The Pouter is now bred to wonderful perfection and good specimens are much sought and bring, when they can be bought, enormous prices.

While, as stated above, the English Pouter is of ye oldest fancy, there were others of various differences, about the same date, the Norwich Cropper, the Isabel, and the Bruenner. The Pigmy Pouter came later.

The Norwich Cropper as shown has the same characteristics as the English Pouter except size and leg feathering. It derives its name from one of the oldest of English cities, Norwich, where it was bred to almost the exclusion of all other varieties, and it is claimed that once it has obtained a hold on a fancier's affections it is never discarded. It is also claimed that it was the merriest and most sociable with men of any fancy pigeon, which was undoubtedly true and which is as equally certain its blood now flows in the veins of English and Pigmy Pouters. They were bred for beautiful plumage, uprightness of station, but with smooth or "wire" legs, which last feature seems to have been their doom outside of their native city. All Pouter fanciers of to-day put stress on the "stockings" and "slippers." The Cropper has, however, been of great importance in the making of the present perfected Pouter, the upright station and the responsiveness of our birds being their most admirable qualities over their ancestors.

The Isabel or Austrian Pouter, with exception of size and marking, is a fair illustration of the "old" English Pouter, lacking carriage on account of its length of tail, and the shortness of limbs, also their placing, the legs being set about midway the body instead as we now want them, as far back as possible. The Isabel was much liked in Germany and bred in many varieties of colors and odd markings. The one shown is "liver with white bars." The Isabel and Cropper have surely been used in the production of our day Pigmy. The Bruenner Pouter is to the Isabel just exactly what the Cropper is to the "old" English Pouter, the Bruenner being upright and clean legged, the Isabel horizontal and booted.

The Pigmy Pouter is the latest production of the Pouter family and consequently the most artistic and nearest perfection. It was shown for the first time at the Crystal Palace by Captain Hill, of the English Army in 1880, a tip-top black

pied bird, which caused such admiration that, it is said, the price of a good horse was offered for it. This is not, however, the first known of the Pigmy. A number of years previous Sir John Seabright—the maker of the Seabright bantam chicken—bred Pigmy Pouters successfully. They were, however, lost and not again heard of until they were discovered in a small town of cotton-weavers, when Mr. Tegetmeier, a noted English



ISABEL



NORWICH CROPPER

essential—carriage. The bird of old was made long of feather, that is the length of tail and wing feathers, which made it look extremely large or long. Indeed one of its finest points was its length from beak to end of tail and from tip to tip of wing. The body might be as thick as it should happen to grow. The coloring was as it is, the marking also. They were bred in black, blue, white, red, and yellow as standard colors with many intermediate and varying shades. They had the white crescent on the crop or globe, the white pinions or roses on the wings, the white under body and limbs with black bars on the wings of the blues. But the length of the tail feathers, without the much-desired present length of limb, prevented them from standing upright, which caused a horizontal pose. To-day the "King o' doos" is short of tail, long of limb and small of girth or waist, in fact, tapering or wedge shaped from

breeder, took them up and gave them much care and attention, doing more to perfect them than any man in England until Captain Hill brought out his "wonder."

They are now one of the most extensively fancied varieties, both in Europe and America. They are the exact counterpart of the best specimens of the English Pouter, from which they were bred with the assistance of the Norwich Cropper and Bruenner Pouter, both of which, through careful selection and scientific breeding they excel in all points and to-day are the aristocrats of the pigeon world.



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The old adage, warning you not to count your chickens "before they are hatched," might with fitness be stretched to "until they are grown." With the selection and mating of the breeding stock the work begins. Vigor here is of paramount importance, for however perfect a chicken may be in all other respects, without a good constitution it is a failure.

Careful conformity in the number of fowls composing a breeding pen is to be sought, as to the season, winter and early spring not admitting of more than half the number of hens with a cock that would later in the season be none too many; also, as to breed, size and age, and not infrequently, individual "crinks and cranks," especially in the cock. Such things being nicely weighed, and the care and surroundings of the fowls being such as to promote health, the eggs will, almost without exception, prove fertile, and thus the first difficulty to be encountered in chicken rearing successfully overcome. Of course, in forming a breeding pen, the points of a breed, the counteracting of existing evils or defects in one sex by corresponding perfection in the opposite, etc., things that are to be considered in mating, exert no influence on fertility.

The sooner an egg is entrusted to a broody hen, after it is laid, the better. Promptness in hatching is thereby insured and a strong chicken, whereas the chick from a two or three weeks' old egg seldom makes its exit within the usual period and apparently lacks in vigor. This is almost invariably the case when eggs are provided a hen for setting, while if she "steals" her nest and stocks it with her own product during a space of two or three weeks, some being fresh and others old, the eggs hatch with the greatest uniformity. Here is a mystery, both interesting and important, that doubtless will be solved in time. The daily, or at least frequent return of the hen to her nest for the purpose of adding to its contents, must in some way exert an influence over the eggs. Perhaps these regular warmings may tend to keep the germ active and strong, or possibly the moisture on the hen's breast, gathered as she passes through the wet morning grass on her way to her nest, may keep the inner membrane of the eggs in a more natural condition. However, though undesirable, eggs frequently have to be kept a number of days, as sitters are proverbially scarce when in demand, and vice versa. For the proper keeping of the eggs a room not very hot, but far above the freezing point to be sure and not so warm as to have a drying tendency, should be provided.

Another mistake frequently made is that of giving a hen too many eggs early in the season. The hen that after the first of April would cover with ease thirteen of her own eggs, ought not, previous to that, be allowed more than eight or ten. During the cold January and March weather eggs have to come in quite close contact with the body of the hen to obtain the necessary germinating heat. At this season an egg, from the fullness of the nest, is occasionally crowded pretty well, one end perhaps slightly projecting from under the feathers, becomes instantly chilled, whereas in warm weather no harm would be likely to result. The mere chilling of an egg is not of so much importance, but as every time the hen returns to her nest after an absence she invariably works her eggs around, they all in turn may get an outside berth and consequently chilled. During incubation risk is again run, especially on a poultry farm, unless a perfect system is employed.

The construction and location of the nests so as to afford complete protection to the inmates from intrusion are indispensable. Were no special provision made for settings, the eggs simply being placed under the broody hen in ordinary nests, the result would be most discouraging—a decided failure. Each nest thus set would become public property forthwith. A hen wishing to lay would take extra trouble to crowd in with one sitting and deposit her fancy. Also, one becoming broody would instantly betake herself to the nest of a sitter, and without stopping to ask whether she would like to go "snooks," step in and claim half. The occupant remonstrating, a scuffle would ensue, resulting in the breakage of at least two or three eggs, and in a final compromise. Nor could a legitimate sitter leave her nest without unfailingly finding it appropriated on her return. "Confusion worse confounded" would reign. This lesson experience has taught me indelibly.—A. G. Oliver.

"Some time ago I purchased your book on the Homing Pigeon, and was well pleased with same."—Wm. Youngblut.

"Have been well pleased with The Feather, also The Perfected Poultry of America."—Otis Crane.

"Please send me your combination offers, if any, as I am rather lonesome without The Feather, and will subscribe to same again."—E. W. Wikland.

"Sample copy of The Feather just received. Enclosed find money order for fifty cents for one year's subscription and 'How to Grow Chicks.' The paper ranks far ahead of any poultry publication I have ever read."—J. C. Cort.

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## The Market Duck

The Indian Runner is a small duck. The average weight of the Indian Runner duck is four pounds.

The flavor of the Indian Runner egg is very much like that of a hen egg.

The foundation of success in duck culture is first-class breeding stock.

The prices for white duck feathers are generally twice as high as for colored ones.

Scalded birds are apt to appear puffy and likely to discolor when much exposed to the air.

It is always best to dry-pick ducks, but on most of the farms they are dipped in hot water.

From 6 to 8 cents each is paid in the North for picking ducks, while in the South the rate is about half that amount.

It is the claim of English breeders that at eight years of age an Indian Runner duck will lay as many eggs as a yearling.

Green ducks are picked down one-half of the neck and to the first wing joint; they are shipped with heads on and un-drawn.

The Muscovy duck requires from two to four weeks longer than the Pekin before it is ready for market, and sometimes is killed at four months of age.

A. J. Hallock about seven years ago had an Indian Runner duck that laid 136 eggs in 142 days.

The title "Indian Runner" is coined from the fact that the breed originally came from India, and the fact that they practically run instead of walk.

Pollard says that one great drawback with ducks is that the shrinkage is so great, as compared with other poultry, that it seems a high-priced meat.

It is in the early spring that ducklings pay best, and as they can be hatched both under hens and incubators, it is possible to meet the market by having a good supply ready.

Ducks and ducklings are both profitable to keep; they are harder than chickens, they fatten themselves, and, provided there is a stream of running water at hand and you give them four meals a day, plenty of green food, milk, and ground oats, there is little else to do for them.

## Partridge Plymouth Rocks

I noticed your article on Partridge Plymouth Rocks in the Christmas number of THE FEATHER, and could not help but take notice. I agree with you that a great many Single-combed Partridge Wyandottes have been and are to-day sold for Partridge Plymouth Rocks, but they are as different as any other freak that might spring from a strain compared with the original specimens they represent. I have seen a great many so-called Partridge Plymouth Rocks that were no more than Single-combed Wyandottes, which you could readily detect by their size and shape. They were ideal Wyandottes except comb. Partridge Plymouth Rocks are a cross of Partridge Cochins, Brown Leghorn, and Indian Game. This cross produces cocks to weigh 9 to 12 pounds, hens 7½ to 9 pounds, and by carefully selecting the Plymouth Rock type and then color produce good Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Partridge Plymouth Rocks are bound to become very popular, as they certainly are beautiful fowls, and, having size and laying qualities equal to other breeds, at our shows we find them increasing in number as well as quality.


Only recently a Partridge Plymouth Rock breeder won silver cup for best display of Plymouth Rocks, competing with Barred, White, Buff, and Silver-penciled Rocks. I am glad your article appeared, and trust you may find space for this for the benefit of Partridge Plymouth Rocks as well as the reliable breeders of this variety.—John A. Hageman.

"Can not get along without The Feather. The write-up for Hagerstown Show was worth many times the price of the paper." C. C. Burroughs.

"I have now taken The Feather a number of years and have always found it very interesting. In fact, it seems to improve each year. Have found it a good advertising medium. Wishing it ever a success."—F. A. Wheeler

"I received my notice of The Feather subscription expiring. I would certainly be lonesome without it. I get a number of poultry journals, but none to equal The Feather in my opinion. Enclosed find renewal.—R. H. Barclay.

"I enclose P. O. money order to pay for one insertion of the enclosed ad in the February issue of your valuable paper. I take a number of poultry journals, dating back nearly thirty years, and the days of the "Poultry World," but The Feather is a bright light among the number I now receive."—W. P. Rundall.



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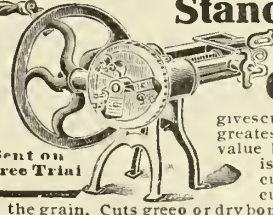
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## Success with Pigeons



HE successful breeding of pigeons is a study only learned by long experience, a lesson that must first be studied and learned through the medium of the commoner and more easily understood branches. Any one commencing in this way and then gradually working up to the more valuable varieties is less liable to become discouraged and retire in disgust from the fancy than if he started in at once to breed high-class birds and met at the outset the difficulties and discouragements one has to contend with in the breeding and management of such stock.

In the breeding of fancy pigeons much depends on the motive that induces one to embark in it, as to his continuing in the fancy. Some start with the idea that

Money is no object to them, price is no hindrance to their ambition, and the word defeat is not in their lexicon. With the idea of improvement and perfection ever in their minds, they strive on, studying, experimenting, and breeding, until the desired goal is reached, for although nature presents many obstacles, there are certain of her laws that when understood and put into practise, bring the desired results, and these are the principles the true fancier is constantly striving to understand and apply. It is this that keeps him a fancier and has given to the pigeon world so many varied and beautiful specimens.

We would caution the beginner not to commence with too many varieties at once, and in purchasing to be cautious with whom he deals. It may be that he is fortunate enough to live in a locality where fanciers and breeders are numer-



FLYING TUMBLER

there is money to be made from raising fancy pigeons, and consequently foster with care every specimen that is brought forth, no matter how imperfect in quality, believing every one is salable at some price. Such a fancier has his place, but it is not among the foremost. Others take it up because it is something new and expect to derive both pleasure and fame from being associated with the fancy. Some of these achieve their end, learn to love the pursuit, and become life-long fanciers, but too many after many unsuccessful trials retire baffled and discouraged, and are heard of no more.

Others become fanciers from an inherent love of pets. These are the ones that generally make pigeon breeding a success, and who do much to keep alive the interest in the feathered beauties.

ous, as in the neighborhood of our large cities and towns. If so, he can readily learn in whom to place confidence and go to them for what he wants. But if living at a distance from any breeders he must necessarily depend upon the various poultry and pigeon papers for information where to buy, and consequently be, as it were, at the mercy of the dealer. Let him, therefore, scan the advertisements closely. The breeders who figure as prize winners are almost always men of good character, and by opening a correspondence with them one can learn of their terms and somewhat of the quality of the stock they have for sale.

We are supposing that the young fancier wants to begin with good, reliable stock, can afford to pay a fair price for

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Now Ready  
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## MATING LIST FOR 1909

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it, and wants some guide as to the direction in which to look for same. If he has no particular desire to begin right, and only wants a collection of pigeons, without regard to quality, he had better invest in common birds, as he will save money and derive as much satisfaction from breeding them as from breeding poor fancy stock. It will give him just as good an opportunity to study and learn the habits of pigeons, and fit him if he desires to keep up the pastime to handle the thoroughbreds as well as if he had the refuse of fancy breeders to experiment with.

All breeders produce some specimens that are lacking in the qualities needed to make them desirable breeding birds even, and while some are conscientious and kill all such inferior specimens, others, partly from a dislike to kill their pets and partly from economical motives, dispose of them in a lot at the close of the breeding season to dealers in fancy birds in the large cities, who usually find ready customers among boys and impecunious men fanciers for such refuse. The breeder that sacrifices them all is a benefactor to the fancy, as it puts out of the way birds that never ought to be allowed to go out to the public, and tends more than in any other way to perpetuate a high standard among pigeons.

Do not be led into purchasing poor specimens because they are cheap; better pay a good, round price for something you are confident is good, and have the satisfaction of seeing presentable youngsters growing up around you, thus saving your money, your temper, and your time, as well as retaining your love and interest for your feathered pets.

### Pigeon Notes

Dry, well ventilated, properly cleaned pigeon-houses assure success.

The most successful lofts are those cared for entirely by the owner who is a true fancier.

The better bred, the better cared for, and the better trained are your pairs of all kinds, the more satisfaction will you have from them.

The most certain cause of failure in a pigeon-loft is careless management, impure water to drink, lack of grit, the feeding of new or bad grain, insufficient water supply, cold, and lice. If any of these conditions are in your loft, look out for dead squabs.

The first consideration in squab-culture is the having of strong, well-developed breeding stock—the females as large and vigorous as it is possible to have them. Following this never have in the loft unmated males or females. One such specimen may destroy a whole season's work.

To obtain the best results you must match your birds and know what each

pair is doing. There is a great deal of work connected with a pigeon-loft, but it is not hard work. If you care for and manage your birds right it is a pleasant and profitable business.

Perches in flights should be arranged in convenient positions, in accordance with the requirements of each variety, care being taken that they do not intercept each other, like so many telephone wires, in all directions, and thereby prevent that freedom of movement which is so conducive to the well-being of pigeons generally.

If you have a fine pair of pigeons that will not raise their young, try and have a pair of fine Homers that are good feeders and that will lay the same time as your other pigeons, or within a day or two of the same time. Transfer the eggs of the fine pair to the pair of feeding Homers, and see if they do not raise you fine squabs.

Pigeons are naturally clean in habit and will take a bath once in every forty-eight hours if opportunity is afforded them. The bath is of great importance to the health of the birds, and if denied this necessity dire results will follow. The bath should be supplied daily during the spring and summer months. In winter once a week is sufficient.

"Perfected Poultry of America" is really a fancier's book, giving the origin, description, and standard of all breeds. It is very elaborately gotten up, and is an addition to any library in binding and workmanship that one might be proud of.—Northwest Poultryman.

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The Standard Should Protect All Breeds Alike



STUDY all breeds and you will find that the specimens that appear oblong in their structure, as compared to the more blocky, short-bodied specimens of the same breeds, will lay larger and more eggs in number. There must be a roomy adominal cavity, giving room to the organs of procreation, to-wit, the ovary sac and egg passage, so as to give ample room for the eggs to lie therein and not press against the gizzard and destroy the smooth, round shell. It is safe to say that the hen or pullet that appears in shape to represent an equal breast and posterior weight divided at the hip with the shanks, will lay from twelve to twenty eggs more in a year than will the chunky, short, blocky-bodied specimens of the same breed.

reach and go beyond this line we see stamped as ideal. Then to make it appear right the artist builds on a lower line to body an abnormal fluff to balance, and when he is through his creation is outside the lines of nature. We have no right to do this, for it gives a wrong conception of the breed to the novice, and the illustrations are not one whit more beautiful than nature's best specimens.

I have said only five per cent. at the most of the best finds it way into the exhibitions. The best in nature set a very severe type and rule by which the whole flocks should be judged. Granting that the best can score 94 I-2 to 96 I-2, what must be the score way down the line to the most modest? Now this idea that we must have illustrations and text beyond possible achievement to breed to is the most unjust thing of which we standard makers are guilty. If the



If this be true (I assert that it is and defy contradiction) then are not our standard makers committing a grievous mistake in making any breeds standard by text or illustration excessively prominent in heavy breast and close posterior? Our Standard illustrations and text should protect nature where she gives us the most prolific money-earning specimens. Our exhibitions do not use three to five per cent. of the nation's best product. To promulgate any type not consistent with the very greatest egg production is an injury to the industry and handicaps any breed that is thus unfortunate in its description. Our illustrations cause more evil in this direction than any other thing the Standard presents.

No living breeder ever saw a normal specimen that carried its breast so full that it would reach a drop line from beak to ground, yet more than nineteen-twentieths of all our illustrations which

novice can raise one specimen to score 95 he is influenced to try to produce two or more to do that the second year. It is true than ten years ago we had in our exhibitions as many 94 to 96 point birds as we have to-day. Nature is its own handicapper. We have harder work to produce strictly first-class shape in specimens that exceed standard weight than we do produce first-class form in those of standard weight, and the recent rule to cut for over weight in the American class becomes a doubly unjust cut for the best and most valuable specimens when competing with their own members, and destroys all chances as a breed in competition with other breeds for sweepstake prizes. This affects fifteen breeds to their disadvantage, to the advantage of one hundred and six breeds that are not thus handicapped.

Again what justice is there in eliminating all cut for weight? Say eight

points from a pen of Brahmas have been cut, thus inflating their score eight points that they may win over a pen of White Rocks that have fulfilled the law's demand for weight. There is no justice in it, and it should be declared unconstitutional, which it really is, for it destroys the equity of the law that was intended to protect all breeds alike in the Standard. The individual score based on the weight grown, shape as in nature's best specimens with the purity of the described color, such individual value must be the basis of all competition, individual pen, or sweepstake, for in no other way can justice and equity be maintained. Nature as presented in her best product, the law for merit, all else relative.—I. K. Felch.

## Facts

"Seeing so many ideas and views on limber neck, thought I would give you my experience. I have had quite a lot of cases of so-called limber neck. Have killed and closely examined several, have my first case to find that had a single maggot in crop or gizzard, but found the crop to smell as if they had eaten some putrid matter. I think where a fowl eats any decayed or putrid animal matter that it produces what we call limber neck, such matter being very poisonous to fowls. Last fall I saw a fine red cockerel eating maggots that were falling from a dead bird that was hanging from a tree. I let him eat quite a quantity of them. I kept a sharp lookout after him and he was never sick one minute. The maggots he was eating were fat and lively. I also saw a fine, healthy hen eat a rotten egg that had been thrown from a setting hen, and she was dead in less than five minutes. The best remedy I have for limber neck is the hatchet."—G. C. Miller.

What Mr. Miller has to say relative to limber neck is true. When people mention maggots in the crop this is done because there are often maggots attached to putrid meat. Then again the eating of rotten eggs may contain even more destructive ptomaine poison than putrid meat. It is the presence of the ptomaine poison either in the maggots, the putrid meat, rotten eggs, or any other putrid material that causes limber neck.

With the great increase in the poultry industry in all its branches in recent years, the high prices obtained from exhibition birds, the large returns secured by certain plants, and the success of small breeders in poultry culture, there is more of a tendency than ever to consider the raising of poultry from a business standpoint alone. The idea, however, that the raising of poultry successfully can be carried on upon the same principle that one runs a business in the city or deals in stocks and bonds is incorrect. It is, of course, necessary to have business ability, but the important thing in the successful rearing and management of poultry is the proper understanding of and sympathy with your fowls.

This sympathy for animals and birds varies among men. Some have a good deal of it, some a little, and some none at all. A man who takes up poultry raising, having little or no experience in regard to fowls and looking upon them as so many machines that will pay out to

them if certain rules are followed, is almost sure to fail. On the other hand, a man who has sympathy for animals and birds, that sympathy, in fact, by which he understands his fowls and their needs, has a fine start on the road to success in the raising and keeping of poultry.

Particularly does this apply in raising little chicks to maturity where brooders are used. They not only have to be watched closely, but their wants must be understood. In the kind and amount of feed given, in the varying temperature of the different days of early spring, in the effects of sudden storms, heavy dews, etc., upon them or their surroundings, stated rules do not count for much; but close scrutiny, a keen understanding, and sympathy count for a great deal, and there will be little cause for the complaint that the chicks are dying seemingly from no special cause.—H. E. Haydock.

Protection from the sun for both old and young is an important item. The molting hen, and the partly fledged youngster suffer alike from the sun that pours down upon them. Where there is no natural shelter for them to go under some artificial shelter should be provided. If this is not done the hot sun is likely to scorch them in such a way as to injure their growing plumage. White fowls are injured more in this way than any other. Short posts driven into the ground, with slats or pieces nailed across, and covered with leafy branches of trees, will serve as protection; or nail up boards and stretch a piece of burlap across the corner of the fence under which the fowls can go. If the hen-house is continually exposed to the sun, remove the glass sash and confine the hens with poultry netting nailed over the opening. Then, by keeping the house free of vermin and clean in other ways, a very comfortable place will be afforded them.

But the best and most effective shelter may be had by setting some plum-trees in the yards. Fruit and poultry are something that can be successfully grown together, in the smallest door-yard, or on the largest poultry plant. Some people fear that the hens will eat some of the fruit, set the trees outside where the hens get no benefit from them whatever. What if they do eat some of the fallen fruit? It serves as a food and will not hurt them. It's not often they are able to get any of the fruit except what falls to the ground, and this is generally of the poorest quality. It is quite easy to provide the best kind of shelter in this way, and if the trees are properly cared for, and the ground kept in good condition, there is no place where better fruit can be grown than in the hen-yard. Peach, pear, and apple-trees do well and make fine shade, especially the apple-trees, and it does not take but a few years to get a growth so as to make shade and produce fruit.—V. M. Couch.

The writer has had experience with poultry in both heavy and light soils, and weighing the matter thoroughly finds that, all things considered, an open porous soil the best. It cannot only be kept cleaner and purer, but it is a fact that gaes and cholera are practically unknown in a country where the soil is sandy. The worst soil is one that is of a clayey nature, as such a soil is apt to be damp.

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For Sale—Nineteen African Geese. Also Single-combed Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, great layers. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa. Route 2.

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Fike's Barred Rocks Have Been Noted for Their beauty and utility qualities. I have farm-raised, strong, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty cockerels that will put life into your flock, for sale at right prices. Send for catalogue. H. L. FIKE, Meyersdale, Pa.

White Rocks Exclusively. Exceptionally Fine cockerels for sale. Write for prices and description of birds. My birds are guaranteed to please or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Eggs for hatching. F. P. KLOTZ, Nef's, Pa.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels from Prize-winning stock. Large white birds that will please you, \$2 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. RUSSELL, Washington, N. J.

The world renowned Ringlet strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, pure blood prize winners. Cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3; pullets, \$1; eggs, \$1.50; \$100. \$4. LAKE VIEW POULTRY FARM. T. W. Cutchetts, Prop., Markesan, Wis.

I never exhibited or sold exhibition Barred Rocks that didn't win. My prices are low and satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. MARBURGER, Box 46, Denver, Pa.

White Rocks That Are Pure White. With True Rock shape, scoring as high as 96 eggs. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. \$7 per 100. Barred Rocks that are barred to the skin, scoring as high as 94 by W. S. Russell; eggs, \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. \$7 per 100. KINEY I. MILLER, Box M, Lancaster, Mo.

I Have a Choice Flock of Ringlet Barred Rocks. Eggs from them will produce grand birds. Berry plants, etc. Catalogue free. JOHN W. HALL, Marlon Station, Md.

Schrade's Barred Plymouth Rocks Won at Washington, Rockville, Hagerstown, Ellicott City and Baltimore. Stock and eggs. Cockerel and pullet matings. Circular. GEO. SCHRADER, Sykesville, Md.

White Rocks and White Wyandottes of Highest quality; have won at such shows as Allentown, Hagerstown, Washington, Mount Gretna, Reading, Saratoga, etc. Eggs from prize matings, containing my winners. At \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. C. L. YERGX, Douglassville, Pa.

Buff Rocks; Shape, Size, Color—Won 12 Prizes at late Springfield show. Cockerels, \$5 up; pullets, \$3 up; eggs, \$3. KELLEHER, Waite St., Springfield, Mass.

"Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks Won First, third hens on tie, third cock, Springfield, Mo., January, 1908; January, 1909. Have first, second, third cocks, first hen, third pen. Plymouth Rock Homer Pigeons. WM. ROLLSTON, Route 9, Springfield, Mo.

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Buff Rocks Exclusively; Shape, Color and Size. Eggs and stock in season. Write and get my prices and winnings. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Barred Rock Eggs for Hatching, from Noted layers and high-scoring cocks and cockerels. Judge Cornman pronounced our stock the best Pullet-breeding Stock. One cockerel he valued at \$75, another 8½ months old scored 89½, and we have others like them. Will be ready to ship eggs February 1. W. K. HOFFMAN, Morgantown, W. Va.

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Black and White Leghorns, Black and Columbian Wyandottes, winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, and Guelph. Eggs, \$2 per setting. A. & T. READWIN, Guelph, Ontario.

Tested and Selected Eggs from Blanchard's Strain S. C. W. Leghorns. Send for price list. Also send for circular containing testimonials of my methods for testing eggs before setting. MRS. L. L. WHITE, Montrose, Mo.

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Young's strain, in free range colony houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVERNOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa.

Bliem's Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs for hatching, 1 per 15; \$5 per 100; cockerels and cocks, \$3 and \$5. SAM S. BLIEM, Pottstown, Pa.

Single-combed Black Leghorn Eggs from Record layers and prize-winners combined, \$2 per 15 and upward. We guarantee ten chicks to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 21 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue; it's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass.

Eggs for Hatching from S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both cockerel and pullet matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. V. WILLIAMS, Union Bridge, Md.

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Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y.

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Partridge Wyandottes Exclusively—Blue Ribbon winners at Allentown and Hagerstown, 1908. First-prize cock, Hagerstown, \$10. 150 birds cheap. ENTERPRISE POULTRY FARM, Yoe, Pa.

Silver-laced, Partridge, Silver-penciled, Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Boston, 1908, with 7 entries, won 6 prizes; Brockton Fair, with 17 entries, won 9 prizes, 3 specials, and cup for best display Silver-penciled Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2. E. J. ROBINSON, Lakeville, Mass.

Martin's Silver-laced Wyandottes—100 Pullets, the open-laced kind, \$1 and up; 100 cockerels, the wing-barred kind, \$1.50 and up; 10 first, 9 seconds, this fall. Send me your money, I will please you. FRANK E. MARTIN, Newton, Ill.

Silver-laced Wyandottes—I Have 100 Choice Cockerels and pullets for sale; farm raised and bred from prize-winners. Prices according to quality. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md.

Silver-laced Wyandottes, With Perfect Feathers and Wyandotte shape. Carefully bred for 24 years. Young stock for sale, cockerels and pullets. E. J. KNAUSS, Marion, Ohio.

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## BANTAMS

**Bantam Specialist**—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. 1 ship on approval. Circular free. **GEO. C. SALMON**, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-7

**Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins** Bantams. The kind that wins, at prices that will sway the buying. **CLYDE PROPER**, Schenectady, N. Y. 14-10

We have some fine Pyle Bantam cockerels and pullets, Duckwing, Birchen, B. B. Reds and Whites for sale at from \$5 to \$10 each, all bred from our best pens. **FINCKE & THORNTON**, Vineland, N. J. 14-6

**E. C. Ricker**, Scranton, Pa., has now for sale 100 game bantams, bred to the most fashionable modern type. No flock in America contains so many good birds that are for sale. Approval. Forward what you care to pay and state points most required. Booklet free. 14-7

**Bargains in Golden Bebright Bantams**—A Few Choice breeders; prize winners. Am closing out; therefore price will be right. **J. W. CASWELL**, 3 Park St., Binghamton, N. Y. 14-5

**For Sale**—Two Choice Silver Duckwing Game Bantam cockerels; won first at Timonium and Baltimore; \$5 each. **JACKWOOD POULTRY YARDS**, Lake Roland, Md. 14-5

**Black-red Game Bantams**—First Cockerel Baltimore and Washington. Few of same breeding for sale. High station. Bright color. Write **T. U. DUDLEY**, Middleburg, Va. 14-7

## JAVAS

**Jones, "The Java Man,"** Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them six years. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Circular free. 14-7

## ORPINGTONS

**S. C. Buff Orpington Hens for Sale**. Also Pullets and cockerels; 1 pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns. **MISS J. P. JONES**, Toluacville, N. C. 14-5

**William Cook & Sons**, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. 14-7

**S. C. Black Orpingtons** from Prize Winners. Owen Bros. strain. Cockerels \$1.50 up. Eggs for hatching. **MRS. H. WEDDERSPOON**, Coopers-town, N. Y. 14-7

**Express Prepaid on Eggs of Our Grand Crystal** White S. C. Orpingtons, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Book now. **SNOWFLAKE POULTRY FARM**, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Corner 7th St. S. and 15th Ave. 14-7

**S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons** from a Reliable strain. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Special prices on 50 or more. **W. H. KERR, JR.**, Monroe, N. C. 14-7

**Rose and Single-combed Buff, Black and White** Orpingtons. Eggs at half price this spring. Circular free. **BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM**, Washington, N. J. 14-7

**Garret-Rock Strain Single-combed Buff Orpingtons**, this season's, shape, color, and cup winners; in reach of everybody. Write for free circular. **WM. SANDER**, Notch Road, Paterson, N. J. 14-7

**Our Birds Wons at Wheeling, January This Year**. 86 Buff Orpingtons competing; entered by eleven breeders from three states. Eggs, \$3 per setting. **W. O. WOOD**, Benwood, W. Va. 14-7

## BRAHMAS

**Light Brahmas**—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. **EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS**, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

**Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each**. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address **MICHAEL K. BOYER**, Hamamouton, N. J. 15-2

## GAMES

**Games, Gaffs, Cocker's Supplies**—Stamp for Catalogue, portraits of famous pit winners, notes on training, feeding, etc. **H. P. CLARKE**, 200 Mansur Block, Indianapolis, Ind. 14-5

**Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale**. Write for prices. **R. W. BROOME**, R. F. D. No. 31, Commerce, Ga. 14-7

**Games, \$1 Eggs**; Circular. Black-reds, Heathwoods, Tornados; Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Fowls all times, single rates. **C. D. SMITH**, Fort Plain, N. Y. 14-8

## POLISH

**For Sale**.—Extra fine White Crested Black Polish. None better; prices right. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction. **R. E. SMITH**, Afton, N. Y. 14-6

## COCHINS

**Cochins**—Buffs exclusively. Winners at New York, Boston, Worcester. Pullets and cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. **HENRY B. HUNT**, Box 1175, Worcester, Mass. 14-6



## Business World

One of the most successful exhibitors at the recent Madison Square Garden show was Mr. E. B. Thompson, of "Ringlet" fame, his winnings being first, third, and special prize on exhibition pens; second and special cock; second and special cockerel; numerous specials on hens and pullets, and the Harding \$50 Challenge Silver Cup for best exhibition pen. This was a remarkable showing and by addressing Mr. Thompson, at Amenia, N. Y., you can obtain full information as to his reliable stock.

Do you want a good incubator? That is the kind which Mills' Seed House, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y., is giving away to their customers. Every one interested in gardening or poultry raising should get their new, fully-illustrated books, giving full particulars about these free incubators. Simply send them your address on a postal and these books will be sent you promptly and may be the means of saving you considerable expense.

Readers who want to improve their present flocks or wish to start in with a very high-class breed, should not fail to take advantage of the offer of W. F. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo., to get a start with his famous strains. This advertiser is very widely known as the originator of "Dry Chick Feed" and "Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed" is now the standard everywhere. The following letter, from a high authority, is remarkably convincing:

"Waterville, N. Y.  
"W. F. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo.:  
"Dear Sir: We are having excellent reports from several students using 'Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed,' and do not hesitate to recommend it.

"Very truly yours,  
"Columbia School of Poultry Culture,  
"A. A. BINGHAM, Director."

Why does a hen eat bugs and worms? Ever think of that? Every think why a hen or a cock or a chick will scratch around for and snap up every fat, juicy worm or bug that can be found? There's a good reason for this. The hen doesn't know why she does this—but day in and day out, in fair weather or foul, the industrious hen, together with all her relations, digs and digs, scratches and scratches after all the bugs and worms that can be dug up or found. Nature prompts the hen to do this because the hen needs what scientists call the protein that is found so abundantly in worms and bugs. This protein makes the white of the egg, or the albumen, the lean meat of all animals and a large proportion of the hen's bones and feathers. A hen can not be a big producer of eggs unless she has a lot of this protein. The little chicks need it to make them grow; pullets and cockerels need it to make them develop; the cocks need it for vigor and vitality. Now, in the summer time the fowls can get plenty of this protein in the bugs, worms, and insects that they dig up, but in the winter they must be supplied with protein. This same protein which is found in the bugs and worms that the hen picks

up occurs even more abundantly in raw bones and gristle of beef, mutton, and pork. Raw bone is the cheapest and most productive of egg-making foods. The reason it is the cheapest is because it is the richest in the food elements which fowls need. Also because it costs very little to buy from the butcher and takes but a little time to cut up. All you need do to supply your fowl with plenty of life-building food is to feed them with fresh bones with the meat and gristle adhering, and cut this material up with Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter made by the F. W. Mann Co., of Milford, Mass. The machine is a very simple one. You simply put in the bones and gristle and turn the crank. It turns easily and cuts rapidly and has a self-governing feed which automatically adjusts the cutting to the strength of the person operating it. It takes in large-sized bones, can be kept clean with scarcely any work, requires little or no repairs, and is so strong and durably made that it will last for years. Every poultry editor emphatically endorses raw bones as a great profit-maker to feed poultry. Some of the most successful poultry raisers in the country are doubling their poultry profits by feeding bone and gristle. The most successful poultrymen use the Mann Bone Cutter because it is so easy and simple to operate and always does satisfactory work. It is sold on ten days' trial. If a man is not then satisfied with it, it can be returned at the expense of the company. This is a generous offer and the manufacturers say that the only reason they make it is because of their confidence in the machine and the fact that users of it praise it in the most enthusiastic terms.

Whitney & Son, of Triangle, N. Y., offer some of their beautiful fowls in this issue of THE FEATHER. They breed twenty-six varieties, and are ready to serve carefully all who call on them.

Notice has just been received of the completion of Mr. Potter's new book on the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and egg-production. Without a doubt this is the greatest and most valuable book ever published on the subject of laying hens and egg-production and no poultry-raiser can afford to be without the valuable information which it contains. It gives the poultry-raiser just the necessary knowledge he must have if he is to make a profit on his flock of hens, for when he knows the Potter System he knows how to keep only laying hens and how to get the largest possible egg-production. Refer to the ad of T. F. Potter & Co. found in this issue and send for their circulars and other printed matter describing the book and other goods they offer. They have something which should interest every poultry-keeper if he desires to get more paying results from his flock.

One of the quickest and best ways to prepare bone is by using what is known as the Crown Bone Cutter, made by Wilson Bros., Box 615, Easton, Pa. This

firm has had long experience and their machine is very widely used. They have issued a complete catalogue on the subject, which they will send you if you ask for it.

The Marietta Squab and Poultry Farm, of which E. R. Villee is the proprietor, won two firsts on White Homers, best cock and hen; also a special at the Columbia, Pa., poultry show, held in January. They will be glad to send full information as to their stock to any one addressing them at Marietta, Pa.

Mr. H. M. Sheer, incubator specialist for twenty years, has published a book of simple and explicit plans, showing you how to build a thoroughly practical and labor-saving incubator and brooder for yourself, besides telling many interesting and instructive things about incubators and brooders. In addition to the plans and instructions, the book contains illustrations and descriptions of numerous effective attachments which Mr. Sheer has invented for improving on nature's way of hatching chickens. While the value of this book can not be reckoned in dollars and cents, all that Mr. Sheer is asking for it is 25 cents. It will pay you to send this amount to Mr. Sheer, at Quincy, Ill., and obtain a copy of this book.

Those who have used the Standard Bone Cutter, made by the Standard Bone Cutter Co., of Milford, Mass., report an increase in egg-production that is simply astonishing. These machines are easy to run, can not clog, and have positive automatic feed. Made in eleven different sizes. The makers, the Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass., will send illustrated catalogue and free trial order blank to any address on application.

In artificial incubation guesswork has ruled until recently. Most people have supposed that only a certain well-regulated degree of heat was necessary for hatching a fertile egg. No attention was paid to other essentials of heat distribution, moisture, and ventilation measurement and regulation, nor to the effect of the incubator during the embryotic stage upon the strength and vigor of the chick at hatching time and, as a consequence, its future growth and maturity. George H. Lee, of Omaha, Nebr., has no doubt conducted more experimental and recorded hatches than any other person in this country or, for that matter, in the world. He places the number at more than 1,000 and each succeeding hatch has led to a better and better understanding of what constitutes proper conditions of incubation not only as regards more uniform hatches but also greater strength and vigor of the new-born chick. Mr. Lee has given free to all incubator-users the results of his investigations, as embodied in the "Mandy Lee" Incubator. In this machine hatches of ninety per cent. or better are produced every time without regard to situation, outside temperature, climate, season, weather, or altitude. In addition to this, it produces chicks that will grow and thrive even better than average hen-hatched chicks because there is duplicated every time by actual measurement and regulation, not merely average conditions but ideal or best conditions. Mr. Lee declares and, we believe consistently, that he can at all times predict the hatch within five per cent. after the final testing. He is as confident of getting ninety per cent. or better as we are of sitting down to breakfast to-

morrow morning. Scientific certainty surely beats guesswork and to Mr. Lee should be given the credit for advancing artificial incubation to a safe, sane, and certain basis.

## Club Notes

The Western Houdan Club was organized at Newton, Ill., during the recent poultry show in that locality, with Dr. E. A. Rust as president, W. H. Pippin, Newton, Ill., secretary. This club is anxious to have reliable Houdan breeders join with them. The secretary will be pleased to send full information.

The 1909 edition of Red Hen Tales is now ready and can be procured by addressing the secretary, Mr. Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Maine, and sending him 25 cents to pay for same. This is a very attractive book, and all interested in Rhode Island Reds should have a copy.

The annual meeting of the American Dorking Club was held January 16 at Boston, Mass., when the following officers were elected: President, Henry Hales; first, second and third vice-presidents, Geo. B. Inches, M. R. Jacobus, and John S. Cope, respectively; secretary-treasurer, Robert Officer, North Grafton, Mass. The meeting proved to be very interesting and profitable. Any one interested in Dorkings can obtain a descriptive booklet of the breed by applying to the secretary.

The National Columbian Wyandotte Club held its annual meeting in Madison Square Garden during the recent poultry show. Matters of interest to the members were thoroughly discussed and decided, and a great and growing interest in the breed and club was shown. Mr. Thomas F. Rigg is president of this club, Mr. S. Theo. Campbell, vice-president; Geo. F. Eastman, Granby, Mass., secretary-treasurer. Mr. Eastman will gladly send full information relative to this organization to all who write for same.

The secretary of the American Cornish Club, Mr. H. C. Hayes, Eureka, Ill., writes us that after two years of careful labor the new Standard of Perfection for Dark and White Cornish has been completed and will be sent to all members of the Pacific and American Cornish Clubs and the A. P. A. Revision Committee within two weeks. Only 300 copies will be printed. If you want a copy and the privilege of voting for its acceptance or rejection you must be a club member in good standing by April 1, 1909. Write him relative to becoming a member if not already one.

The annual meeting of the National Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Club was held in Boston January 14 in connection with the Boston Poultry Show, when the following officers were elected: D. P. Shove, president; I. W. Bean, vice-president; W. F. Burleigh, Larrabee's Point, Vt., secretary-treasurer. The assistance and hearty cooperation of every Red breeder in extending the interests of this club are earnestly requested.

At the annual meeting of the Buff Leghorn Club, held at Madison Square Garden December 31, 1908, the standing of the club was found in good condition, it was agreed that extra efforts be made in offering special prizes at the shows during the coming season, and the following officers

Free—Illustrated Circular Giving Prices of Stock and eggs of the best Buff Cochins in America. Write wants and get circular. S. BERGER, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. 14-7

### HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-7

Houdans—Chicago, 16 Ribbons, with 14 Birds, last 3 years, 6 firsts; Minneapolis, 23 ribbons with 24 birds, 11 firsts. H. M. SPARBOE, Webster City, Iowa. 14-5

Houdans—A Few Grand Cockerals, Direct Descendants from McAvoy's. 275 egg stock, \$3 each, 2 for \$5. No females. F. L. McELHENEY, Box E, Cuba, N. Y. 14-5

Houdans—Louis Faller, the Specialist, Will Sell you eggs for \$3 for 15; special pen, \$5 for 13. Won first pullet, second cockerel, at Illinois State Fair with three entries. Newton, Ill. 14-8

Pippin Imported Houdans—4 Firsts, Third, Fourth. Newton, 1908; 4 firsts, 3 seconds. Bloomington, 1908; clean sweep at Effingham, 1908. Catalogue free. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 14-7

Houdan Eggs, \$2 per 15 and Upward. Tan Chicks guaranteed to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 35 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Every hen is a noted layer. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue. It's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

### LANGSHANS

For Sale—Langshans of the Right Type; Langshans that always win in the show-room. Langshans that breed winners. I have bred them exclusively for 17 years. E. T. GIBSON, 11 Merrimack St., Nashua, N. H. 14-5

156—that is the record that they trot. My superior strain of Black Langshans are prize winners, great layers. Write ARTHUR FRETZ, Canal Dover, Ohio. 14-6

### YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

Little Chicks—Standard-bred, Prize-winning, Rose-combed Brown, Single-combed White Leghorns and Columbian Wyandottes; great layers, 10 to 25 cents. Safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalogue. LEON L. HUGHES, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y. 14-7

### TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—100 Brad from 40-pound toms, 20-pound hen strain, young and old. winners of first prizes everywhere shown. Quality high, price low. Send for my circulars, giving prizes won, testimonials of pleased customers. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 14-5

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Famous for Waight and color. Have shipped to 27 states, also Canada. Correspondence solicited. MRS. J. C. RAKER, Box 44, Magnolia, Mo. 14-5

Giant Bronze Turkeys; large, young, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty Toms that will put life into your flock, for sale. Prices right. Catalogue gives winnings. Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FINE, Meyersdale, Pa. 14-6

### GUINEAS

White Guinea—Pure White Guinea, Prize-winners, \$2.50 per pair, \$3.50 per trio. Eggs, in season, \$1.25 per 15. MRS. EDWARD BROOKMAN, Fort Plain, N. Y. 14-5

### DUCKS

Mentzer Duck Farm, Waynesboro, Pa.—Pekin breeders, first-class, and eggs, choice, any number. 14-7

White Muscovy Ducks and White Guinea Fowls, \$2.50 pair, \$3.50 trio; extra nice birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN G. GERRISH, East Haven, Conn. 14-5

### PHEASANTS

The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

Fancy Pheasants, Full Plumage and Choice Young stock. Illustrated colored-plate catalogue, covering our method of Pheasant rearing, 5c postage. ENTERPRISE PHEASANTRY, Yoe, Pa. 14-5

China and English Pheasant Eggs, Expressage Paid, \$3 dozen; 50, \$9. Easier raised and more profitable than chickens. Circular free. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Oreg. 14-7

### ORNAMENTAL

Pheasants, Quail, Peacocks, Swan, Deer, Dogs, Wild Turkeys, Ducks, Parrots, etc. Mated Homers, 70c pair. Standard poultry, 90c setting. Large illustrated price-list, how to breed Pheasants, etc., 25c. G. VELTMAN, Pongkeene, N. Y. 14-5

### PIGEONS

Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons; Pay at least 25c pair. Highest prices for guinea fowls, live rabbits, guinea pigs. N. GILBERT, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-8

### FANCY PIGEONS

Maltese Hans Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Whita Dragoons Only—Blue Ribbon Winners. My birds must please, or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Write for prices. WHITE DRAGON LOFTS, Neffs, Pa. 14-5

Look Hare—If You Want the Best in White Maltese Hens and Mammoth Runts, cheap; no culls. SAMUEL J. MYERS, Mercersburg, Pa. R. F. D. 1. 14-7

Faultless Mondains Raisa Squabs Up to 20 Pounds per dozen; prolific and beautiful; \$2 to \$5 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. MITTEN-DORFF, Lincoln, Ill. 14-7

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

Free—Our Money-making Pigeon Booklet, Mailed on request. Write to-day. CAPE MAY SQUAB CO., Dias Creek, N. J. 14-5

Extra Large Mated Homers, now breeding, raise 9 lb. squabs. \$1 per pair, shipped on approval. THE ERIE SQUAB FARM, 203 Quaker St., Orchard Park, N. Y. 14-7

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-6

For Sale—63 Pairs of Mated Homers; Prices Reasonable. Special discount on the entire lot. Write CHAS. H. HORNOR, JR., Chesterfield, Bur. Co., N. J. 14-7

Forty-three Varieties, Squab Breeders, Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Pheasants, Ferrets, Dogs; White and Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per 15. Catalogue. A. A. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis. 14-7

### DOGS

For Sale—Pointer Dog and Bitch and Satters. Broken beagles, foxhounds, and pups. Guinea pigs, pigeons, rabbits, and ferrets. Send 10 cts. for 40-page catalogue. BROWN BEAGLE KENNELS, York, Pa. 14-5

### EGGS

30 Eggs, \$1; 200 Eggs, \$5—Breeder and Shipper of all varieties. Write for circular, sent free. ADA MANLOVE, Plymouth, Ill. 14-7

### PRINTING

Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

Poultry, Stock Printing—100 Extraordinary Envelopes, noteheads, cards, circulars, postcards, 40c; 250, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.10; postpaid. Catalogues, wedding invitations, everything. Standard engravings. Samples. MODEL PRINTING COMPANY, Manchester, Iowa. 14-8

Poultry Printing—100 Envelopes, 100 Note-heads and 100 Round-corner Cards, all for \$1, prepaid; use cuts; catalogues printed. Samples free. ORVIL KIGER, Brighton, Iowa. 14-5

### WANTED

I wish to buy live Capons, Plaasa stata price and how many pounds for sale. KYLE INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. 14-5

### FOR SALE

For Sale—200-egg Reliable Hot-water Incubator and brooder; copper boiler; new improved; regular \$45 machine, guaranteed good condition; cheap if sold at once. CHAS. KOEPPEN, Fredericksburg, Va. 14-5

### MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian bairs, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGER, Box 22, Teitford, Pa. 14-7

Whita Wyandottes, Barrad P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas. After September 1 will have for sale a magnificent lot of young stock, bred from our New York and Easton, Pa., winners. Farm raised, and fit to show in any competition. Yearlings and utility stock of the best breeding in any number. Cockerels, \$2 and up. CRYSTAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-7

Poultryman—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Check full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

Light Brahma, Barred and White Plymouth Rock. Single-combed Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50. From show birds. Write your wants. CHARLES HUNT, Box 6, Shellrook, Iowa. 14-5

45 Breeds Best Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, and others. Buy your roosters now. Price low. Catalogue, 10c. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box A, Harrisonburg, Va. 14-5

Notice—800 Birds Must Be Sold in Thirty Days, including Wyandottes, Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Andalusians, Polish Hamburgs, Games, Game and Ornamental Bantams, Waterfowl, and Pigeons. Write wants. Send for sale list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also, Turner's Bantam Book, fully illustrated, 25 cents. PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Horseheads, N. Y. 14-5

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—English expert, with wide practical experience, undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl, pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intending purchasers may rely upon their interests being carefully studied, as only sound, reliable specimens are selected and personally examined before despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-5

White Faced Black Spanish, Ancona, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 to \$2 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Circular. C. E. WILCOX, Federalsburg, Md. 14-6

Extensive catalogues. All best varieties pure poultry, pigeons, bantams, dogs, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas. Stock and eggs reasonable, \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. PIONEER FARM, Telford, Pa. 14-6

Thoroughbreds! Something above the Ordinary. Two of our specialties are: White Wyandotte chickens, layers, bred to standard, ten years daily trap nested. Red Carneaux pigeons—miles ahead of Homers as squabblers and the heaviest of pigeon kind. I. R. Ducks, Jamestown winners, W. Holland Turkeys, New York winners, Pheasants, all varieties, W. Guinea Hens. Circular. Handsome pigeon catalogue 10 cents. ROYAL FARMS, Little Silver, New Jersey. 14-9

Cornish Fowl, Houdans, Airedale Terriers—The best of their kind. Circular free. R. D. REIDER, Pres. Am. Cornish Club, Middletown, Pa. 14-7

Call's Roup Remedy Turns Your Poultry Losses into profits; 10 years' success; 50c, unsold anywhere. Order now, save all losses. B. CALL, Elmsford, N. Y. 14-5

Birds of Quality—S. C. White, R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Houdans, Red Caps, Dorkings, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, \$1 per setting. LOUIS WABER, New Galilee, Pa. 14-7

Choice, Pure-bred Poultry—Barred, Buff, and White Rock; White and Golden Wyandottes; Buff Cochins; Buff Leghorns; Light Brahmas; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. S. Hamburgs, and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15; Turkey Eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, Route 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 14-7


"Intensive Poultry Keeping"—Original System for farm or city lot. Poultry feed, 5 cents per bushel. Write for circular. POULTRY, Box 14, Irvington, N. J. 14-5

Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., Breeder of Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, American Dominiques, and Partridge Wyandottes of highest quality. Nice circular. 14-6

Bargains—Prize winning White, colored homers, homer hens, fancy pigeons; 64 varieties, thoroughbred poultry, eggs, dogs, Rabbits wanted. Circular. POULTRY AND SQUAB FARM, Marietta, Pa. 14-6

**Poultry of Highest Quality**

My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not; how to feed, cure diseases, etc.; gives low price on stock and eggs; how you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10c. Mention this paper. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.



## Greider's Book on Poultry

Illustrates 15 leading varieties; contains fifteen attractive chromos. Directions for care of fowls, building houses and equipment, increasing production, preventing disease, etc. Simple, concise, easily understood. All poultry supplies at reasonable prices. This valuable book, postpaid, 10c.

Greider's Germicide is a safe, certain cure for lice and other insect pests. Is also an excellent disinfectant—prevents spread of disease.

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**YOUNG CHICKS**, just hatched at the Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery; largest in the U. S. Originator of shipping young chicks; 17 years' experience. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, from 8½ to 15 cents each. Distance no objection. Send for circular that tells all about it. JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J. 14-11

**BROODERS WITHOUT LAMPS**

**MAKE YOUR OWN AT A COST OF 25¢ TO 50¢ EACH**

NO LAMPS to fill NO WORRY ALWAYS WARM

I Sell Plans That Tell You How. Anyone Can Make Them. Illustrated Circ. Free

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**PROTEIN—Fed now to**

the hens that are to produce your eggs for hatching will insure strong, healthy chicks.

**"RARVA" MEAT MEAL**

85 per cent. Protein, 7 per cent. Fat Will increase the fertility of the eggs and is a most economic, appetizing and wholesome ration to rapidly mature the early broiler.

Sample on Request

Sack, 100 lbs. - \$3.25

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Box 267, Dept. T. Richmond, Va.

Send for the "Rarva" Booklet 14-11

**THE WALTER HOGAN SYSTEM, \$2**

Pick the best and poorest hens—pullets—cockerels—and save much money in feed and care. It's ruinous to winter the no-accounts. Cull your flocks with certainty. This system of selection instructs you how to do it—surely. Its latest and most conclusive test was 1½ years at the California State Experiment Station. Detailed report, testimonials and proofs free; or, send \$2 and your promise to keep it to yourself, and get at once the **Original System**, 1908 edition.

Write to-day.

**THE WALTER HOGAN CO.**

12 National Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minn.

**The Incubator YOU Want is the One that Hatches the Most "Livable" Chicks**

It makes no difference to you on what principles a machine hatches—BUT it does make a difference how many "livable" chicks you get from each hatch. It is very discouraging to find at the end of the 21 days that from ½ to ¾ of the chicks are "dead-in-the-shell" and a few days later to have "white diarrhoea" carry off ½ the remainder. The trouble is **improper hatching**. What you and every other buyer of an incubator wants is a machine that hatches chicks that live. When we tell you we have that incubator we don't base our claim on theory or guess-work, but instead on actual, practical results already obtained by those who are operating our machines. For instance read Mr. Leon L. Hough's letter. We have hundreds just as strong.

**Prairie State Incubators and Brooders**


work on a different principle than any others. They copy nature almost to perfection. That's why they not only hatch more chicks and raise them, but why they hatch bigger, stronger chicks—chicks that live and incidentally they are the kind that bring you profit. You will be interested to learn how they do this so successfully. Our 1909 Catalogue tells the whole story. It's free.

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481 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

**12,000 Big Strong Chicks**

Were hatched by me in Prairie State Incubators during April, May and June this year. The hatch was averaged better than 90 per cent and went as high as 98 per cent. These chicks were shipped as far as 2,000 miles with only 7 reported dead in the whole 12,000. How is that for live! Leon L. Hough, Canastota, N.Y.



were elected: President, F. W. Tecktonius; J. C. Punderford, O. M. Robbins, W. M. Bean, R. P. Adams, Eastern, Western, Middle, and Southern vice-presidents, respectively, and Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

The National Poultry Association was formed at Weedsport, N. Y., January 16, to promote the practical work of poultry-breeding. This association will confine itself wholly to the practical branches of the industry. Bulletins of much intrinsic value will be issued as occasion demands and mailed free to members. Questions of vital interest will be carefully considered. C. F. Townsend, the well-known writer, is the president; F. S. Stickle, Weedsport, N. Y., secretary. Vice-presidents will be appointed in each State, and will be allowed ample remuneration. The secretary will be glad to send full particulars to any one addressing him in regard to the association.

## Profitable Poultry-keeping

Some people imagine that poultry-keeping is one of the easiest things in the world. It is anything but that. Endless care and patience, scrupulous regard to detail as to the points in prize birds, and the edible qualities of those destined for the table, constant watching as to the cleanliness of the houses and runs, the proper selection of food, and the ever-present anxiety about the incubators are among some of the responsibilities of the poultry farmer who aims at success. At the same time it is by no means necessary to make oneself a slave to the poultry, and it is a great mistake to make the farm too large. About eighty fowls are enough at a time, and when it is remembered that all hens should be sold at the end of two years and that the cockerels are killed for table use, it will be understood that the number of birds kept must be constantly fluctuating. We have in mind three sisters who are successful poultry farmers on an acre of ground which their father has allowed them for their own use. They started with a Leghorn cock and six hens, and a guinea fowl house. Leghorns are among the best layers, and they were soon able to supply the house with eggs. Gradually other houses and feathered inmates were added, an incubator costing thirty-five dollars, to hold fifty eggs, and a guinea foster mother. Now theirs is a thriving poultry farm, with numbers of birds and a large amount of eggs for disposal.

Proper food properly fed in proper amounts brings good results. No amount of food of an improper kind, improperly fed, will bring profitable returns.

**"IDEAL" TRAP NESTS**

Show which Hen Laid the Egg!

Write for free circulars that give prices and tell why practical people prefer them. No freight. F. O. WELLCOME, Box F, Yarmouth, Maine. 14

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Special Bargains in Ringlets, Barred Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. Young stock now ready for shipment.

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Route 1, Mt. Sidney, Va. 14-5

**Christie's S. C. White and Brown Leghorns**

are heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and have been bred for generations with this object always in view. My breeding pens this year contain some of the finest S. C. White and Brown Leghorns that can be found anywhere and what is more they have the three most essential things that go to make up successful poultry keeping—Quality, Health and Vigor. Write for my illustrated catalogue; it will interest you.

**Wayne Poultry Farm** 15-3

F. W. Christie, Prop., Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y.

**1909 Catalogue Free**

Illustrates and gives prices 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Send your address on postal card to

**S. A. HUMMEL**

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**BREEDING BIRDS or HATCHING EGGS**

Write Us for Free Illustrated Catalogue

We Breed the Best Kind, both in Prize Winners and Heavy Layers

## Pittsfield Poultry Farm Company

L. B. 365

Pittsfield, Maine 14

## Start Your Chicks with the Right Kind of Feed and Keep Them Going

The chicks that start to grow right from the start are the ones that make the fine fowls. See that they get something their weak stomachs can digest.

Feed  
Little  
Chicks  
Can  
Digest

# Darling's Chick Feed

Avoids  
Little  
Chick  
Troubles.  
No Waste

is a starting and a growing feed. It is just the right size and all digestible. It's a food that makes healthy chicks, because they get the benefit of what they eat.

Improper feeding is responsible for the most of the little chick troubles. Chicks fed on Darling's Chick Feed have the best chance to escape sour crop, indigestion, bowel complaint and diarrhoea.

All prices quoted on Darling Foods are for 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

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Send for large general catalog and learn of the high quality of all the Darling Foods and Supplies. Free. Address nearest office.

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**Best Made-Lowest in Price**

FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 615, Easton, Pa.



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SILVER GREY DORKINGS      COLORED DORKINGS  
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Nelson Vaundell, Jr., Poultry Manager      North Grafton, Mass., U. S. A.

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# SHARP SHEARS which stay SHARP

THESE SHEARS are made from best Carbon Steel, by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The Tension Spring attachment does away with resharp-ening entirely, and enables the user to set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The Tension Spring takes up all wear on the rivet, making the SHEARS practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has tried to use a dull pair of shears will appreciate the value of the new invention WHICH KEEPS THESE SHEARS ALWAYS SHARP and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the Tension Spring, and you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These SHEARS are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel-plated.

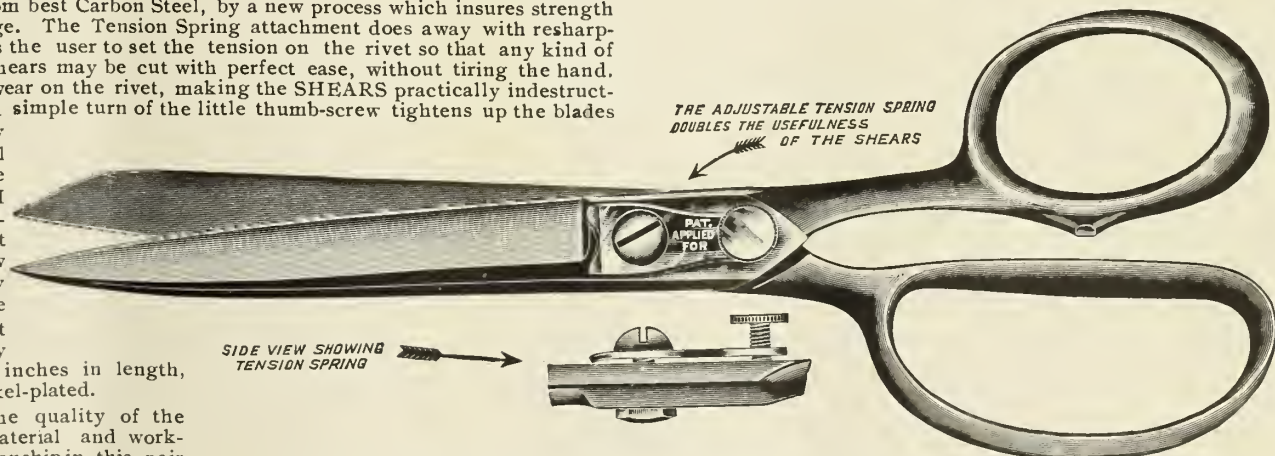
## WE GUARANTEE

The quality of the material and workmanship in this pair

of SHEARS to be first-class, that the Tension Spring device doubles the usefulness of the SHEARS and does away with the need of resharp-ening, and furthermore, the Manufacturers' Certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of Shears BREAKS or in any way becomes defective within FIVE YEARS from date of purchase it will be replaced with a NEW pair without cost."

For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to The Feather and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears.

Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.



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# "RINGLETS" SOAR STILL HIGHER

The "RINGLETS" Stand Alone—Victors of the Field

AT AMERICA'S IMPERIAL SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, THE WINTER OF 1907-1908-1909

## E. B. THOMPSON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

as usual win the leading prizes and achieve the highest honors that can come to any breed. First prize on cockerel, first prize on cock, the great National Silver Cup presented by the American Plymouth Rock Club for best cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet. Double the number first prizes of any competitor. Special for best shaped male, special for best headed male, special on hen, special on pullet, The Sweepstake Special in Gold for best Plymouth Rock on exhibition of either sex and any variety.

THE IMPERIAL PRIZE OF THE SHOW, SPECIAL FOR CHAMPION MALE. AT THE 1909 New York Show My Sweepstakes cup exhibition Pen was declared by expert opinion to be the finest ever exhibited—A Paragon of perfection—The sun never before shown on such a masterful exhibit.

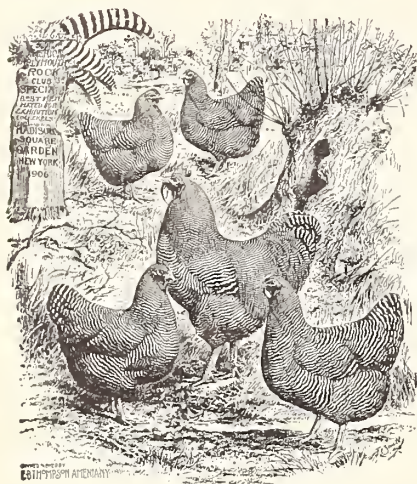
For more than 20 years at New York my "Ringlet" victories have been complete. Exhibited by me personally they have won a grand total of 127 prizes, 69 of these being firsts and specials, being more firsts and special prizes than won by any competitor in the history of the show. These include the \$100 Champion Trophy, won three times; the \$100 Association Cup won three times; the \$100 Sweepstakes Cup offered by the President for best Plymouth Rock cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet, any variety.

The "Ringlet" world's record at New York four years in succession is a page of history. The "Ringlet" record of first on exhibition pen three years in succession is the UNDISPUTED CHAMPION.

My CLEAN SWEEP OF 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th PRIZES ON PULLETS has never been approached in MADISON SQUARE GARDEN and stands ALONE AND UNEQUALLED.

1,000 grand breeding cockerels for sale; elegant hens and pullets in any number. Show birds fit to win in any competition. Richly illustrated 50-page catalogue upon request; it is full of original pictures from life. Eggs from the world's finest exhibition matings, one setting, \$8; two settings, \$11; three settings, \$15; four settings, \$18.

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Winners of Special Prize for Best Pen mated to produce Exhibition Cockerels at New York.

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Winners of the Championship Cup at Madison Square Garden, New York, two years in succession. Also birds from our yards winners of the leading prizes at Chicago and at the St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions. Stock and eggs for sale at very reasonable prices.

Aug. D. Arnold

14-6

Box H, Dillsburg, Pa.

## "BARRLETT'S"

Hold Their Own Equalled by Few  
Excelled by None

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN  
NEW YORK, 1907-8

Geo. W. Hillson's Barred Plymouth Rocks Win  
Four (4) Special Prizes on Pullet  
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See my Second Exhibit at the above show  
Dec. 29 and 30; Jan. 1, 2 and 3, 1908-9, it will  
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numbers. Grand Circular Free.

GEO. W. HILLSON

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**A SAVING  
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on your poultry  
fence by using a  
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posts and no top  
or bottom rails. A 4-ft.  
fence without top rail  
is as good as a 6-ft.  
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M.M.S. POULTRY FENCING  
saves 50%. It will not sag  
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**WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY**  
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## Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name 50 I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, \$5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders hooked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, \$2.50 each. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

14-8

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ARE THE BIGGEST PAYERS  
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BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVEN TO BE THE BIGGEST  
WINTER LAYERS IN EVERY EGG-LAYING CONTEST THAT  
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## "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons

Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record today, and as to their FANCY QUALITY, they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to improve your stock, or for the show-room, write us. We have them, and the kind that wins, as our past record shows. STOCK and EGGS for sale at all times. Remember, we are the originators of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed. Send for Catalogue.

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ORIGINATOR OF CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS

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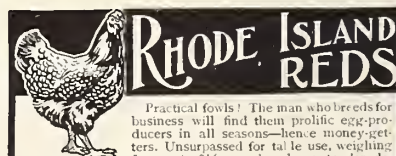
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THE FAMOUS HEN "PEGGY"  
Value \$10,000.00

First prize winner at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and everywhere she has been shown. The reason we value the above hen at Ten Thousand Dollars is because we refused \$2,500.00 for her after we sold five of her chicks for \$7,500.00; and we will give \$10,000.00 for a "Crystal" White Orpington Hen that will equal her in every way.



Practical fowls! The man who breeds for business will find them prolific egg-producers in all seasons—hence money-getters. Unsurpassed for table use, weighing from 5 to 8 1/2 pounds; plump, tender, delicious! The chicks are rugged and mature quickly; commence laying early; are splendid sitters. This remarkably hardy strain requires comparatively slight care and attention. Can be had with Rose or Single Comb. Send for my free, illustrated Catalogue; tells all about the Reds—their remarkable origin, their exceptional possibilities in point of profit. You will be interested.

### Other Good Birds

My Barred Rocks are of the Sisson strain. None finer. Some of these birds scored the highest that a Barred Rock ever did—27 points. Am also prepared to supply White, Buff and Black Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns, Black Javas, Light Brahmas, Pekin Ducks.

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Absolutely the finest work of its kind. Your's for 20 cents in silver. Would be cheap at fifty. Amount credited on purchase of "Eggs to Hatch." Handsomely illustrated; tells all you need to know about complete care of chickens. Edition limited, don't delay.

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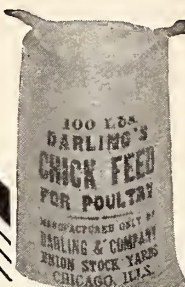
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

|| Vol. XIV No. 6 ||  
March, 1909

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## FEED DARLING'S WAY

We'll tell you the secret out loud. Your chicks are starving. They are eating but they are not digesting. They do not grow, and they do not gather strength because they cannot get any good from the food you are supplying them.

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starts chicks right and keeps them going. It's a food they can digest. They get strength and nourishment from it. We use the seeds and grains that are known to be suited to little chicks' requirements. We use them in right proportions and we make them the right size. Chicks do get the benefit of Darling's Chick Feed. They get health and vigor and good feeling from it and they grow. Ask anybody who ever used Darling's Chick Feed. Then profit by what they tell you.

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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chicken-dom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.

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THESE SHEARS are made from best Carbon Steel, by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The Tension Spring attachment does away with resharp-ening entirely, and enables the user to set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The Tension Spring takes up all wear on the rivet, making the SHEARS practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has tried to use a dull pair of shears will appreciate the value of the new invention WHICH KEEPS THESE SHEARS ALWAYS SHARP and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the Tension Spring, and you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These SHEARS are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel-plated.

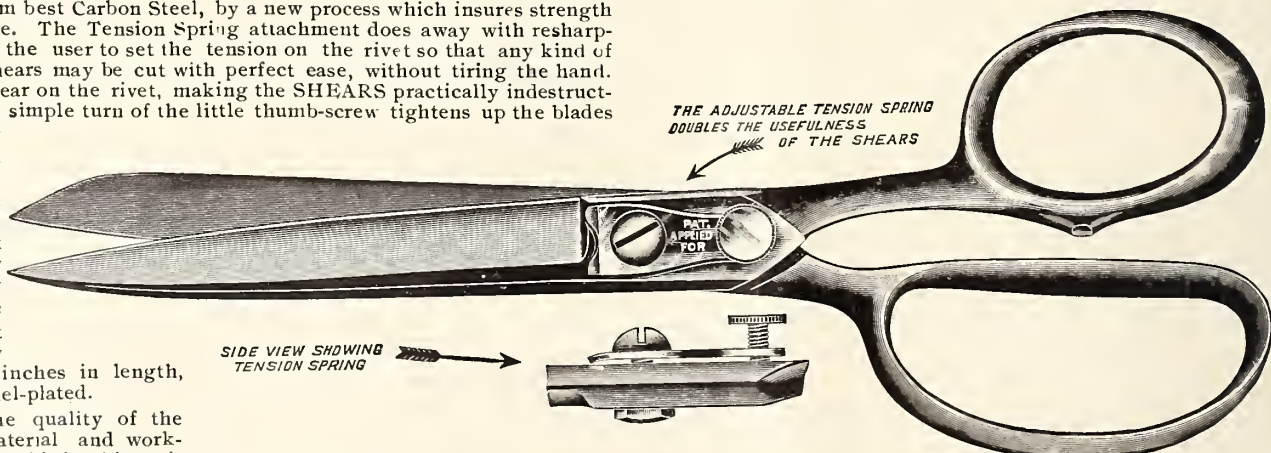
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The quality of the material and workmanship in this pair

of SHEARS to be first-class, that the Tension Spring device doubles the usefulness of the SHEARS and does away with the need of resharp-ening, and furthermore, the Manufacturers' Certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of Shears BREAKS or in any way becomes defective within FIVE YEARS from date of purchase it will be replaced with a NEW pair without cost."

For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to The Feather and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears.

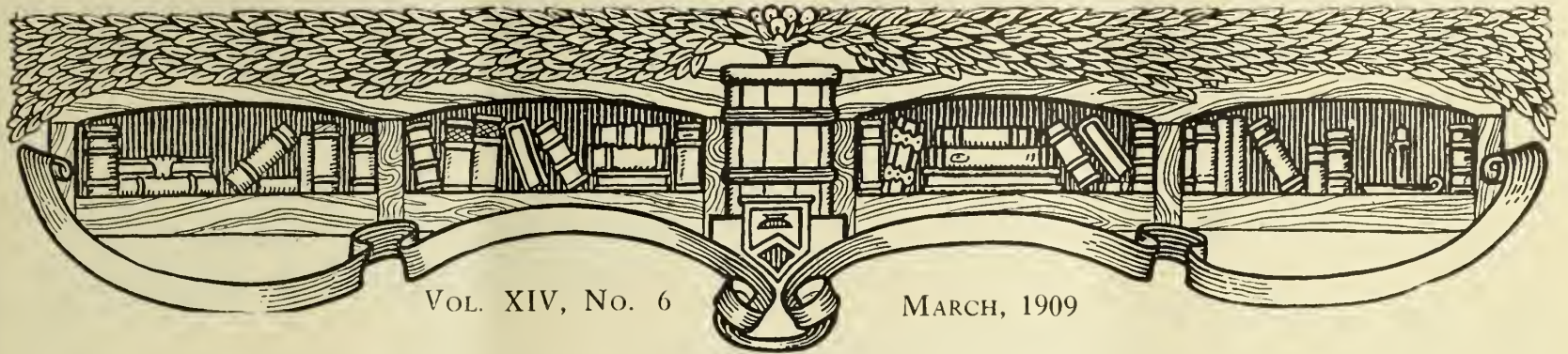
Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.



## THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Foreign orders, 50c extra  
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## Editorial Comment

All along the line comes the merry chirp of the spring chick. It is the one period of the breeder's life when hope rises as the sap in trees. Too much care cannot be taken at this season of the year, and anything that seems necessary to be done should be done promptly and consistently. It is the things left undone that count against the success of the poultry business. Only the best breeders should be used and all others discarded as a waste of time and money. The better the breeding stock, the better will be the progeny. The premises should be carefully kept and the fowls free from lice, for nothing is so detrimental to the health of the birds as filth. It is much easier to keep the houses clean than it is to clean them up. When the chicks are hatched they must be taken in hand and kept growing from the start. Any setback in their development cannot be caught up with and means inferior birds. The surroundings, location, feed, water, and careful attention at all times to their conditions are essential for the proper development of the chicks. Remember, the chick makes the fowl; but you must make the chick.

An example of speculation is a setting hen and a bunch of eggs.

An unmistakable evidence of the growing importance of the poultry business is shown in the large number of exceptionally fine catalogues that have reached our office this season. The superiority of these messengers of business is clearly defined, and they will compare favorably with the best specimens to be found in the commercial world. Large sums of money have been expended in their preparation, and the value of these catalogues to the poultry interests cannot be overestimated. Each one has some intrinsic value to the industry, and one is sure to learn and profit by them. Each year shows the progress that is being made along these lines, and each year the poultry business is becoming a stronger and more substantial one to engage in. Slowly and surely the industry is taking a hold on the country that will mean increased wealth and prosperity to the promoters of the American hen.

Make a little noise every now and then to let people know you are still around.

The one great evil of the spring season is trying to put too many youngsters in

a limited space. Overcrowding should never be practised, for no good results have ever been obtained from it. If your space is limited, it will be better by far to hatch only half the number than to overcrowd and lose all. One good, strong, healthy chick is much better than two sickly ones.

Generosity oftentimes means losses.

Some people work on the principle of a man shooting at a target with both eyes closed.

The man who buys eggs for hatching should not be unreasonable in his expectations, and the man who sells eggs should not guarantee too much for his own good. These contentions come up annually and cause no end of trouble to those concerned. There are always two sides to the question, and the honest man on either side has no need of fear or worry. We have every reason to note with gratification the improved conditions in this respect in recent years, and with a better understanding between the buyer and seller these troubles will be greatly obviated. When a man pays his money for a certain kind of eggs and doesn't get them he has every reason to kick. On the other hand, when a breeder sells what he knows to be the genuine article there should be no kick coming from an unreasonable purchaser. The breeder of poultry to-day is doing his utmost to uplift the poultry business, and it is rarely a fraud is found among them. We have every confidence in the breeder and believe he is always ready for a square deal and stands ready to make good his guarantee. This is the way we have found him, and this squareness of the American breeder has been the foundation of the great poultry industry.

After all, an egg is guaranteed to be—only an egg.

Spring, with all of its triumphs and disappointments, is again with us.

To succeed with poultry you must never neglect them. The only way to gain a profit in any business is to pay strict attention to the care of it. This applies more to poultry than to any other business.

Young folks would do well with poultry if permitted to have the income from

same; give the boys a chance with poultry, and when the girls show a disposition to handle same, encourage them as well.

Study your incubator; it will pay in the end.

If you will care for the hens and feed the young chicks well they will pay the grocery bill during the Fall and Winter.

The attractive subscription offers for THE FEATHER appearing in this number should appeal to those who are not on our lists regularly. These offers are the best values for the money ever published, and we anticipate a wholesome increase in our subscription list this season. THE FEATHER has never been in the sensational class of poultry publications, but is a sane, clean, household magazine for those who delight in keeping in touch with everything in the poultry industry. It is a safe publication to read. See if you cannot help interest some of your friends in the work and induce them to give THE FEATHER a trial.

A busy bee stings harder than a drone.

When you notice a pullet looking around for a new nest, or trying to find a new place to lay, take the hint and supply a nest or two in odd places, and see how quickly the pullets, often several of them, will make the new nest their laying place.

Never overfeed the laying hens. It is better to underfeed than overfeed the breeding stock. Fat poultry are never productive.

A cross hen—that is, one that will pick at you if you reach toward her while on the nest—generally makes the best sitter.

Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, Election Commissioner, sends us the report of nominations for the annual election of the American Poultry Association for 1909, showing the five candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes, and the number of votes cast for each nominee for all offices of the Association, which is as follows: For President, C. M. Bryant, 384 votes; W. Ellison; Grant M. Curtis, 5; Thomas F. Rigg, 5; H. B. Donovan, 4. For First Vice-president, H. B. Donovan, 177 votes; L. A. Baldwin,

63; Geo. E. Conkey, 22; Miller Purvis, 20. C. K. Graham, 14. For Second Vice-president, C. K. Graham, 215 votes; Miller Purvis, 65; J. W. Murkin, 18; O. H. McCord, 16; H. B. Donovan, 8; Wm. Biel, 6. For Secretary-treasurer, W. S. Russell, 137 votes; S. T. Campbell, 117; Chas. H. Ring, 84; Geo. O. Brown, 13; Geo. B. Wiemer, 11. For Members of the Executive Board, David A. Nichols, 272 votes; Geo. D. Holden, 256; S. T. Campbell, 116; Eugene Sites, 55; C. K. Graham, 27; Russell Palmer, 26; E. E. Richards, 18; C. W. Fowler, 15; H. H. Collier, 14; L. E. Roberts, 14; Horace Atwood, 11; A. K. Graham, 10; M. Buck, 9; C. McClave, 9; J. E. Rice, 9.

Just the moment the faint-hearted beginner becomes discouraged he comes to the conclusion that there is not even a

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
Domestic Subscriptions, 50 cents a Year in Advance.  
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The advertising rate in The Feather is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.  
DISCOUNTS: Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.  
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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

half-living in poultry farming, and it was only a year ago that he figured out how quickly he would make a fortune at the work.

The best way to succeed with market poultry is to have some good quality of standard-bred fowls; raise as many of these as you can each year. Sell all but a few of the best ones for market poultry, and keep the fine ones for exhibition and the eggs for hatching.

Lice can destroy more young turkeys than any other disease, and the battle against this insect cannot be made too strong.

As a means of pointing out a useful moral concerning the necessity for a ready and willing adaptation to environment, we copy the following editorial written by Mr. Arthur Brisbane for the American-Journal-Examiner:

"A woman—presumably young—reads the Evening Journal, and sends a letter, of which this is the crystallized essence:

"Mr. Editor, why don't you protest against the way we have to live in this world? I am a woman anxious to do something, but I am not a female suffrage woman. I don't want to be tied down by so many laws. What I want, and what most women want, is freedom, liberty to live my own life in my own way. I don't want to have to do what other people order, or to be tied down. I want to be free."

"That was not all of the letter, but that's the substance of it, and we have had at different times several hundreds of letters saying about the same thing—some from men and more from women.

"To these dissatisfied souls we offer the story of the little chick hatched out in the big 15,000-egg incubator governed by Austin G. Brown, the famous chicken farmer, of Lakewood, N. J. This little chicken, destined to be a White Leghorn, came out of its egg first among the great mass of eggs. It balanced its yellow body on feeble little yellow legs, pecked at the soft, undeveloped feathers, still damp, fell down a few times, and then started for a walk across the uneven egg-surface. It walked on and on endlessly, falling and rising, and bitterly complaining of such poor pavement. By and by, after a very long walk, a brother from another egg came up alongside, and they walked on together. Finally they bumped their little beaks against the side of the incubator and could go no farther. When this happened they sat down, and in their little Leghorn brains, confused and dim, you might have read just the very thoughts that our young woman reader puts in her letter.

"The newly-hatched chicken said to the warm incubator air: *'This is terrible. I want freedom. I don't want to be kept in an incubator. I don't want to be bumping my beak against the limitations of a box. I want to go out into the wide, wide world, and fly like an eagle. I want to dash over the stony desert like a ten-foot ostrich. I want to plow the salt seas, if I choose, like a whale, and I want the limits of my flight to be the deepest, farthest-off blue of the eternal empyrean. I don't want to be tied down to this incubator, or to that brooder that's waiting for me. I don't want to be bound by the laws of Austin G. Brown, chicken raiser. I am a free, untrammelled chicken soul. I want to get out.'*

"To this, Brown, the chicken man, taking the part of cosmic wisdom in the management of his 15,000-egg incubator, might have replied: 'Poor little chicken, be glad that you are just where you are. The wall that keeps you in keeps the incubator warm—without that heat you couldn't have been hatched. Without that wall you would fall off the row of eggs and break your little wishbone. Be grateful for the brooder that I have ready just outside, and for the rules and regulations regarding disinfectants, and feeding, and compulsory exercise. You are only a fluffy, newly-hatched thing, and you only think about this minute. But I am a chicken raiser, seeing past and future; I am going to bring you up to weight five pounds, if I can, and to lay many eggs. I am going to fatten your little brother there quickly, and have him broiled in six weeks. I know what is good for chickens. Be thankful.'

"What Brown, the chicken man, would say to the discontented, newly-hatched Leghorn, we say to many of our discontented and intellectually-just-hatched readers—young women especially.

"Of course, like that fluffy, yellow chick, you would like to range through the whole universe, free from all laws, but you can't do it, and it's lucky for you that you can't. Take away the restrictions of which you complain and you would be as badly off as would that little chick if some one took away suddenly the boundaries and the heat of the incubator and brooder. Laws gradually developed keep you from doing just what you want to; they also keep the first man that meets you from knocking you over the head and dragging you by the heels, stunned, into his cave. The so-called conventionalities and limitations against which you protest protect you and give you the chance to develop, if there's really anything in you worth developing.

"There's a wisdom looking out for you and managing this little human incubator—the earth—and it knows what is best for you. Have all the aspiration and ambition you choose. Let your mind fly as far as it can, but be very grateful that the great incubator builder planned things before you were hatched, and be careful not to blame all-wise nature for your own shortcomings.

"The little yellow chick thought that the incubator walls kept her from flying off like the eagle—but that wasn't so. There's as much room as we need to fly in in this little incubator, if we have the wings."

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following:

#### Catalogues

N. V. Fogg, Mount Sterling, Ky.  
Lakewood Poultry Farm, Lakewood, N. J.

#### Circulars

Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.  
Chasm Falls Poultry Yards, W. H. Harwood, Prop., Chasm Falls, N. Y.  
L. P. French Company, Stoughton, Mass.  
Covert's Barred Rock Farm, Willoughby, Ohio.  
R. F. D. 2.  
Mount Pleasant Farm, Havre de Grace, Md.  
Whitney & Son, Triangle, N. Y.

#### Club Books

Boys' National Poultry Club, R. G. Fields, Secretary, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn., catalogue.

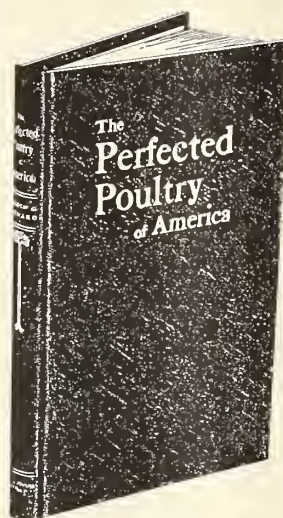
National Bantam Association, Geo. L. Young, Secretary, 349 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Year Book, 1909.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

# The Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



THE world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Water-fowl, with 117 full-page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings

\$10.00 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed characteristics, shape and color-markings of the recognized breeds of poultry.

Unlike any other Poultry Book and everybody interested in Poultry should have a copy.

This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full-page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to The Feather. Extra postage: Canada, 25c; Foreign, 50c. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your poultry knowledge complete.

## OPINIONS

### OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE

The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

We congratulate you on the high quality of the book, The Perfected Poultry of America, both as to subject-matter and illustrations. This book cannot help but prove of value to those who are interested in standard-bred poultry.—Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.

### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

### FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

### THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

### ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

**The Howard Publishing Company**  
Washington, D. C.

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Maryland State Fair: 1st and 2d Cockerels, 1st and 2d Pullets, 2 specials, Geo. O. Brown, judge. National Wyandotte Club Ribbon. At Baltimore, 3rd Cockerel in class of fifteen, David A. Nichols, judge. Having bred them for 12 years have brought quality of our stock as high as any. Circular free.

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## THE WALTER HOGAN SYSTEM, \$2

Pick the best and poorest hens—pullets—cockerels—and save much money in feed and care. It's ruinous to winter the no-accounts. Cull your flocks with certainty. This system of selection instructs you how to do it—surely. Its latest and most conclusive test was 1½ years at the California State Experiment Station. Detailed report, testimonials and proofs free; or, send \$2 and your promise to keep it to yourself, and get at once the Original System, 1908 edition. Write to-day.

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## Crown Bone Cutter

**Best Made—Lowest in Price**  
FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have out bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 615, Easton, Pa.

## Makes Chicks Grow

2 lbs. at 7 weeks

"Have fed Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower to my little chicks for a number of years, always giving it to them after they were three weeks old, and when they are seven weeks old have them weighing two pounds each and they are only scrubs. It is also a great feed for laying hens. I would not think of raising poultry without it."

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Don't overlook the important part of chick feeding—to keep them healthy, make bone and muscle, and bring them to maturity at the earliest possible moment. Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower contains those elements in proper proportion that insure this result.

## Lee's Egg Maker

and Chick Grower can be profitably fed every month in the year, to the exclusion of all other forms of meat food, at less feeding cost and with better results from every standpoint. We offer it on that guarantee.

Of equal value as a food for little chicks, for all penned-up poultry, and for the laying stock.

Fifty feeds for one cent proves its low feeding cost; our Guaranty proves its great value.

2½ lb. 25c; 25 lb. \$2.00; 100 lb. \$6.50

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1127 Harney St., Omaha, Nebr.

Ask your dealer or send to us direct. Send for free books—"Mandy's Poultry School," "20 Years with Poultry," "Incubator Hygrometry," or 1909 Catalog Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

GENERAL AGENTS: BOSTON, Mass.—Fiske Seed Co.; PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Howard L. Davis, 45 N. 13th St.; TAMPA, Fla.—Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.; SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Porter-Watson Co.; DALLAS, Tex.—Robinson Plant and Seed Co.; LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Henry Albert Co.; PORTLAND, OREGON—Portland Seed Co.

## Care of Goslings



UNTIL six or seven days old, goslings are very delicate and tender. Even after that they are easily drowned by a heavy rainfall, or, if they get into a pool of water from which they cannot get out readily, their down becomes water-soaked and they will be drowned. It is well to keep the mother goose and the goslings in confined quarters until they are a week old. Feed them upon clean, stale bread, not moldy or sour; mix with a little milk—boiled water will do—but nothing is so good as bread and milk for the first few days. Always have them

they can have a dry spot on the high grounds for a resting place where they can go during the day time and upon which they can sleep at night. Geese usually prefer to lodge during the summer nights on the highest ground available, rather than in a shed or under any covering. Of their own will they scarcely ever seek the shelter of a house, except in very cold, snowy weather.

Goslings must be sheltered from the direct rays of the hot sun during the summer months. We have known those who grow them in barren fields to erect shelters made from branches of saplings or trees, or by stretching canvas over poles or racks; but any one who keeps



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Won by Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass.

## BARRED PLYM'TH ROCKS

At Madison Square Garden the Last 20 Years

BIRDS WE BRED AND RAISED HAVE WON MORE

{ 1st Prizes, TOTAL—MORE by over 11% }  
{ 1st Prizes on COCKERELS—MORE by 50% }  
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## OUR "LEE BELLES"

Demonstrated their Superiority by Winning First Prize in Each of the Two Largest Shows '06-'07 Season, also the Championship Prize in What was Considered the Strongest Female Competition of the Year, and Are Again Making Phenomenal First Prize Records.

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## AGAIN FROM EGGS

I enclose feather from 1st Chicago Hen and I want to thank you for sending me such choice eggs. The 1st Cock and 1st Hen were hatched from eggs I bought of you, also 4th Cock and 3d Hen. The 1st Cock was sire of the 1st Cockerel last year, and the 4th Cock sired the 3d, 4th and 5th Cockerels. The Hen was in a class by herself so far as quality was concerned. You may use any part of this letter as you see fit.

EDGAR G. SIMPSON.

Naperville, Ill., Jan., 1909.



"World's Champion of 1906," Our \$2,000.00 Male

Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes Special at New York's Greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. He is descended from the sire of First Chicago Cockerel 1902; also from sire of First Prize Chicago Male 1909. These and other Chicago First Prize Winners were bred by us and hatched by customers FROM EGGS WE SOLD.

EGGS for Hatching from best Pens only, \$7 per 13, \$20 per 39, \$48 per 100, from either Cockerel or from pullet pens and from such matings as have furnished our egg customers a Grand Lot of First-prize Winners in the past, and we believe will do so again. FREE—Illustrated circular telling of Winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.

BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, Lee, Mass.

in a lot where they can eat as much grass as they want. Never feed them a food that is too moist and sloppy—it should be like a well prepared mush for the table. During the first week, when possible, provide a small lot for them to stay in that has plenty of grass upon which they can graze. Give them a plentiful supply of green clover, grass, wheat or rye, cut very fine.

In making a mash food for the young geese, take ground oats and run it through a sieve so as to remove as much of the chaff as possible. Mix this with equal parts of bran and corn meal, and moisten it with scalded milk; mix into a dry mush and feed this to your young goslings. Never feed young growing geese whole corn or whole grain of any kind if you wish to grow them most profitably. Always feed them on ground meals, mixed either with scalding milk or water. Some people feed them whole corn, whole oats and other whole grains, but this is not nearly so desirable as to have the same grains ground into meal and fed as above described.

Geese must have plenty of water to drink and to swim in, and enough ground to roam over so as to have plenty of grass and other herbage. They gain the greater part of their living from eating green stuffs of all kinds, bugs, small water insects, and everything of that kind, including beetles, that are found about marshy places. Marshy limits are the best for the young goslings, just so

geese can very easily construct a grape arbor and grow a thick covering of grape vines over it for the summer shelter for geese and poultry.

Better keep the hens shut up on cold, rainy days. They are better inside than out during such weather.

When you purchase new fowls, keep them to themselves until you are sure they are free from disease and lice.

All the pin-feathers should be removed from a dressed bird, as they give a dirty and unattractive appearance.

Scraps from the table are excellent for the fowls, affording them a greater variety than most feed.

A wash of chlorate of potash in vinegar is good for canker-sores in the throats and mouths of chickens.

"I had a very successful year in 1908, and a good part of it was due to THE FEATHER. I must continue with you as long as I continue with Minorcas. Wishing you barrels of luck."—E. D. Crouch.

"Enclosed find my advertisement. I have advertised in THE FEATHER before and find it sells Auconas."—C. A. Knight

## X-L-ALL 33 CTS. Per Rod

### Poultryfencing

#### FIVE TIMES CHEAPER Than Netting

48 inches high, 33 cents per rod; 58 inches high, 36 8-10 cents per rod. Don't buy a single rod of fencing or netting until you have seen our Fencing Catalogue, which shows our complete line of poultry fencing and netting, gates, steel fence posts, barbed wire, etc., all at wonderfully low prices. Write us and say, "Send me your free Fencing Catalogue No. 1435 (also ask for our special Catalogue of Incubators and Poultry Supplies), and you will get everything by return mail."

**Chicken and Rabbit Proof, Hog Tight and Strong Enough to Stop a Vicious Bull**

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS** Won at Centerville, Iowa, Dec. 1-5, 1908. In a class of 38 shown by four exhibitors: 1 cock score 95; 1-2-3 hen score 96½, 96¼, and 95½; 1 pen; 2 specials; Silver Cup for Best Colored Bird in entire show, 456 birds competing. Am hooking Egg orders at \$3 per 15. \$5 per 30. Send for circular.

**KINEY I. MILLER, BOX M, Lancaster, Missouri**

## Boswell's Acme WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE QUALITY LAYERS

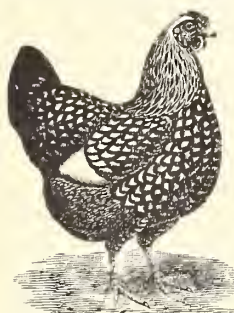
Line-bred for 16 years—both for winning points and prolific laying. They are prize-takers at the strongest shows of the world, and my hens have laid as high as 280 eggs in 12 months.

Get my free catalogue, which is full of facts about the best strain of White Wyandottes obtainable—the Acme. It will pay you to read about these "Quality-Layers." My birds have brought success to a thousand customers; they will do the same for you. The Acme White Wyandottes are bed-rock as foundation stock. Write me at once for my reasonable prices.

**John W. Boswell, Jr. Box 2010 Beckwith, Tenn.**

EGGS:	
15 for	\$3.00
30 "	5.00
50 "	8.00
100 "	15.00
75% FERTILITY Guaranteed	

## POULTRY MAGAZINE



It is a monthly journal of from 40 to 80 large pages, nicely illustrated and brimful of articles of great interest and value. Its staff of writers include the most successful poultry men and women in the United States and its pages are filled each month with valuable advice and information on such subjects as House Building, Care and Feeding of Winter Layers, Hatching and Brooding, Allments and Remedies. Mating. Breeding and Showing pure bred fowls, etc., etc., in fact it is so good that

**YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT**

IT WILL SELL your birds and eggs for hatching. Low advertising rates. Hundreds of testimonials. Get them before advertising anywhere. 50 cents per year, single copies 5 cents. Address NOW,

**THE POULTRY TRIBUNE**

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MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

## Bred in Line for 17 Years



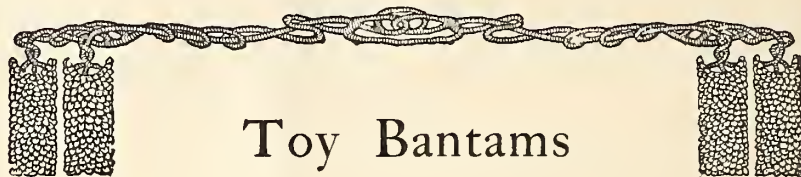
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## Toy Bantams



**W**HAT I mean by the word "toy" is that they are a very difficult breed to get near perfection in exhibition quality. They are not in the least hard to breed in numbers, as they are, as a rule, very strong and vigorous. They have such a very peculiar constitution of fancy quality that when they are in really high-class type of shape, and of very small size, they are so jaunty and prettily self-conceited in their carriage and actions, they cannot be allowed to have their liberty to run around the premises, as they would be chased by animals and easily caught and killed.

Anyhow, bantams are designed to answer the purpose of pets exclusively, and being so small in size, there is not very much cost in building a fairly good-sized house and yards sufficiently large enough to enable them to be kept healthy and contented in continual confinement. However, when they are kept exclusively in an enclosure with no intervals of liberty to

It is ten to one times better than to start with a much larger number of birds which are of second-class quality. If he has patience and mates and rears his birds carefully, he will, in a few seasons, find he is at the front with the progeny of his one high-class quality pair. There is such a consideration as breeding up to a high standard of quality, but if he takes my advice to heart, he will not be willing to spend the probable several years of valuable time required in the process of breeding up, but will rest the possibilities of his show-room laurels on the results of an exhibition pair.

The Polish Bantam is the most toy breed of the many kinds of bantams. They are very difficult to breed to high-class quality, and require selected management as to housing, yarding, etc. Their peculiar character of beauty is not surpassed in ornamental quality, however, by any breed of bantams, and to breed a very few good specimens will fully repay the fancier for the extra time and attention to be given in the course of their best perfection of quality. They are not, in any measure, salable unless they are of good quality throughout, and will



JAPANESE BANTAMS

run out to pick up grit and eat grass, insects, vegetables, etc., such necessary things should be regularly supplied to them.

The kind of fancier the fancy wants knows what his birds need, and he does not hesitate to supply them, for he feels its importance, and, therefore, wishing always to breed the best of birds, and feel the later victories that the show-room gives to merit, he consequently takes a great pleasure in attending to their very small wants. The Japanese Bantams are a very nice breed to house conveniently, as they are not a very active kind, and being of a quiet disposition are easy to handle and manage, as when once they are made to feel that their owner does not intend to hurt them, they become very tame. When a fancier is starting to breed Japanese Bantams, I would advise him to start with a pair of bang-up good birds.

bring quite good prices if they are good specimens. The Polish Bantam is not a very popular favorite with fanciers of the present time, and that is the probable reason they are not usually seen of better quality.

There are very few good male birds to be found in this breed, and what should be done is to cross some small-sized Polish males with the nicely-crested bantam hens we now have. This would give us birds of better quality all round, and also renew the vigor of our present strains. There would be noticed for a short time an increase of size of the birds from the direct crosses, but there would appear very many birds of the right size in the second and third crossing back of the first cross.

The Standard says that they must have blue legs and the letter-V-shaped comb now, but if any fancier has any hens

that are strictly high class in crest and general Polish outline of shape, but possessing whitish-colored legs, I would advise him to value them quite highly for breeding purposes. The white-legged specimens will throw chicks with blue legs if mated to blue-legged dwarfed Polish males. The Polish Bantam fancy seems to be on the wane to-day, but every variety has its days of popularity, and they may be bred more extensively when the best specimens are shown around more.

In raising Polish Bantam chicks they should not be allowed to run with other kinds of chicks after they are seen to have grown quite good-sized crests, as their sight being partly obscured, the other chicks would have the advantage of domineering over them quite viciously. The skull or the head of the Polish Bantam is of a rounding, dome-like shape, when in perfection rather broad and high, which causes the crest feathers to flow over evenly on all sides. When the little chicks are just hatched out it is very interesting to look them over and see which ones have the broadest skulls, for those which have the best crests when grown always have the broadest and best shaped skulls when they are chicks. Polish Bantam chicks can be allowed to run around the premises at liberty until their crests begin to obscure their sight, and then they should be confined in covered wire netting yards. They are the easiest bantams to get caught and destroyed by animals or birds of prey, or stepped on by stock, and for that reason they should be given ample house room and quite large yards, also be kept continually in confinement.

The many apparent faults in the Polish Bantam are necessary, and the true fancier realizes it and grows all the more fond of them.—Arthur O'Connell.

Mr. Geo. L. Young, Secretary of the National Bantam Association, has sent us a copy of the 1909 Year Book of that organization, which is indeed attractive and should be in the hands of every one interested in Bantams. Upon receipt of 5 cents in stamps Mr. Young will be pleased to send a copy of the Year Book to any one addressing him at 349 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The combination of growing fruit trees and keeping bees with poultry and squabs is gaining every day with those who understand the proposition. The blossoms that come upon the fruit trees furnish good work for the bees, and the bees help the fruit by working among the pollen of the blossoms. Where clover is grown for the cattle and poultry it will also furnish a heavy honey supply. The poultry houses can be so constructed as to have squab houses above them, and to prevent the pigeons from occupying the same ground for a fly-way that would be used by the poultry, open lofts can be built on the outside and flooring placed in same. The poultry can roam over the same land upon which the fruit and clover are raised, and altogether there could hardly be a better combination for the making of money than the growing of squabs, poultry for market and eggs, tree fruits, and bees.

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**SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond Va.**

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The trees to be grown in a poultry yard should be dwarf in size, and such as may be trimmed so as to have no boughs close to the ground, in order to give head-room and prevent the poultry from injuring the fruit. The best kinds are plums, peaches, dwarf apples and dwarf pears.

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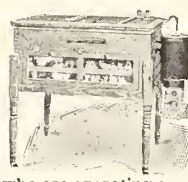
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**Questions and Answers**

**SAWDUST AS LITTER**

Q. Is sawdust of any value as scratching litter?—B. L. C.

A. Sawdust makes a poor scratching litter, as the fowls will get more or less of it into their crops, and it is not easily digested.

**ROUP**

Q. If I should set a hen that had roup last year, would it affect the young? Could the young take it from her if she shows no sign of the roup now?—E. B.

A. No.

**BROILERS—LEGHORNS**

Q. What should I feed little Plymouth Rock chicks so that they will weigh one and one-half to two pounds at the age of eight weeks? What should they be fed to keep them growing and fattening so that they may become fat enough for broilers at the age of two months? What should be fed White Leghorn chickens so they will grow rapidly?—K. G.

A. To be successful in the growing of broilers the chickens should be kept in good health and growing constantly. Feed early and often, keeping them busy hunting for small broken oats, wheat, and corn. Ground oats and corn mixed with some middlings and bran make a good mixed food; also some meat meal or scrap is good; cracked oats, wheat, and corn are always good, but have them small at first. Leghorns should be fed the same as other fowls. Their feathers grow so fast and they are so active they need constant change of diet and plenty of it.

**LEG-WEAKNESS IN CHICKS**

Q. What is the cause of leg-weakness in little chicks, and will you give me a remedy for same?—M. C. M.

A. Dampness is frequently the cause of leg-weakness in chicks, or when kept in brooders the improper distribution of heat or too much bottom heat may cause it. Sometimes the chicks grow too fast and have not the proper diet to sustain them. *Remedy*.—If of a rheumatic nature, feed boiled rice and bread crumbs softened with milk and remove all cause of dampness. If there are no signs of dampness, change their food; give some meat scraps, ground bone, or bone meal, green food, also rice and broken wheat and oats.

**SCALY LEGS**

Q. What do you consider a good recipe for scaly legs?—C. W.

A. Vaseline and a little carbolic acid, about ten drops to one ounce of vaseline, can be used for this. Coal oil (kerosene) and lard, equal parts, boiled together and stirred until cold, is also recommended. Either should be rubbed on affected parts thoroughly.

**RAISING CHICKS IN CELLAR**

Q. I have a large, dry, airy cellar, with a window on three sides. Would it do to raise chicks in same?—P. B. M.

A. Ordinarily, house cellars are not good places in which to raise chicks, from the fact that they generally lack ventilation, light, and sunshine, and are more or less damp. Chicks need plenty of sunshine. If your cellar is absolutely dry, with plenty of windows to admit sunshine, and can be properly ventilated, your chicks might do well there; but as a rule it is not well to use a cellar for this purpose.

**ROUP IN SQUABS**

Q. I would like to know what to do for my squabs. When about half grown, sometimes even younger, the lower mandibles and throats swell up and they do not seem able to take food. Sometimes there is a discharge from the mouth. Will you kindly inform me what is the cause of this, and what I shall do to cure them?—T. M.

A. Undoubtedly, your birds are suffering from roup, which is a disease of a catarrhal nature, affecting the mucous membranes of the nostrils, head, and throat, and is usually accompanied by a profuse discharge of sticky mucous matter from the nostrils and mouth, which, if the disease is neglected, becomes very offensive. It is very contagious, and should be checked as soon as it makes its appearance, by removing the sufferers to a distance—for, if left to fly around, they would soon contaminate the most of the flock. It seems to be miasmatic in its nature, as it makes its appearance suddenly, sometimes affecting a number at once, and when they have been in no way exposed to its influence. Sudden changes of temperature with damp and chilly conditions are particularly favorable to its appearance. On the first indication of difficult breathing give a pill, about the size of a medium-sized pea, of butter and black pepper, equal parts, and swab the throat with a solution of chlorate of potash. Should there be a discharge of mucous, wash the nostrils and inside of the mouth with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen; this is said to be a sovereign remedy for roup. Dry quarters, protection from draughts, and an occasional use of a disinfectant will do much to keep this scourge at bay.

**TURKEYS**

Q. Will a two-year-old turkey hen lay earlier in the spring than a young turkey hen? Will she sit on the nest and hatch

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a brood as well as a young hen?—P. M. G.

A. Young hen turkeys are preferred as early spring layers, but for sitters the two-year-old hens will do the best, as a rule.

#### MEAT FOR LAYING HENS

Q. Is cooked meat as good for laying hens as raw meat?

A. Cooked meat is preferred to raw, although if fed raw in reasonable quantity and if fresh and not diseased, there would be practically no difference as far as the final result is concerned.

#### GEESSE HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING

Q. Kindly tell me what is the matter with my geese. They seem to have cramps before they lay and can hardly walk for a day or so, and frequently they lay soft eggs.—B. N. G.

A. Evidently there is a derangement of the oviduct, which may have resulted from cold or unwholesome or overstimulating feed. Remove the affected birds from the flock and reduce the quantity of food for a week or ten days.

#### PERIOD OF FERTILITY

Q. Please inform me how long it is necessary for a cock to be with hens before the eggs are fertile and suitable for hatching.—B. N. G.

A. From three to five days. The third egg laid will generally be fertile.

#### CURING CLOVER IN THE SHADE

Q. Can you tell me why clover should be cured in the shade?—H. C. B.

A. Clover hay for poultry is cured in the shade so as to retain as much of its natural juices as possible. Clover cured in this way will, when steamed, return to almost its original green state.

## Notes in Passing

Never feed wet, sloppy food.

Dampness means death to poultry.

Scald the drinking vessels often.

Never breed from immature stock.

Do not buy poor stock because it is cheap.

Begin to fight the lice with the departure of the snow.

Don't forget to keep lime where the fowls can reach it.

If the hens are too fat they will lay soft-shelled eggs.

Pure water is one of the most important items in poultry-culture.

Don't try to keep two breeds when you know how to raise only one.

Keep plenty of water with the chill taken off before the hens.

Feed at regular times and the fowls will be ready and waiting for their meal.

If you pack fowls while still warm the skin will become very much discolored.

Above all things, do not try to keep fifty hens in a poultry-house scarcely large enough for twenty-five.

## ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Big eggs, big layers, big winners. In pens are Maine State First (twice) brother, Hagerstown First, Second, Stock always for sale.

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C. F. TOWNSEND, President National Poultry Ass'n,

Weedsport, N. Y.  
15-4

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Produces Flesh, Feathers, Bone and Muscle. It aids in preventing Indigestion and Diarrhoea by reason of its well-balanced variety. A pound lost in a young chick's growth can never be regained—once lost always absent—and your chance for winners or early layers has gone.

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CYPHERS PIGEON FOOD

CYPHERS SHORT-CUT ALFALFA  
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CYPHERS MEALD ALFALFA

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IS FULL OF TIMELY ARTICLES

Note the following Subjects:

Color of Barred Plymouth Rock.....	The Germ and the Poultryman.....Dr. P. T. Woods
Rochester Show.....Arthur C. Smith	Philadelphia Show.....
Prominent Poultrymen.....Editor	Buff Orpington Duck.....A. G. Goodacre
Fresh Air Scratch Room House.....Dr. P. T. Woods	Cleveland Show.....
Buffalo Show.....	Egg Records of Wyandottes.....Jas. Dryden
The Day-old Chick and Egg Farming.....E. P. Ellis	Cornish at Chicago.....C. S. Brent

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| 36 White Wyandotte Hens.....        | \$2.00 each     |
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**Dealer in Poultry, Pigeons and Supplies**

712 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



## Partridge Wyandottes and Single-combed Brown Leghorns

Fancy poultry for purely fancy's sake is very much like a "painted ship upon a painted ocean," but thoroughbred, vigorous poultry is the most profitable department about the home of the suburbanite. At least, this is my opinion, after a number of years' experience with all sorts and also the thoroughbreds. I have tried a number of the various breeds of poultry, and have learned a few facts which I give below in condensed form.

First, a very large percentage of success with any kind of poultry lies in the measure of your liking for same. Second, you will take a greater interest and consequently will have more pleasure in caring for a flock of thoroughbred fowls than a flock of mongrels. Third, a flock of thoroughbreds all of one breed is always and everywhere attractive, and will never fail to arrest the attention of passers-by. Fourth, unless you heartily enjoy going out to your henhouse, taking an interest in feeding and watering the

My two favorites are "beauties." The markings and the rich brown coloring in both breeds seem to fit them perfectly to a city lot. I like a hen that is active, and these two enjoy their scratching sheds thoroughly, and sing while they work. It goes without saying it over again, "Leghorns are egg machines." It is also needless to state that Wyandottes are among the plumpest and most beautifully-dressed fowls.

My ten Partridge Wyandotte pullets and two cockerels are of the well-known Hathaway strain, and are attracting a lot of attention. I intend to hatch only the two varieties, and as I have two good houses and yards for them I believe they will be a source of real pleasure and profit to me. It is to me a real diversion from other cares to go inside of my henhouses, see the activity and hear the cackle and song of warm content, even though the snow lies deep outside. Then the eggs—yes, I get them—and how



SINGLE-COMBED BROWN LEGHORN MALE

fowls, and cleaning house, you will not get best results. Fifth, unless you take one or more poultry papers you will not reap all the pleasure from your poultry department that you otherwise will.

After going pretty nearly half way round the whole list of breeds I have thus far settled on two as my favorites. These two are, first, the Single-combed Brown Leghorn, and, second, the Partridge Wyandotte. It is asking a good deal of any one breed to do the all-purpose act, supply eggs and flesh in abundance (some will say, "My fowls are doing it all right"); but by taking two varieties you can use the methods of care, housing, yarding, and feeding necessary to produce eggs in one department, and good meat in the other. How can any hen continue to supply both the eggs and flesh? for, in my experience, when the hen gets the ax in the neck she is quite likely at least to cease to be an egg-producer.

different, too, they are from store eggs; and once in a while a roasted fowl or a fry. What treasures we may have in the too-often useless back yards of our towns and cities.—C. H. G.

Exercise is absolutely necessary with brooder chicks, or else bowel trouble and cases of indigestion will surely result. Use plenty of short, clean litter, in which scatter dry bread crumbs, millet seed, cracked wheat, very fine cracked corn, etc.

Overcrowding is a bad practise on an egg farm. Small flocks will always give better results. Overcrowding leads to idleness, and it is the idle hen that soon falls victim to such vices as feather-pulling, egg-eating, etc.

It should be an ironclad rule on every poultry farm that the moment a fowl is ailing it at once should be separated from the rest of the flock. If placed in a cage in a dry, warm room it can be best treated.

## Preserving Eggs

Having had numerous requests from time to time for a satisfactory method of preserving eggs, we give below recipe for the use of water-glass, together with some notes on the same subject, which we trust may prove of interest to our readers:

### WATER-GLASS

This is a silicate of sodium or a silicate of potassium which can be purchased at the drug store. Dissolve one part of water-glass in nine parts of water, so as to have a one-tenth solution. Place this solution in a jar. The water-glass is more readily dissolved in warm water. After the mixture has become cool, put it in a stone jar as large as you desire to use. Into this place the eggs the very day they are laid. As soon as the jar is filled, seal it up and keep it in a cool place until the eggs are needed. When the eggs are taken therefrom, rinse them immediately in water slightly warm. This washes the solution from the shell and prevents the glass glaze that will form if the solution is permitted to dry thereupon. One or two gallon stone jars may be used. As fast as filled, seal up, number, and place in a cool cellar for future use.

### USE OF PARAFFIN

We copy from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports the following relative to egg-preservation:

"Consul Jos. G. Stephens, of Plymouth, reports that a north of England firm of importers has adopted the following new method of preserving eggs, whereby it is claimed that eggs six months old are made to retain their new-laid freshness:

"Acting on the theory that an egg decomposes owing to the entrance of bacteria through the shell, the eggs by the new process of preservation are first disinfected and then immersed in a vessel of hot paraffin wax in a vacuum. The air in the shell is extracted by the vacuum, and atmospheric pressure is then allowed to enter the vessel, when the hot wax is pressed into the pores of the shell, which thus hermetically seals it. Evaporation of the contents of the eggs, which has a harmful effect, is thereby prevented, and the egg is practically sterile. The yolk of pickled eggs and others artificially preserved will frequently break on being poached, but the eggs preserved by this novel process are quite free from such fault. It is claimed for this process that the eggs will bring 48s. (\$11.66) per 1,440 more than those preserved in limewater or by water-glass, and 32s. (\$7.78) more than those kept in cold storage."

Particulars of this new method might be obtained from a man whose address is forwarded (name filed at Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.).

### CHINESE METHOD

It would seem from the following clipping, from the National Magazine, that the cold-storage warehouse system has a rival in the preservation of eggs in China in the form of mud pies:

"While waiting for a Cabinet official with whom I had an appointment I chanced upon a man just returned from China. In the course of our conversation the price of eggs and the difficulty of keeping them fresh was discussed. I

INSURABLE INCUBATORS

# GET THE LABELS

## WORDS OF CAUTION: TO ALL WHO INTEND TO INVEST THIS SEASON IN

**Incubators or Brooders, we wish to say, do not become confused, DO NOT BE MISLED by the bare claim that an Incubator is "fire-proof." That's not enough! All Incubators, of every style and kind, are claimed to be "fire-proof;" but the deciding fact with insurance companies, with State Inspection Bureaus and with local rating boards is, "are they, or are they not, built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and have they, or have they not, been examined, tested and labeled by the Fire Insurance Engineers, under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters?"**

**IN SHORT, DO THEY, OR DO THEY NOT, BEAR THE INSPECTION LABELS OF THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES?**

## REMEMBER That you should INSIST ON GETTING THE LABELS!

If you have any doubt of this fact, read the following letters—all of recent date—from insurance officers and managers of State Inspection Bureaus which clearly set forth the position occupied by fire insurance rating organizations toward devices that bear the labels of the Underwriters Laboratories:

**Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Co.; Jan. 4, 1909:** "We at all times give preference to devices containing the Underwriters' Labels, and such devices are accepted by us without additional charge while non-approved devices are penalized."—**DAVID B. TAYLOR, Secretary.**

**Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Office; Jan. 4, 1909:** "Devices bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories' Labels and installed per code requirements are passed without charge under schedule in our inspection reports throughout the Kansas field."—**CHAS. E. ELDRIDGE, Manager.**

**Minnesota and North and South Dakota; Jan. 9, 1909:** "We have jurisdiction throughout Minnesota and North and South Dakota and it is our practice always to recommend and aim to secure labeled devices. As near as I can tell from your circular we would not feel as though any charge should be made where these approved incubators are used in buildings."—**W. I. FISHER, Manager, General Inspection Co.**

**Michigan Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909:** "In reference to the use of your incubators which are approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories and bear their label, we will approve their use without charge, leaving ourselves free to revoke this decision at any time."—**E. F. CHAPMAN, Manager.**

**Illinois Inspection Bureau; Jan. 8, 1909:** "This Bureau is making no charge for incubators bearing the Underwriters' Laboratories Labels, and it is altogether unlikely that our schedules will be so amended as to call for a charge thereon."—**C. F. PERSCH, Manager.**

**Texas Fire Prevention Association; Dec. 23, 1908:** "Incubators and brooders that are supplied with the Laboratories' Labels have our decided preference in the territory over which we have jurisdiction."—**C. B. ROULET, Secretary.**

**Missouri Inspection Bureau; Jan. 4, 1909:** "We invariably give preference to all devices that bear the Underwriters' Labels. Up to the present time we have had no advice that any other incubators or brooders, except yours, are constructed under the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Rules and Requirements."—**F. J. FETTER, Manager.**

**Indiana Inspection Bureau; Jan. 2, 1909:** "It is the policy of this Bureau to strongly urge that preference be given to such devices and appliances as bear the label of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and the same stand will be taken with respect to the incubators manufactured by you."—**E. M. SELLERS, Manager.**

**Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Jan. 6, 1909:** "Regarding your incubators would advise that in view of the fact that these devices have been found satisfactory to the Underwriters' Laboratories, they will be given preference in this territory over devices of the same character which have not been so tested and accepted by the Laboratories."—**A. M. SCHOEN, Chief Engineer, South-Eastern Underwriters' Ass'n.**

**Ohio Inspection Bureau; Dec. 22, 1908:** "Throughout our territory no charge will be made for installation of approved and labeled incubators or brooders."—**T. R. SELLERS, Manager.**

Large bodies are said to move slowly, but the State Inspection Bureaus and other rating organizations have acted promptly in this matter of recognizing the labels of the Underwriters Laboratories, as affixed to Incubators and Brooders that are built in conformity with the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; still it will be February 1st before all these organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can take official action and promulgate their decisions. By that date readers of this advertisement will be able to obtain reliable information from our Home Offices or nearest Branch House regarding the states and territories not covered by the letters quoted herewith.

### ACTION IN OTHER STATES:

### IN YOUR OWN INTERESTS



Form of Brass Label to be found in Serial Numbers on every 1909 Standard Cyphers Incubator, all sizes.



Form of Brass Label to be found in Serial Numbers on every 1909 Brooder of Cyphers Company's Manufacture.

**DO NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE** of investing in an Incubator or Brooder that will invalidate your insurance policy, or make it impossible or UNPROFITABLE for you to obtain insurance **ON PROPERTY IN OR NEAR WHICH THE INCUBATOR IS TO BE USED.** With the fire insurance organizations having jurisdiction in different parts of the country the present situation is simply A QUESTION OF FACT, not a matter of what some one MAY CLAIM about "fireproof" articles. The main point is, if the Incubator or Brooder you propose to buy this season is built in conformity with the "Rules and Requirements" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and bears the "Inspected Incubator" or "Inspected Brooder" label of the Underwriters Laboratories (Inc.), you are safe in buying and using it; if it is not so built and labeled we fully believe you will regret your purchase before the year is out. AS MANUFACTURERS we have done OUR UTMOST, at large expense of money and labor, to protect and serve your interests AS PROPERTY OWNERS AND POLICY HOLDERS; it remains now for you to make your choice between Incubators and Brooders which bear the labels and those that do not.

**FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE** Consisting of 212 pp. 7½x10 inches in size, free postpaid for the asking **WHICH TELLS THE WHOLE STORY** Address Nearest Office Below:

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INSURABLE BROODERS

lamented that it was almost impossible to obtain a new-laid egg. He told how, when traveling in China, the American consul called his attention to the fact that the Chinese had centuries ago solved this problem in a more effective way than has ever been done by modern cold-storage warehouse systems. It happened

that he had had no opportunity to test the Chinese method until he was leaving the country, when he was presented with fresh-laid eggs incased in spherical mud-pies. He brought home these packages, along with other souvenirs, and kept them until "fresh" eggs soared to 80 cents a dozen; then he opened his mud-pies, and

imagine his surprise to find the eggs in first-class condition. "Later," he said, "I tried the experiment myself; buried my eggs deep in mud and formed it into cakes around them, allowing the "pie" to dry out. The result was the same—when they were opened they were perfectly fresh."



# Hatching and Raising Chicks

By J. A. WINSLOE



OUT of business, is the tale that is told of poultry plant after poultry plant started to make easy money by would-be poultrymen annually. For the one who makes a success there are ninety-nine who fail. Hatching and raising chicks, either artificially or naturally have much to do with these failures.

Incubators of all makes, kinds and sizes will hatch chicks; some kinds will do it better and with less trouble than others. All makes of brooders will raise some chicks, and many hens will not raise a chick—while others will raise every one hatched. All the trouble does not lay with either incubator, brooder or hen. Some of it is with the man or woman behind the appliances in use. Many large and apparently successful plants, many small ones, and many individuals who keep only a few hens, hatch all or most of their chicks with incubators; and raise them with brooders. Others again quite as successful, both on a large and small scale, stick to the hen. Some strike a kind of happy medium and use a little or much of both. As to which is best or more economical is a question involved.

If you use incubators and brooders, you can commense hatching and raising chicks at any season, early or late, if you have the eggs with which to do business. If you confine yourself to the use of hens, you must wait her convenience as to time of hatching, and perhaps have to market or eat your early eggs. Eggs during the winter season command high prices, and perhaps pay better by selling them, than taking chances on raising early chicks, whatever price you may get for them. One thing is certain you do get a paying price for your eggs, but you have an uncertain proposition in raising a paying lot of early chicks.

Whether you use incubators or hens, the best time for hatching is during the spring, when nature propagates itself, when grass shoots up and buds on trees burst, eggs hatch best and young chicks are more easily and profitably raised. Eggs do not then fetch the long prices they do in winter and early months of the year, and can be more readily spared for hatching. They are then most strongly fertile, and a bigger percentage burst the shells of more robust, want-to-live-and-thrive-kind-of-chicks, than the don't-want-to-live sort, that you have to kill, or sell to get rid of. You will also find that chicks

hatched at the proper season, neither too soon nor too late, will in the long run be the most profitable. They will be the healthiest and the best egg-producers; the money-makers of your flock.

There are many things about chicken raising and hatching that probably we know nothing about. We are, however, learning more each season as it comes round, and the foregoing has been our experience so far, as to when to hatch. Locality has much to do with the season. For instance, the season to hatch on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi would be very early in North Dakota, and early hatching in North Dakota



A BUNCH OF THRIVING CHICKS



THE WORM HAS THE BIRD

would be too late in Mississippi; though eggs come, and are in season the year round in both states.

The practise of hatching eggs artificially (that is in incubators) is not in any way a modern or new process. In Egypt and China it has been practised for centuries and is simply a B. C. arrangement brought down to date with twentieth century ingenuity to meet present-day demands. The buildings of brick, stone, and cement, with fire walls and fire over the eggs, with expert attendants or managers as thermometers, and thermostats, have simply been replaced with wooden boxes, John D., metal and mercury; an improvement in working arrangements certainly, but we are unable to vouch for results. Of modern incubators, almost any old box that will maintain a heat of 102 to 104 degrees F., with sundry variations, according to outside temperature, will hatch chicks. Then, again, there are really reliable machines, built by reliable parties, that will do good and satisfactory work, once properly regulated, without trouble or annoyance to the operator, if the instructions sent with the machine are strictly adhered to. These are the machines to buy. They cost a little more, but *pay in the end*. Some manufacturers will tell you, "they will hatch every fertile egg." They will, once in a long while; for I have had them do so; but they are much more liable not to. Chicks dead in the shell, shells piped, chick not strong enough to work his own salvation—not one—lots of them. You write the manufacturer, the poultry paper, the man who knows it all, inquiring as to the cause. The answers are scientific, full of bombast and nothing. "Too much heat," "not enough heat," "eggs not strongly fertilized," "parent stock inbred," etc. The answers you get are, as a rule, the veriest "bosh." You have been investing in an experiment; bucking Nature with artifice, and the artificial has not been entirely successful, nor will it ever be. Still you have, say, a seventy-five per cent. hatch—a very good one. You wish to raise them. There's the rub.

Constant and watchful attention to every little detail for the first three weeks of a chick's life should place him on a fair way toward making a robust fowl, provided he has been hatched from the eggs of mature, vigorous and thrifty

parent stock, which is the essential point for success; otherwise failure is certain. If your incubator has been run with a fairly even temperature all through its course, neither too high nor low, and chicks have hatched out promptly on time (all during the last half of the twentieth up to the end of the twenty-first day) with the right kind of attention and feed in a good brooder, not crowded, you should be fairly successful in raising them. They should not be moved from the incubator to the brooder till the evening of the twenty-third day after setting the eggs. During the hatching process and afterwards till removed the door of the incubator, if glass, should be covered over and darkened. The young chick in the dark will lie still in the warmth of the machine, sleep and gain strength by the time for his removal, whereas if the door of the incubator is left uncovered with light pouring into the machine the chicks will be on the move all the time, and the exercise they will persist in taking in the warm air of the machine takes from them much of the vitality they need when removed to the brooder. If put under the brooder hover after dark on the evening of the twenty-third day they will still rest well all night, in a measure learn the use of the hover, and patternize it afterward without trouble. Their feed from the egg will have digested properly and they will be ready and willing to take to living chicks feed.

What to feed, and how to feed it? Almost anything they can get in their beaks they will swallow at first. They at this time are certainly omnivorous. They will not eat much, but they want that little often for the first few days. Every successful poultryman has his own formula for young chicks. With what one will feed and raise his chicks, another will kill them, and vice versa. But this much is certain, your chick must be kept growing and thriving till he is of sufficient size to take whole grain or cracked grain, the size of a grain of wheat, say for ten days. Judiciously fill him up, with almost anything he likes, and keep him busy for this period, and keep your brooder as warm as necessary for the chicks' comfort. When it's not warm enough they will let you know fast enough with the miserable peeping they will set up—an-uneom-



THE BIRD HAS THE WORM

fortable-kind-of-feeling-peep—that tells you at once something's wrong. There are many kinds of prepared chick feeds that many people do well with right from the shell, but they are expensive if you only get "two bits" for a pound and a half broiler. Bran alone will start and raise chicks; so will middling, cornmeal, oatmeal or a mixture of these, or either of them, combined with ten per cent. of beef scrap, or the unfertile eggs taken out of your machine at first test—hard boiled. Do not feed dry, nor yet wet, but just moistened sufficiently to make finer particles adhere, is the feed I prefer for a starter, with finely cracked grain and grit in the litter.

Chicks hatched naturally by the hen I give similar treatment, though I do not give the hen any liberty to get out and scratch for at least ten days, and not then unless she's the right kind of a hen and tractable.



A VERY PRETTY COLONY PLAN

## Chicken Raising in Alaska

By F. E. BECKER



FOR those desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of going to the barn every day and picking nice fresh eggs from the hay and putting them on the breakfast table, besides selling a few to the neighbors, we hereby undertake to publish a few simple

rules gleaned from the geological reports and observations made in an Alaskan henery.

First you must take about \$7,000 of your own or some one else's money and mix it with a good portion of patience. Then you put in about three years of hard work, putting up cabins and fences, buying live chickens on the outside, few of which arrive in good condition; experimenting with bone-cutting machines that will not cut; mixing grains, gravel and cabbages; filling incubators with eggs and then taking them out again; worrying over brooders that will not brood; establishing burying grounds for defunct barnyard songsters, and then sitting down and wondering what can be the matter.

Having reached this stage you have served your apprenticeship and are beginning to get acquainted with the difference between wheeze and pip, and to know that soft-shelled eggs will result from an insufficient amount of shell-forming material. Knowing these things you next proceed to tear down all the houses you have built, kill all the chickens that have not died in the meantime, and throw away the worthless machines. With a deliberation born of costly experience you do some more building and buy a reliable incubator. From this hatchery you carefully deny admittance to all cold-storage eggs that have been here all winter and which did not come into your hands with proper letters of reference.

You then proceed to get personally acquainted with every hen in the family. This is most essential as it establishes an entente cordial between you and your hen that is absolutely necessary to success. Besides, if Biddy knows that you are in sympathy with her efforts she will lay herself out to be agreeable.

About this time you have learned that some breeds of chickens have advantages over others; that there are aristocrats in the feathered world and the sooner you give precedence to the patricians the sooner you will establish an evenly balanced community. You begin to realize that the Leghorn is not desirable as a spring fry, but is excellent when it comes to producing eggs, as is also the good old, phlegmatic Plymouth Rock. You have also discovered that a clean hen-house

makes clean chickens; that the fowls need plenty of clean, fresh water, an ample supply of food but not enough to gorge themselves, something to grind in the gizzard, and sand in which to roll. Along about this time you begin to look cheerful and lose some of the wrinkles of care that have mantled your brow since you first took up the absorbing occupation of trying to make a hen lay when she does not want to.

After you have had your incubator going for three weeks you begin to experience the delightful and unusual sensation of hearing cute little peeps coming out from under the cover, and you know enough about the brooder to be able to put the little fellows in it without saying good-bye. At this time also, you begin to have crocks full of nice, white eggs in the pantry, and your neighbors smile pleasantly when they meet you on the street in the morning. You have reaped the reward of your endeavors; thenceforth hen fruit comes to you as the breath of life; it grows, increases, accumulates. It sells, hatches, fries and is beaten up into egg-nogs. It gives strength to the sick, and adds vigor to the strong.

We never gave the matter much attention as we ruminated over the usual morning's morning and called for "ham and—" at the cafe, but we knew that the eggs were good for they cost as much as a gold nugget of the same weight. The recent egg war together with the agitation about the new arrivals over the ice from California and Washington stimulated our interest to such an extent that we deemed it advisable to

look into the source of those costly little items found on the bill of fare and which never lose their identity however disguised. When Fairbanks' eggs are selling for \$3.50 a dozen, with the eggs from the States just brought in over the trail at \$2, and with the cold-storage product impossible to eat at this time in the spring, it becomes a matter of deep concern to the careless consumer or the man on the street when he is compelled to pay \$1.50 for three eggs for breakfast.

We started out to investigate and found a place where Fairbanks eggs come from and we found that the man who is running that henery has suffered all the trials and tribulations that are sufficient to constitute him a member of the academy of immortals among hen raisers. It was out at Mike Balton's place, known as the Fairbanks Chicken Ranch, on the corner of Seventh and Cowles. The ranch itself is only about 150 feet by 150 feet, but even on the area some startling results have been achieved. There are all sorts of yards designed as a summer playground, but in these days of low temperatures when a hen would freeze her toes in about two minutes, the feathered members of the community spend their time in a three-story, furnace-heated log cabin where the electric lights get them up in the morning and where sand-baths are on tap constantly without extra charge. There are over 300 residents of the colony and at the present time there are no members in the hospital, despite the fact that the thermometer



COMBINATION POULTRY HOUSE AND PIGEON LOFT IN ALASKA

has been registering fifty below zero for the last three weeks. They are a happy family according to all reports, and are willing workers, the output at this, the worst season of the year, being four and five dozen of eggs per day. That is considered a fairly good record keeping in the mind the present climatic conditions and the fact that all of his chickens are not the kind that lay eggs.

The ranch is the result of several years of failures that did not discourage and the expenditure of money on the part of Balton that he knew would come back to him some day. He is now about to reap his reward for during the coming season he will raise about 3,000 chickens for the market and expects to winter about 800 next season. Last year was the first that showed any pecuniary gain in the venture, the ranch representing an expenditure of about \$7,000 and the profit for the year being \$1,500. It will be much greater this year. Mr. Balton knows quite a lot about chickens now. He learned it from the book of experience. He knows how to feed them and how to keep them clean and healthy. He has all sorts of feed that is extremely costly in this country and ingenious feeders and watering contrivances that are always on hand. He has mixed grains, ground foods, oyster shells and a machine for crushing pebbles for the hipeds with the eccentric diet. He has pure blood White Leghorns and Black Minorcas. He has motherly-looking Plymouth Rocks, some of which are already getting ambitious and want to set even with the mercury out of sight in the tube.

Up in the top of the building is a fine, big pigeon loft where pure Homers bill and coo and where fat squabs tumble about in awkward search for food. There are 100 pigeons in that loft and he is getting about twenty pairs of squabs a month even at this season and the output will be more than doubled in the spring when



AN ALASKAN BREEDING YARD

he turns the swift-winged creatures loose to forage on the country. He gets 75 cents and \$1 apiece for these succulent morsels, his chief market having been the hospitals.

There is a great demand for eggs and he could sell his output several times over even at the price that makes it seem as though one is eating money. At this season he has use for most of the eggs himself and is starting the incubators for the spring frys. Just what this means is evident when one considers the fact that an order of Fairbanks spring chicken costs just \$2.50 in the cafes at the present time. He has a new-fangled arrangement in the way of an egg hatcher that has them all beat. It has the size and shape of an American cream cheese and will hold about fifty eggs. Balton says it is the most successful

one ever used in the country. It holds enough oil for one hatching and the little lamp burns continuously, the temperature of the eggs being regulated automatically. Some of these are in operation now and there will be little, fuzzy chicks in existence in about a week.

Through these long winter nights the chickens stay on the roost until the lights come on in the morning and by this time none of them evinces surprise at the sudden sunrise. In the summer time when it is daylight continuously, chickens from the outside are so taken with the country that they like to stay up all night and look at it. As a consequence they would die from sleeplessness and have to be driven into the darkened roost a few times before they begin to learn when has approached the hour for retiring.

## Speckled Sussex Fowls

By ALLAN A. GOODALL

ALL poultry-lovers know, the counties of Surrey and Sussex have long enjoyed a great reputation as producers of the best class of table fowls. The peculiar type of bird indigenous to these districts is recognizable in several modern breeds more or less remarkable for their utility qualities, and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that active measures have been taken in recent years to revive and perpetuate in a pure state the old-time stock of the market breeder.

To Sussex belongs the almost unique distinction of possessing in three-fold form a race of fowls which, for all round properties, can hold its own practically against all comers. In general characteristics very similar, there yet exists a striking, and it may be added a pleasing variety, in the coloration of the three distinct birds known to-day, respectively, as the Red, Light and Speckled Sussex—each equally attractive in its own way. Were it possible within the limits of a short article to discuss the origin



SPECKLED SUSSEX PULLETS

of the three representatives of the race, a deal of interesting evidence could be adduced to prove that each is able to boast a separate ancestry; as

it is we purpose confining our attention to the last-named bird, which, if not actually the most popular, has nevertheless, of recent years, made rapid strides in public favor.

By comparison with its less gaily-attired relatives, the Speckled Sussex must be accounted a handsome fowl, and as it possesses all the intricacies of feather arrangement that go to make up an ideal fancier's bird, one cannot wonder at the hold it has taken upon the affections of scientific breeders, who cultivate poultry exclusively for the show-pen. Much of its present prestige is, without doubt, due to the fostering care of the Sussex Poultry Club, inaugurated some four years since, with the avowed object of encouraging and improving the breeds of Sussex Fowl, and whose efforts in that direction have resulted in much added glamour to all three varieties.

If ancient lineage counts for aught in these times when novelty carries all before it, then the Speckled Sussex is surely a true aristocrat, for its history as a distinct variety dates back long before the days of poultry shows, and traces of its occurrence appear constantly in poultry literature. To cite, therefore, 1846 as the probable

year in which the breed first figured in public exhibition, is merely to refer to a comparatively recent epoch in the life-story of this interesting fowl. In that year, however, a trio was exhibited at the poultry show held in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and though the birds were described as "Speckled Surrey Fowls" there can be very little doubt that they were identical in character with the breed now under consideration. According to Miss Watts—a most enthusiastic and competent authority of the last century—these particular fowls were very typical specimens of their race, and came in for considerable notice at the hands of visitors to the show.

Old Mr. John Baily, a remarkably astute judge of poultry, who flourished at that time, thus describes these speckled birds, which with other variously colored fowls of similar type, were by some designated "Colored Dorkings" in contradistinction to the white rose-combed bird claimed by Brent to be the only pure Dorking of those days. Mr. Baily wrote: "These have a brown ground with white spots. One of the best judges I know of a Dorking fowl properly describes them as brown hens covered with flakes of snow. These speckled hens are of two distinct colors, the first is known as Sir John Cathcart's color; the pullets are of rich chocolate, splashed or spotted with white; the cocks are either black-breasted reds with mixture, or spotted like the hens on the breast and partially on the body; it is no objection if the tail is partly colored. Another speckle is of a greyish-brown, spotted with white; these hens should have a cock with dark hackle and saddle, and the wings and back should show some red or chestnut feathers. These last are

not essential, but a *light cock* will not match *speckled hens*. Next we have brown hens; these should have a black-breasted red cock, but a speckled one will pass muster."

Since the penning of these interesting notes many recognized authorities have written upon the breed, and the late Mr. Wright in his masterly treatise on poultry refers to the regrettable temporary disappearance of these splendid speckled birds, which, at the time of which he speaks, were rapidly dying out. Thanks, however, to the efforts of the club above referred to, all this is now changed, and the future of one of our most interesting fowls is practically assured.

Apropos of the question of pedigree, it may be worthy of note that the most competent authorities agree in tracing the descent of the modern grey and colored Dorkings to the Speckled Sussex and Surrey Fowl—crossed upon the once popular white rose-combed bird, before mentioned.

Of the splendid qualities of the Speckled Sussex in its resuscitated form there can be no two opinions. It is preeminently the utility breeders' fowl, hence its growing popularity among farmers and others requiring a bird of all-round merit. In the Heathfield district both among the fatters, as well as those who breed for show, the breed is largely in evidence, and it is rarely that one visits even the smallest cottagers keeping poultry without coming across specimens of the variety.

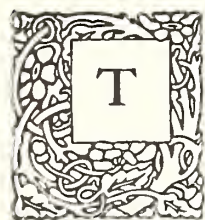
Apart from size—one of the most important points—the coloration of Speckled Sussex naturally counts for much among those who breed for the show-pen. Type, also, is a feature not to be lost sight of, thus square, cobby birds, with

a broad, deep breast, carried on short, stout legs, are most sought after. The shoulders are required to be wide, the back broad and flat and the plumage tight-fitting. All three varieties have the beautiful white shanks and feet so much esteemed by judges of table-poultry; while the skin, also, is white and delicate in texture. Formerly many specimens exhibited the feathered shank, now seldom seen in the best strains—a remark which applies likewise to the fifth-toe—once a constantly recurring feature.

The standard adopted by the Sussex Poultry Club thus defines the markings in the respective sexes: In the Cock—Head and neck, hackle, rich reddish brown, striped with black and tipped with white. Wings—the bow red or nearly so, primaries white or nearly so. Saddle—Saddle hackle similar to the neck hackle. Tail white and black. Remainder of plumage white and brown, as evenly speckled as possible. In the hen—Wing-bow brown, white and black; flights white. Tail black, white and brown. Remainder of the plumage brown, white and black, as evenly speckled as possible.

With so many excellent qualities to its credit, for the hens are good winter layers, steady sitters and tender with their chicks, the Speckled Sussex is never likely to lack supporters among utility breeders, who know the public appreciation for tinted eggs and like chickens that grow quickly and fatten well. Provided these valuable features are not made subservient to mere fancy points and true votaries of the breed are not likely to allow that, there is little doubt that this strongly characteristic fowl will long maintain its newly attained position of prominence.

## The Satinette



THE Satinette was the first imported of the Eastern Frills. In body the ideal Satinette is rather larger than the Eastern Turbit, possessing a form symmetrical, plump and compact; broad across the shoulders and accurately tapered; breasts full and prominent or well thrown out; the head of good size and round; the profile grand in outline, forming one continuous, unbroken curve from occiput to the end of upper mandible and across from eye to eye; the cheeks full and chubby. The roundness and perfect curvature, so desirable, is very much increased by a decided down-faced aspect; the beak is flesh-colored, short and thick; the mouth wide at gap, thus aiding materially in giving a circular appearance to the head when viewed in front; beak-wattle small and fine in texture. The gullet or dewlap is well developed, which greatly assists in giving the proper rotundity to the profile.

The neck is well rounded and gracefully arched; the eye is full, clear, prominent and of a black or dark hazle color, encircled by a cere of a creamy buff tint. The thighs are full and legs long, being completely covered with short

feathers, which should extend to the nails, presenting a perfectly grouse-muffed appearance.

The carriage is erect, elegant, dignified and graceful. The ten primary flights on either side should be white. Caridia states: "The Oriental standard for pigeons generally whether white or colored, to be seven, as between that number and ten no imperfection is perceptible. According to the same authority, "these birds were originally plain-headed, but becoming plentiful, fashion demanded them created." The ideal crest must be perfectly central needle-pointed, compact and placed well up on the head.

One of the most attractive ornaments of these birds is the frill, which should be as ample as can be had. Unfortunately most of our birds are deficient in this important point. It gives variety to the contour of the bird. Variety is the most concise definition of the word beautiful; it might very properly be considered its synonym.

We desire the amateur fancier, in whose hands this article may chance to be, to pause here and carefully study the above structural points, and try to comprehend fully all they imply. It is impossible for any misshapen or deformed man or animal to be graceful, attractive or elegant, either in movement or posture, and it is likewise just as impossible for any one to become a good judge of birds (whatever the variety may be)

unless he has intuitively a quick and accurate eye and an inborn appreciation for symmetry of form and elegance of carriage. Of course experience will do much, but the fancier thus naturally endowed will always have the advantage of his less fortunate brother. Two birds, both capable of scoring a given number of points (as far as marking and color are concerned), the one possessing the requisite form and carriage would be doubly valuable either in the breeding loft or aviary. These are properties very easy to lose and difficult to regain.

We know full well we cannot always get the form most desirable, and that we are often obliged to tolerate many things in our birds which our judgment disapproves for the sake of some very rare quality they may possess in an eminent degree of which we are desirous of availing ourselves for the purpose of counteracting some glaring deficiency in our stud. We regard such birds very much as the artist does the variously colored pigments on his palette. He values them solely for the use he intends to make of them. In suffering them to remain we must never lose sight of the aim we have in view—to approach as near as possible to the ideal standard. If this could be realized, our task would be accomplished, there would be no more incentive for further labor. Fortunately there is no danger of this, so let us

keep on trying to improve our pets, feeling satisfied if we can advance from season to season, knowing that the pleasure derived from the pursuit of an object is greater than the realization of our hopes regarding it.

The principal characteristic which distinguishes these birds may be comprised under one general head, viz: "plumage." Beautifully and harmoniously contrasted with a body of immaculate whiteness are the wings of the Satinette. They are of a delicate pink-brown color, softly, almost imperceptibly, paling into a clearer and lighter shade, until lost in a tint of grayish white. On this ground tint each feather is distinctly outlined or laced with purple-black, this giving the tri-color so highly valued. The markings are of four different styles or patterns—laced, arrow-pointed, spangled and tipped.

Lacing is the complete edging of each feather with a color sufficiently dark to form a contrast to the ground tint. When the markings are of a V-shaped character they are termed arrow-pointed; when of a three-quarter moon, or crescent shape, spangled. If the end of each shaft only is emphasized by a darker shade, we have the tipped, which is something of a compromise between the last two named. Whatever may be the style of marking or shade of color, the more evenly and distinctly each feather is edged the more the bird is valued.

We now come to the characteristic essential "par excellence" of these birds, to the property that separates them from all and every other variety of pigeons; a property unique in its beauty, which enables them to occupy a niche all alone in the heart of their fanciers; a property when once seen will be forever remembered. We allude to the tail of the Satinette.



SATINETTE

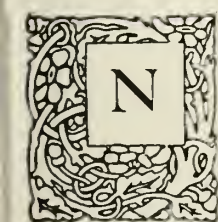
Other birds, as the Owl and Turbit, are almost identical in many of their points. They have the same wide skull and down-faced style of head. Their bodies are compact, broad across the shoulders and accurately tapered, and they both belong to the frilled varieties. That dainty little

bird, the Almond Tumbler, struts with lordly tread, vain of his tri-color plumage. Other species, as the Ice Pigeon and Suabian, are spangled (though differently) on the wing. The Suabian has sometimes a white, oval-shaped spot on the lower web of each of the primary flights, and occasionally the band near the extremity of the tail, but this is very rarely seen. Swallows, Fantails, some of the Eastern Owls and quite a list of Toys have their legs clothed in feathers, but none of them have the ornamental appendage of the Satinette.

The color at the extreme end of each feather of the tail is of a deep black, blending into a bluish-purple or slate tint, then into a light gray as it approaches the butt of the shaft. Near the end of each feather is the remarkable white spot, forming, when the tail is spread, a beautiful band, extending across the whole fan-like circle. The shaft, which is of the usual light tint at the larger end, gradually becomes deeper until lost in the rich black color surrounding the spot, which it intersects, forming a finely penciled and exceedingly beautiful contrast. The beauty of the tail of this variety of pigeon to be fully appreciated should be seen when the bird is in flight, or about to alight, and above all in the variety of attitudes the male assumes when he pleads a supplicant for the favors of his mate; how he expands and drags this garment of purple in the dust regardless of its ornamental border of spotless white; regardless in fact of everything if she will but comply with the one desire of his heart—he his most obedient companion and lay him a couple of eggs.

## Crowding the Pullets

BY C. F. TOWNSEND



NOTHING more wonderful in the economy of nature is seen than the evolution of the great American Hen. From the wild jungle fowl, laying only enough to reproduce its kind, to the marvelous Rock, Leghorn, Houdan or Red, giving a yearly average of 150 eggs, is proof of what man can do. And it does not stop there. Many breeders have produced strains that approach the 200 mark, with individuals that far surpass that number.

As a natural result we are asking ourselves what the limit is to be. Clearly we must stop somewhere. Nature, with all her spring, has a breaking point. When that point is reached it means disaster. Consider a moment. The abnormal is never reproduced. Nature will not stand it. Napoleon sired a weakling; Shakespeare's children were very ordinary; and the humble hen is subject to the same immutable law.

Like produces like; but the unlike produces anything rather than the expected. For that reason the phenomenal hen, which, in her pullet year was crowded to the limit, always makes a very poor breeder. Among my trial birds there is a pullet which has laid an egg daily, with but few exceptions, since she was five months old. She is a Rose-combed White Leghorn, a large, beefy-combed, wild creature, and her output will crowd the 300 mark. This bird is not mated. She would be worthless as a breeder, yet if I should place her with some other phenomenal layers in a breeding pen and advertise the output, I could not fill one-tenth of my orders. While it is self-evident that such birds are of little or no value as breeders, there is no question as to their value as egg machines. The problem is to produce such layers without causing the flock to deteriorate. It cannot be done by crowding the pullets. Indeed that is the sure way of not doing it. Here is my method:

Begin with birds of the strongest possible vitality. Select a male that is overflowing with

life—a hustling, crowing, scratching, fighting fellow. Avoid the "posers" and never use a coward, even if he is the bluest blue ribbon bird in your flock. Be sure that he was hatched from a hen's egg, and not from one that "laid 299 eggs" in her pullet year. Mate with him hens or early hatched pullets that were not crowded. Select the red-combed, bright-eyed, singing, scratching, "scrappy" hens. Remember that it demands a tremendous vitality to lay 200 or more eggs in a year, and that if you breed from birds that have been crowded to the limit your stock will certainly fall off to an alarming extent both in laying and in every other point as well.

And finally: Select the females that you want for breeders as early as possible. Be sure that they are good layers—a vital point—but be sure that they do not overlay. Feed your breeders for an upbuild of strength, and when properly selected and mated the big layers will follow, provided you select the right eggs, hatch them right, grow, house and feed the fowls right; all of which are other stories to be told later.



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## The Poultry House



IN A recent edition of New Notes from the Colorado Agricultural College, Mr. H. M. Bainer has the following to say relative to that important factor in poultry culture, the poultry house:

"Successful poultry raising and egg-production go hand in hand with good care and shelter. For profits in the business, it is as necessary to house the poultry as it is dairy cows or good driving horses. Very small profits come from those flocks that roost in the trees or perhaps on the farm implements in an open shed. Fresh air is necessary, but it must not be given in such large doses, especially during the winter months. The hen that roosts in the open during the winter uses all her food to keep her body warm. If the poultry business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right. If it is done right, the flock must be sheltered.

"The poultry house can be successfully constructed of almost any kind of material, as lumber, brick, stone, adobe, sod, or cement. It does not need to be expensive. Many of our fanciers put too much money into buildings. All that is necessary is that the houses are warm, properly ventilated, and well lighted. The wall does not need to be doubled, providing the single one is tightly constructed. With the frame house, one thickness of good matched lumber, such as drop siding, flooring, or ship-lap, is all that is necessary. It is a good plan to build the outside wall of some of the cheaper materials than the matched lumber mentioned, such as barn siding with battens, and then lath and plaster on the inside or carefully line it with building paper, preferably tar paper. This makes a warm house which is somewhat more expensive than the single-walled house, but does not present so good an outside appearance.

"For a good, cheap house, one that presents a good appearance, there is nothing better than the single wall, covered with drop siding. This house is warm enough for almost all Western conditions. It can be cheaply and easily made warmer by lining it with heavy tar paper, holding the paper in place with lath.

"Houses may be constructed of brick or cement, but usually these materials are too expensive.

"Make the house large enough. Make it wide. Too many houses are now being constructed which are entirely too small and narrow. In the narrow house the chickens are required to roost too close to the windows. The wide house meets a double requirement: First, the roosts can be placed away from the doors and windows; second, scratching space is provided in the same house and a special scratching shed is not necessary.

"A house large enough for 100 laying hens should be from 12 to 16 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 feet long. The roof should slope to the north and all openings placed on the south side, with the exception, perhaps, of a door, which may be placed in one end. Make the back wall of the house 4½ to 5 feet high and

the south one from 7 to 9 feet. Then place the windows high, so the sun's rays will fall well back upon the floor.

"The roosts are then placed in the back one-half of the house, running parallel with the length of it. This gives the front one-half as a scratching and feeding space. Place the roosts all on the same level, about half-way between the ground and the roof. A 2 by 4 set on edge with the upper edge rounded makes a good roost. Place roosts from 12 to 15 inches apart and from 8 to 12 inches above the dropping board. It is a good idea to place the roosts on a frame which it hinged at the back, so they can be raised and thus make the dropping board easier to clean.

"Make the nests in sections with the passage-way and the only entrance on the back side. Place them in the house with the open side to the wall or under the dropping board with the open side to the rear. This makes a dark nest and prevents egg-eating. A drop door can be arranged in the front side of the nest, through which the eggs may be gathered.

"Fresh air is absolutely essential at all times. Ventilator shafts are expensive, hard to construct, and give poor satisfaction. The air cannot be well regulated to suit the occasion without almost constant attention. During the past few years a better method of ventilation has been tested and is now being successfully used by many poultry breeders. This better method consists in constructing the north side and the two ends of the house without openings. Then place all openings on the south side, and instead of using glass for windows, cover the openings with heavy canvas or burlap. This will allow a free passage of air and at the same time will not allow a draft on the hens. This method of ventilation is to be recommended. The ventilation of houses already constructed can be greatly improved by removing part of the sash and covering the opening with canvas or burlap."

### Dampness

Nothing is so injurious to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons as exposure to dampness. By that is not meant the occasional exposure to the rain, but to living continually in damp places. Houses that have damp floors and damp surroundings are almost certain to destroy the vitality of all fowls. It undermines their healthy and creates many kinds of diseases. One had better discontinue keeping any of these rather than to try to grow them where they are compelled to live continually in dampness. Even ducks, that love to paddle about in the mud and water, seek a dry, warm spot where they can be away from the influence of the damp and rest and plume themselves in comfort. Geese, that wade through wet marshes for hours in search of their food, seek the highlands where they can be high and dry, away from the wet. Chickens that are compelled to live continually in the damp places lay but few eggs, are infested with roup catarrh, and have delicate constitutions.

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Profitable

Care is half the battle, all will admit; but, really, it is not the whole secret of success in poultry-culture?

As we treat the breeds to-day they are constantly under unnatural conditions. We analyze all the products, then try to feed and keep the fowls under conditions that will produce in the eggs they lay the constituents we find in these products. In fact, we strive by feeding to change the elements that nature presents in the egg that we may produce a food supply to fit the deranged conditions we find in the human family. We introduce drugs even, such as phosphoric acid and iron, that we may administer these drugs in a secondary form to nerve-wrecked men and women so that the overworked brain may be reinforced for the strenuous duties of the present day.

The egg product is the backbone of poultry-culture. No matter what breed we use, what the size of the eggs, or number laid, it will cost us the same per pound. For this reason the general price should be by the pound. If the poultrymen will but act in unison we can bring this about to the advantage of all breeders, leaving the breed to the taste and liking of the breeder and a more uniform demand for all the breeds. It will give the breeder better pay for his effort to produce eggs of generous size, uniform shape and quality, by using none but absolutely pure foods, these surcharged with medicinal properties to be appreciated by the public. We may then convert our fowls into absolute medical laboratories for our patrons' benefit. While this is being done by a few, it is bound to drive all breeders and poultrymen into this careful consideration of poultry-culture.

The ordinary breeder has no excuse for keeping his flock in unclean houses and yards, and, by the judicious mixing of pure grain and the by-products of our best flour mills with untainted meats, will produce absolutely pure, untainted eggs that will demand a better price than eggs ordinarily collected from flocks about stables and cow-yards of the country. One lady would not buy my eggs because I fed horse meat that came from a healthy, well-fattened horse, whose killing was necessitated by an accident, yet she would buy eggs and poultry fed upon the by-products of a factory—one a sweet, fresh food, which she rejected for a food the least said about the better. We know the flavor of eggs can be affected by constant and overfeeding of fish or onions. The

latter, while good as an occasional food for a medicinal effect, becomes pernicious when fed to excess.

Pure food, exercise, and vegetables made up principally of clover, alfalfa, and mangle-wurzel (beets), clean and free from all mustiness when cured, with the by-product of a clean dairy, fed fresh, with the use of tincture of iron phosphorus and native salts, will make eggs that will hatch and benefit the occupants of our hospitals, the laboring housewife, and tired mother in our homes. All this should have the consideration of the breeders of the future. Haphazard care and breeding cannot be indulged in for utility purposes any more than they can be indulged in for the thoroughbred culture for exhibition merit.—I. K. Felch.

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We sell eggs from this hen at \$1 each

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Great Winter layers of large white eggs. 1909 mating list now ready. **GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS NOW.** Some grand cockerels yet for sale.

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## Pigeon Gymnasiums

Spring is with us one more. With it are March's duties. Work that should be attended to in March around a well-appointed pigeon plant or squab ranch can be carried over into April, but it is very bad policy to carry the work that should be done in April over into the next month. Of course, it is understood that duties requiring our attention in March will not be carried over until later unless sickness, important events, or absence make it imperative to follow this course.

In writing the above, the writer has in mind the importance of a thing so small as to ordinarily escape our attention. Not that we intend to be careless of the welfare of our flock of pigeons, but that the daily routine oftentimes crowd the little, minor things into the background. The important thing to be done now, this month, is to see all your runs have been cleaned out and fresh sand carted into them. This puts them into fine shape and is a source of much comfort to your birds, as you have no doubt noticed the amount of time they spend on the ground picking up all the particles that appeal to them. Working over the ground means health to them. Before you cart in fresh sand, and right after you have scraped off an inch or two of the old surface, sprinkle half a peck of air-slacked, sifted lime all over the run; then put your new sand in on top of it. This will sweeten the ground, thoroughly disinfect, and go a long way toward making it disease-proof.

Very few outside runs, or gyms, for pigeons are built on scientific principles. You can visit plant after plant, and most of them will be built after the old idea of a board at the bottom of the pen, also all around the sides, to tack or stretch the wire to. Many even have a narrow strip half-way up the sides to which to tack the wire, if the pen is of such a height it requires the wire netting to be put on in two pieces. The more wood you use in the pen construction the greater the expense of maintenance, as wood will begin to rot and wear out the minute the elements begin to work on it. The only alternative is to keep it painted. Then, again, the first thing you know some animal has burrowed its way into the pen, even to creeping into the house and doing damage before you know there is a hole under the edge of the baseboards. The writer learned how to build pigeon pens with experience as a teacher; as a result his are not expensive to build, keep out the enemies of pigeons, and require no attention after once put in.

Do not build your pens too high. Many times you will see them to and 12 feet high. No doubt the owners wanted to make sure the birds had plenty of exer-

cise. Before many days of hard working have passed over his head he finds he is the one that is doing the exercising, especially if he has to go out in that pen and reach high with a long-handle net to catch birds. Seven feet is plenty high enough. For a pen 7 feet high, you should purchase 1 or 2 inch mesh wire netting, 4 feet wide, which is run along lengthwise of the pen, tacked at the top on the 2 by 3 stringer which is a part of the framework, which we suppose has already been erected to receive the wire netting. Taking the width of the stringer into consideration, we find after the netting has been tacked along the top it will fall down to within about 34 inches of the earth; then we take the second width of netting (4 feet) and nail that at the ends to the upright posts, stretching it as much as you can. This allows the upper and lower half to draw away in the center from one another except at the posts. How to draw these two halves together will come later on. Now dig a trench in the dirt along where the baseboard would ordinarily come, making it about 2 feet deep, throwing the earth to one side, leaving it handy, as it will have to be put back again. Now take the surplus netting and let it drop down in the trench as far as it will go; shovel a little dirt in around it on both sides, and with a tamper push the earth down hard into the trench. As the earth is pushed down the wire netting goes with it to a certain extent, giving it a taught appearance. Before the earth is all shoveled into the trench, take some No. 18 (this is the size of the wire) copper wire and lace the two sections, upper and lower, where it is spread apart in the center between the upright posts, drawing them together as though all one 8-foot piece of netting. Then finish by throwing into the remaining trench the balance of the dirt. This does away with the middle section board, the bottom also, and gives you a run that has the wire netting down in the earth all the way round to a depth of 14 and 16 inches. You will be much gratified to learn, especially if you use the 1-inch netting, that it will keep out rats and mice, besides skunks, cats, and other enemies to pigeons, making a run that for appearance and durability cannot be beaten.

Before leaving, another thought, regarding the doors to your outside pens. To save padlocks (a good brass one is worth all of 75 cents, and brass you should use for outside use), have your doors in the two adjoining pens come side by side, in such a way that when locked one padlock locks both. A neighbor once built twenty-eight pens and bought twenty-eight Yale locks for them, at a cost of about \$35 for locks alone. With this plan, he would have needed only fourteen locks, at a cost of \$17.50, saving a like amount. There is virtue in economy. We Americans need to practise it a little. October, 1907, is still fresh in the memory of many of us.—Ernest L. Winslow.

## Pigeon Notes

Are the nest boxes clean?

Pigeons do not thrive well if overcrowded.

Well-developed pigeons will begin breeding at six months of age.

If well cared for and bred properly, pigeons will more than pay their expenses.

"There is money in honesty," and this is especially true in the pigeon business.

For convenience in cleaning, make nest boxes with movable floors.

There is no reason why pigeons should be dirty. They are naturally clean, and if supplied with ample water for bathing and clean quarters in which to roost, they should be clean always.

The finest specimens of Pouters, Carriers, Barbs, and other short-faced birds are quite often unable to feed their young. Feeders should be supplied for the young of these specially choice varieties.

Breeders in their second year will hatch and care for their young better than they will the first year. The young of a pair two years old and over are likely to be more vigorous than the young from a pair in their first season.

Young birds in their first season often neglect their young and let them die for want of food and proper attention. This is a failing that they are very likely to recover from after the first season. Do not discard a fine pair of this kind.

Nothing is better than the earthenware fountain for pigeons. Cast-iron fountains are very good; copper and zinc very bad. We should always prefer the earthen fountains.

Always provide plenty of fresh, pure water for the pigeons. Nothing is more poisonous or detrimental to the health than filthy, stagnant water. Quite a number of young die in their nests from the effects of bad food and not enough water.

Do not be misled by the recommendation of the crosses of Runts, Homers, and other pigeons, nor should you purchase too many Runts and other high-class pigeons for squab-growers. A pair or two is quite sufficient for any beginner to experiment with. Whatever you select, keep them pure and true for best results.

Very few squabs will survive and live to maturity if the parents have nothing but whole corn to feed them. Always keep the hoppers well filled with wheat and cracked corn, then have a mixture of one quart of wheat, one quart of cracked corn, a pint of Kaffir corn, and a pint of hulled oats. Have this well mixed and scatter a few handfuls on the floor to tempt the pigeons to eat between times of feeding their young.

A little broken charcoal, some broken oyster shell, and some good grit should always be kept in the grit box, so that the pigeons may select that which they need. The small-size chick grit is the best for pigeons, especially in the summer time, when they are feeding their young. The charcoal has a sweetening influence over the crop and gizzard. The pigeons know the value of this, and will help themselves frequently when they have the opportunity to do so.

## CHICKS

We ship thousands of such varieties as Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds, and Black Orpingtons each season, at \$8 to \$16 per hundred. Try chicks instead of eggs. We guarantee shipments.

Booklet and testimonials free.

FREEPORT HATCHERY

BOX F, FREEPORT, MICH.

Pigeons that are carefully tended soon learn to know their keeper and watch for his coming, especially if he is regular in his feeding hours. At the sound of his step you can tell by the commotion in the loft that they are expecting something. Every bird is on the move, and if flying at large certain individuals of the flock will fly to meet him, alighting on his head or shoulders and circling about him with every appearance of delight. In this they show intelligence, for you never witness such actions when a stranger goes alone among them.



Distance no objection. Send for circular that tells all about it. **JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J.** 14-11

**YOUNG CHICKS**, just hatched at the Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery; largest in the U. S. Originator of shipping young chicks; 17 years' experience. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, from 8¢ to 15 cents each. Send for circular that tells all about it. **JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J.** 14-11



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¶A hen is no greater or better than the man back of her.

¶If you breed in a practical, commonsense way for the production of eggs and poultry WITH YOUR STRAIN ESTABLISHED the results that you will obtain will be an investment sure to be cumulative and profitable.

¶So thoroughly are we convinced of the soundness of our breeding methods that we court every possible comparison.

¶In full possession of the facts, we state without hesitation that no other establishment offers to the prospective purchaser of Eggs or Baby Chicks so large and so distinctive an assemblage of the Single Comb White Leghorn Fowl, as we now have in our breeding yards at Lakewood Farm.

¶If you are in doubt write for our book "Poultry Profit Pointers" and make the "good start" with

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of the famous Lakewood Farm Strain

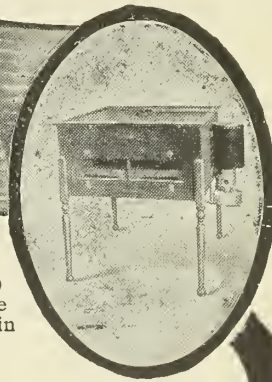
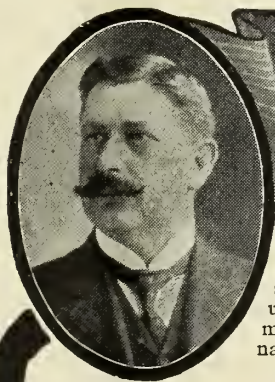
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Specialists in the breeding of Single Comb White Leghorn Fowl  
**LAKWOOD, NEW JERSEY**

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Supplied moisture is recognized by incubator operators as beneficial in some localities, and necessary under certain definite conditions. The problem is to supply moisture only when needed, to supply the correct amount, and to keep the moisture (humidity) under absolute control. Too much moisture, or too dry atmosphere means spoiled hatches. The range of proper moisture is within narrow limits.

## Model Moisture Regulator (Automatic)

supplies the exact amount needed to a drop. Works automatically. Cannot get out of order or fail to work. Does away with spraying of eggs, or using damp cloths.

A chemically treated cord, which contracts or expands as it is moist or dry, closes or opens a valve which controls the moisture, supply in a water vessel on top of the incubator. The correct humidity is shown by a specially constructed hygrometer, on which the humidity is read the same as on a thermometer scale. This Hygrometer is supplied with every regulator. In general, the working of this Moisture Regulator is upon the same principles as our famous Model Thermostat. This new device, and others, put the Model years ahead of all other incubators.

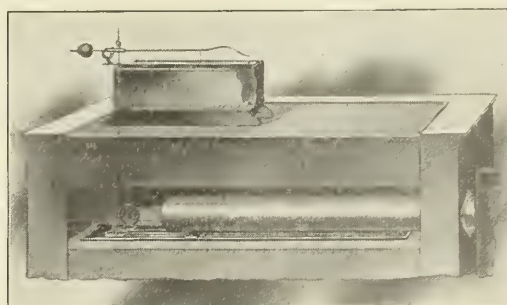
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Model patented Flame Extinguisher (new this year), a practical device which absolutely prevents continued smoking or any over-heating of the lamp. This Flame Extinguisher is a part of the regular equipment of our 1909 Model Incubators.

Model patented Automatic Lamp Filler can be attached to one or several incubators or brooders, and will keep the oil level filled to uniform height. A great time and labor saver.

Send for Model Incubator booklet describing these and other Chas. A. Cyphers' successful inventions, including a full line of Model Incubators and Brooders. You cannot afford not to know about these record making machines.

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President, Model Incubator Co., 316 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.**



Automatic Moisture Regulator

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Barred Plymouth Rocks—"Baldwin's Barred Beauties." High-class exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Reasonable prices. Free catalogue. MATT W. BALDWIN, Sioux City, Iowa. 14-7

White Rocks Exclusively. Exceptionally Fine cockerels for sale. Write for prices and description of birds. My birds are guaranteed to please or will refund money in every dissatisfied case. Eggs for hatching. F. P. KLOTZ, Neff's, Pa. 14-7

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White Rocks That Are Pure White, With True Rock shape, scoring as high as 96 eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7 per 100. Barred Rocks that are barred to the skin, scoring as high as 94 by W. S. Russell; eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7 per 100. KINEY I. MILLER, Box M, Lancaster, Mo. 14-8

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Schrade's Barred Plymouth Rocks Won at Washington, Rockville, Hagerstown, Ellicott City and Baltimore. Stock and eggs. Cockerel and pullet matings. Circular. GEO. SCHRADER, Sykesville, Md. 14-7

White Rocks and White Wyandottes of Highest quality; have won at such shows as Allentown, Hagerstown, Washington, Mount Gretna, Reading, Saratoga, etc. Eggs from prize matings, containing my winners, at \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. C. L. YERBY, Douglassville, Pa. 14-7

Buff Rocks; Shape, Size, Color—Won 12 Prizes at late Springfield show. Cockerels, \$5 up; pullets, \$3 up; eggs, \$3. KELLEHER, Waite St., Springfield, Mass. 14-7

"Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks Won First, third hens on tie, third cock, Springfield, Mo., January, 1908; January, 1909. Have first, second, third cocks, first hen, third pen. Plymouth Rock Homer Pigeons. WM. ROLLSTON, Route 9, Springfield, Mo. 14-7

Buff Rocks Exclusively; Shape, Color and Size. Eggs and stock in season. Write and get my prices and winnings. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

Barred Rock Eggs for Hatching, from Noted layers and high-scoring cocks and cockerels. Judge Cornman pronounced our stock the best Pullet-breeding Stock. One cockerel he valued at \$75, another 3½ months old scored 89½, and we have others like them. Will be ready to ship eggs February 1. W. K. HOFFMAN, Morgantown, W. Va. 14-7

White Rocks Exclusively—Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100, from carefully selected stock bred for eggs, size, and beauty. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES T. JONES, Darlington, Md. 14-8

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$2 15 eggs—10 yards mated to prize-winners that won at Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Hagerstown. Incubator eggs. Barred Rock, large utility 200-egg strain, free range, \$5 100 eggs. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 14-6

Crescent Farm—Eggs from leading strains, Barred Rocks, Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, bred for fancy and utility; prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. CADLE, Reisterstown, Md. 14-6

Fishel White Rocks—Large, white, good shape; heavy-laying strain. Eggs, \$2 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 14-8

My Barred Rocks and Columbian Wyandotte are winners and layers. Eggs from best matings, \$2 setting. Circular. A. W. NEWCOMER, Box 41, Glen Rock, Pa. 14-8

For Sale—Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, choice stock; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free circular. J. W. SILCOTT, Blinmont, Va. 14-6

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, bred from New York first-prize winners; won nine prizes and two special prizes in 1908 at Philadelphia, Pa.; Hagerstown, Md., and Paterson, N. J. Have won wherever shown. Eggs, \$2 per 15. M. HARVEY IVINS, Box 2, Langhorne, Pa. 14-8

Buff Rocks, Rich Golden Buff, fine surface and under color; 15 eggs, \$1. Guarantee satisfaction. Ten years' experience. HOWARD HESTED, Box A, New Albany, Pa. 14-8

McCullough's White Plymouth Rocks are bred from high-class individuals; no better blood in all America; wonderful layers; best market fowls known. I have the finest matings this year I ever owned. Eggs that will surely produce winners, \$3 per 15. Send for new mating list; it's free. Write to-day. Address PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box F, Mercer, Pa. tf

Oak Grove Poultry Yards—Eggs from Prize-winning Barred White and Buff P. Rocks, S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 45, \$5 per 100. MRS. R. P. HINES, R. No. 4, Rockville, Md. 14-8

Barred Rocks—High quality eggs, special prize matings, \$1 and \$2 per 15; \$5 per 100; range dock, \$1 per 26, \$3.50 per 100. Free circular. CHAS. SPANGLER, Kentland, Ind. 14-8

White Rocks Exclusively (Graves and Fishels); highest quality, free range, vigorous stock. All pens headed by pure white males. Eggs guaranteed well packed, prompt delivery, and 10 chicks per setting; \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50. BROOKE NESTER, 815 N. Charlotte St., Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas that won in Washington '09 show. Eggs, \$2 15, \$10 100. Stock by special correspondence. CHAS. E. OUTCALT, Alexandria, Va. 14-8

Chickens, Thousands. Earliest and best-laying strains. Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, also Single and Double-combed R. I. Reds, \$12 per 100. Safe shipment guaranteed anywhere. GRAPE VINE FARM, So. Easton, Mass. 14-9

The World-renowned Ringlet Barred Rocks won all firsts, Wisconsin State Show, Tucker, Judge, 1909; clean sweep, never before equaled. Cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Send for circular. CRITCHETTE'S POULTRY FARM, Markesan, Wis. 14-6

### LEGHORNS

C. J. Eitemiller's S. C. W. Leghorns; Eggs Run from 93 to 99 per cent. fertile; last year 55 hens averaged 91 eggs from December 1 to May 31. Some birds score 93. Eggs, \$6 per 100, \$1.50 per setting. C. J. EITEMILLER, Old Frederick Road, Woodlawn, Baltimore Co., Md. 14-7

Single-combed Brown Leghorns (Kulp)—Fine Breeding cockerels, \$1 each; eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5, 100. POTOMAC POULTRY FARM, H. M. Tennent, Mathias Point, Va. 14-7

Black and White Leghorns, Black and Columbian Wyandottes, winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, and Guelph. Eggs, \$2 per setting. A. & T. READWIN, Guelph, Ontario. 14-7

Tested and Selected Eggs from Blanchard's Strain S. C. W. Leghorns. Send for price list. Also send for circular containing testimonials of my methods for testing eggs before setting. MRS. L. L. WHITE, Montrose, Mo. 14-7

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Young's strain, in free range colony houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVERNOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-7

Bliem's Single-combed White Leghorns—Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; cockerels and cocks, \$3 and \$5. SAM S. BLIEM, Pottstown, Pa. 14-7

Single-combed Black Leghorn Eggs from Record layers and prize-winners combined, \$2 per 15 and upward. We guarantee ten chicks to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 21 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue; it's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

Eggs for Hatching from S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both cockerel and pullet matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. V. WILLIAMS, Union Bridge, Md. 14-7

I Have a Fine Laying Strain of the Following breeds: Rose-combed White Leghorn and Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks, direct; I will sell eggs this season at \$1 per 15. MISS TERESA DAVIES, R. F. D. 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 14-8

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, bred 19 years exclusively for quality and eggs; none better. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. C. RUMMEL, Columbiana, Ohio. 14-8

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott's best exhibition line, double mating; 15 eggs, \$1; incubator eggs, special price. Cockerels from male line for sale. LESLIE D. SMITH, Charlottesville, N. Y. 14-8



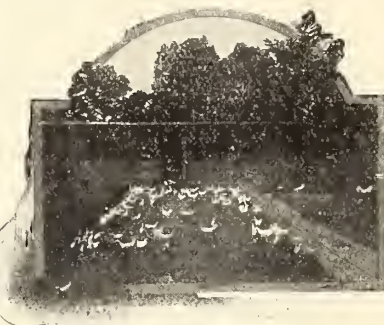
## The Mandy Lee Poultry Farm

A few minutes over a good road in Mr. Lee's big touring car brought us to the Mandy Lee Poultry Farm, which is operated by Mr. George H. Lee, president of the George H. Lee Company, Omaha.

This farm is conducted for fun and profit. All his life Mr. Lee has been an enthusiastic poultryman, and there is no branch of the business from which he gets more enjoyment than the supervision of his chicken farm.

Mr. Lee has made a life study of poultry raising and is familiar with every detail of the industry and everything on the farm—every method in vogue there—shows clearly the practical, technical knowledge of the "master hand at the helm." Poultry raising on a large scale is something we often read about, but here is an opportunity to see it worked out successfully, and a visit to the farm is an education in every sense of the word.

Here one has an opportunity to study poultry raising in every detail. Their laying houses have a capacity of 2,500 hens, and more in course of construction; a brooder house, an incubator cellar, and any number of outdoor fireless brooders, indicate great activity on the "farm" during the breeding season. All branches of the business are considered: Eggs and stock are sold in season at fancy prices; day-old chicks are shipped to all parts of the country; surplus and inferior stock are quickly fattened and sent to market, and there is a constant demand for all the eggs for table use the farm can produce. And Mr. Lee tells us this is the object of the enterprise—to demonstrate that with proper care and management the poultry business is a success, financially and otherwise.



A VIEW ON MR. LEE'S FARM

In addition to being a source of enjoyment, however, the farm is, also a source of revenue.

"After removing my business to Omaha ten years ago," said Mr. Lee, "it was necessary for me to abandon temporarily the raising of poultry, but after the lapse of a few years I sort of got disgusted with an impression on the part of some people that Lee's chicken talk was theory and not practise, so I decided to start a poultry farm that would not only be a money-maker but also a show place for those going into the business.

"I have often expressed the opinion that a poultry farm of any size could be successfully and profitably operated if capital, facilities, and the attention were in proportion to the magnitude of the business. The person who starts in to handle 5,000 chickens without really knowing how to properly care for a hundred is quite as certainly foredoomed to failure as is the one who tries to crowd a thousand chickens into quarters properly fitted for the accommodation of a couple of hundred. Crowding, inexperience, and



THE BROODER HOUSES

Mr. Lee's poultry farm is located a few miles north of Omaha, convenient to city street car transportation. He breeds principally White Leghorns.—Frank B. White.

## Club Notes

An enthusiastic meeting of the White Plymouth Rock Club was held at the Madison Square Garden Show, when the following officers were elected: President, Maurice F. Delano; F. H. Davey, representative for White Plymouth Rocks on the A. P. A. Standard Revision Committee; Chas. H. Ward, Bethel, Conn., Secretary-treasurer. The club is in good condition, with a rapidly-growing membership of over 400 active members. All breeders of White Rocks are invited to join the club.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the American Houdan Club, held in connection with the late Boston Poultry Show: President, John T. Heizer, Vice-president, Jas. Abernethy; Secretary-treasurer, Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass. It was voted



A FLOCK OF WHITE LEGHORNS

working beyond the capital at hand are the three great causes of failure in poultry work."

to get out a club catalogue at this meeting. Complete information regarding the club and its objects will be gladly given by the Secretary.

Mr. Arthur H. Leach, South Boston, Mass., writes us that a Dark Brahma Club is being formed, with a very encouraging outlook. It is their desire to push this grand old breed to the front, and Mr. Leach will be glad to reply to any inquiries relative to this club.

The annual meeting of the American Orpington Club was held in connection with the Madison Square Garden Show, resulting in the election of the following officers: President, R. N. Barnum; Vice-president, Archibald B. Dalby; Secretary-treasurer, Dr. Paul Kyle, Flushing, L. I., who will send club circular, application blanks, and all other information to any requesting same.

Mr. A. C. Smith, Secretary-treasurer of the American Plymouth Rock Club, writes us that there seems to be an impression abroad that this club is doing little to further the interests of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and he wishes to state that such is not the case; that this club has offered ribbons at nearly 100 shows, and many of them have been delivered; the remainder will be delivered just as soon as the official reports are made to the Secretary. The club has also offered cups in every state where there are ten members paid up in full. These will be delivered in good time. The members who attended the meeting at Boston were earnest and businesslike in conducting the proceedings. Active, earnest workers were elected to fill each and every office. The following are the officers for the coming year: C. H. Welles, President; M. W. Baldwin, Dr. O. P. Bennett, B. S. Davis, W. F. Fotherall, M. S. Gardner, C. H. Latham, Vice-presidents; A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass., Secretary-treasurer. Full particulars can be obtained of the Secretary-treasurer upon application.

After the Chicago Show a few breeders of Silver-penciled Wyandottes, seeing the necessity of a club for this breed, organized the National Silver-penciled Wyandotte Club, with E. S. Carver, President, and Jas. S. Wason, 30 Genesee Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., as Secretary-treasurer. It is the desire of the club to get a state organization in every state with a vice-president to look after his state and get as many members as possible. It is their purpose to have no two officers from the same state and to follow the workings of the A. P. A. as far as possible. The Secretary will be pleased to send full information to all interested.

The American Buff Wyandotte Club has published a very attractive catalogue. It will be sent free to all who ask for it and send 6 cents in stamps for mailing and postage. No breeder of Buff Wyandottes can afford to be without this book. This club is growing rapidly and now is the time to join in their efforts to advance the interests of the breed. For full information, application blanks, etc., apply to Henry R. Ingalls, Secretary, Greenville, N. Y.

The second annual catalogue of the Boys' National Poultry Club is now ready for distribution. Every boy fancier in the country should be a member of this association. The Secretary, Robt. G. Fields,

33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn., will be pleased to send full information to any one requesting same.

At the annual meeting of the Partridge Wyandotte Club there were twenty-four state directors elected, with Mr. H. R. Hilbreth, of Worcester, Mass., Secretary. It is the desire of this club that all breeders of this variety not now members join the club. They hope to make this the banner year in its history. The Secretary will gladly furnish full information on application to him.

## A National Poultry Association

The certificate of organization of the National Poultry Association was filed at Weedsport, N. Y., during the month of February, 1909. This new and much-needed association was organized to promote the practical work of breeding and rearing every grade of poultry from the "egg and meat" to the strictly fancy varieties.

The National Association will not compete with nor antagonize the American Poultry Association in any manner. The older society is devoted wholly to the Standard of Perfection and to the many intricate and puzzling questions connected with exhibiting, judging, etc. The National Poultry Association, on the contrary, will devote itself wholly to the practical problems that confront every breeder, from the mating of birds to the disposal of stock.

Everything of value to the breeder will be carefully considered. The best breeds for various purposes and various localities; the best methods of mating, of hatching, of rearing fowls; the best incubators, brooders, nests, feed, and appliances will be decided; the best methods for marketing stock, for housing fowls, for securing winter eggs, for building up big birds and big layers, will be carefully studied; and the results in the various fields of the industry will be set forth in an unbiased and authoritative manner. Extravagant claims will be thoroughly investigated, and, if found misleading, will be fearlessly exposed. Commission men will be rated and members of the Association will be warned against all who are not wholly reliable. Whatever is valuable in the latest reports of the various State Experimental Stations will be used, and any new and worthy patents of value to the poultry industry will be considered. These things will be set forth in official bulletins to be issued as occasion demands, and mailed to members free of charge.

The President, Secretary, and Treasurer serve without salary. An allowance for expenses, etc., may be made then by the Advisory Board. The Association will award diplomas and the much-coveted blue ribbons at the various poultry shows hereafter for the best appliances used in poultry culture. Life membership will cost but \$5. Yearly dues will be nominal.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, C. F. Townsend; First Vice-president, J. S. Tanner; Secretary-treasurer, F. S. Stickle. An Advisory Board and a Vice-president for each state are to be elected. The President, C. F. Townsend, Weedsport, N. Y., will be pleased to communicate with all interested.

Winters-laying Bred Single-combed Whites Leghorn eggs reduced, \$1.50 per 15. The "winter habit" is the profitable one. Barred Rocks, bred same way, \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction assured. J. R. LONG, Glencaryn, Va. 14-8

S. C. Whites Leghorns and S. C. R. I. Reds—Eggs and birds from winners in large classes; breeding pens have grass range. Circular free. ORCHARDCROFT POULTRY FARM, Charlotteville, Scho. Co., N. Y. 14-8

Eggs from Prize-winning Single-combed Brown Leghorns at \$3 per 15, from six grand matings. Incubator eggs cheap. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-8

Singles-combed Brown Leghorns, winners Washington, 1909; eggs, \$2 per 15; stock for sale. R. L. WILKINS, Alexandria, Va. 14-8

Singles-combed Whites, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Eggs of blue-ribbon winners, \$2 per 15; others, \$1. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley's). CHAS. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 14-8

Ross-combed Buff Leghorns, 100 for sale May 1, \$1 to \$3 each; eggs, \$1.50 for 15; 100, \$8. WM. CARDER, Ludlow, Ky. 14-8

Discontinuing Poultry Business—O. E. Klinsfelter, Villa Park, N. J., offers entire stock utility S. C. W. Leghorns in lots of twelve females and one male for \$15. 14-6

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Fifteen Years' experience; new blood every year; none better; no other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per 100. HERMAN CLAUBAUGH, Chapman's Run, Pa. 14-8

Ross-combed Whites Leghorns, 20 years; Winners at Madison Square and 9 other shows; eggs guaranteed well packed, prompt delivery, 10 chicks per setting; \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. A. C. NESTER, Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

Day-old Chicks, any number, distance guaranteed. Wyckoff-Blanchard Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, 90 per cent fertile, a specialty. Breeding stock. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 14-9

### WYANDOTTES

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 14-8

Elmer Glimin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Duston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

Brookside Poultry Yards breeds, Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Leghorn stock for sale at low prices. We breed winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. NICHOLAS, Brookside, N. J. 14-6

Whites Wyandottes—the Business Kind. Eggs for hatching; also atock for sale; satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS, Box G, Oceanport, N. J. 14-7

Columbian Wyandottes—Royal Strain. Won 27 first and special prizes two New York shows; eggs, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Send for mating list. COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS, East Williston, N. Y. 14-8

Buff Wyandottes, Won at Washington Show, 1909, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 silver cups. Catalogue for the asking. DR. N. SANBORN, R. 916, Holden, Mass. 14-7

White Wyandottes (Duston Strain). One Very choice breeding pen. Limited number of eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15; handsome catalogue for 2-cent stamp. Booking orders now. ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY PLANT, Cohocton, N. Y. 14-7

1,000 Duston White Wyandottes, Ringlet Barred and Naggert Buff Rocks. Must be as described or money returned; 50-acre farm. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-7

White Wyandottes of Quality; Best Stay-white, bred-to-lay show stock in America; silver cup winners. Send for mating list. A. S. HARLE, Washington, N. J. 14-8

White Wyandottes, Duston strain. Entsed 4 pullets, Angola Poultry Show, 1908; won 1st, 2d, 3d, silver cup. Scoring 94½, 95, 95½, 96. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$2.50 30, \$4.50. FRANK HARDWIDGE, Poneto, Ind. 14-8

Silver-laced Wyndottss Exclusively—Eggs from Philadelphia and Baltimore prize winners, \$2 per 15; \$1 from farm flock. Stock at reasonable prices. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 15-5

White Wyandottes Eggs for Hatching from superior farm-raised birds, prize strains, \$1.25 per 15; also R. C. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandotte cross; make quick broilers and early layers. M. H. COOKINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14-7

Columbian Wyandottes, the coming bird; seven entries at Washington, D. C., 1909, and 7 prizes, 1st on breeding pen; best of blood; eggs, \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30; trio, \$10, while they last; no trash; 25 years a breeder. HOMER H. HEWITT, Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa. 14-8

Black Wyandottes, Prize Winners; cheap to make room for young stock. G. H. BOYD, 1507 G St. S. E., Washington, D. C. 14-8

Columbian Wyandottes and Single-combed Whites Leghorns; fine, healthy farm-raised stock; breeders have large, shady grass yards, which insures strong fertility; eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; other good matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. JOHN HELLERMAN, Doylestown, Pa. 14-8

Columbian Wyandottes; high scoring, heavy laying; pedigree; bred by trap-nest system. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per setting. EDENIOLME POULTRY YARDS, Long Meadow, Mass. 14-8

Wood's "Useful and Beautiful" Whites Wyandottes are full of quality and eggs; trap-nested; stock and eggs; forty acres. Circular. Established 1892. F. H. WOOD, Station G, Cortland, N. Y. 14-6

### MINORCAS

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

R. C. Black Minorcas, greatest winter layers; farm raised, pedigreed stock for sale direct from "Victor" Northup's \$1,000 cock. Catalogue free. SAMUEL A. McCONNELL, Steubenville, Ohio. 14-9

Whatglen Farms Single Comb Black Minorcas have a show record which has not been approached at Madison Square Garden. I have more New York winners in my yards at the present time than any breeder in the United States and Canada, including 3 first at New York December, 1907. Stock for sale at prices within reach of all. FRANK McGRANN, Proprietor, Lancaster, Pa., Box 417W. 14-6

Minorcas, S. C. Black; Northup-select. Egg Orders booked. Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. DR. G. R. LITTLE, Schaghticoke, N. Y. 14-7

Ross-combed White Minorcas Eggs, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Pekin duck eggs, \$1 for 11. HENRY J. KLING, Route 5, Fultonville, N. Y. 14-7

This Way for Your High-class S. C. Black Minorcas. Good shape and are fine in all points. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. HARVEY S. FEGLEY, Gilherstville, Pa. 14-7

S. C. White Minorcas from 3 Pens of Fine Birds up to standard weight; none better anywhere. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. C. BATES, 443 Fairmount Ave., Jersey City, N. J. 14-7

Eggs from Choice, High-scoring S. C. B. Minorcas, Northrup strain, \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Can please you. W. L. STULL, Clark, Pa. 14-8

Bent's Black Minorcas, S. and R. C., Madison Square, Boston, State Fair winners. Eggs (guaranteed), stock, baby chicks, young pullets. Cat. free. BOX 7, Antwerp, N. Y. 14-9

Single-combed Black Minorcas—Eggs from blue-ribbon winners, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. W. E. FRANKE, Newton, Ill. 14-8

Ross-combed Whites Minorcas, 15 Eggs, \$2; Single-combed White or Black, 15 eggs, \$1.50; choice birds, none better. CHAS. M. PALMER, Nassau, N. Y. 14-8

Genuis Rose-combed Whites Minorcas; large birds, perfect shape; pure white; have few fine cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 14-8

There Is Pleasure and Profit Breeding Black Minorcas for fanciers, farmers, and suburbanites; show winners and egg-production our specialties; eggs guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated booklet free. E. D. CROUCH, Twining, D. C. 14-7

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

When in Want of Good Ross or Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, why not get them of one who has bred them for more than twelve years, and who has judged more Reds than any other man living, also breeding Houdans? Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 and \$5 for 15. Also Pekin Ducks, Embden and Toulouse Geese. DAN'L P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 14-7

Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Lester Tompkins's strain. Fifteen eggs, \$1; \$5 per hundred. Twenty cockerels. Registered Berkshire breeding plga for sale. THORNWOOD STOCK FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-7

No Better Flocks of Singls or Rose-combed Reds in America than ours. Heavy layers; bred to lay. More than fifty prize winners. Price of birds and eggs right. Send for folder. BIXBY & BIXBY, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 14-7

Winners of First Cockerels, Second Pullet, Second Pen and Special on three entries, McKeesport, Pa., December, 1908. Eggs from best pen, \$3.50; second pen, \$2.50 per setting. C. R. McMILLEN, Montclair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 14-7

Ross-combed Rhode Island Reds—Ideal Winters-laying strain; good color and hardy stock. Eggs for hatching. B. GANT, Oceanport, N. J. 14-7

Ten Fine Lins-bred Single-combed Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale; excellent breeding stock. Also eggs from our silver-cup prize-winning stock, \$3 per setting. PHILIP & HERMAN, Hudson, N. Y. 14-7

Lester Tompkins Strain Rhode Island Reds (Both combs), bred to lay and exhibit. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. J. M. DRUMM, Mercersburg, Pa. 14-7

Bred-to-lay Rose and Single-combed R. I. Reds. Eggs from good-colored, large, vigorous stock, \$5 per 100. LEON H. READ, Rehoboth, Mass. 14-8

Rose and Single-combed Reds exclusively; large, dark, even-colored birds, bred for business, but hard to beat; forty premiums the past two seasons. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Stock at reasonable prices. PLEASANT HILL POULTRY YARDS, Athol, Mass. 14-6

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsbury, N. J. 14-8

Eggs for Hatching, R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, Tompkins strain; W. Wyandottes, Clement and Fikes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-8

De Graff Strain, Single-combed Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Eggs from large, vigorous, carefully mated fowls, perfect color, 15 for \$2; utility, 15, \$1. We guarantee absolutely pure stock of standard color, and pack eggs so they will not damage in shipment. H. MORRISON, Woodstock, Va. 14-8

S. C. R. I. Reds that are Red—Eggs for Hatching. If you want quality, inquire of me. Great winter layers; the ideal birds for the farmer or the fancier. LEON H. ROUCHE, Guy's Mills, Pa. 14-8

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES

The Rhode Island Whites mature much earlier than the Reds. No breed in the world equals them for plump breasts and yellow skin. As layers they surpass the Leghorns. Free circular that tells about them. HOME OF THE WHITES, Wakefield, R. I. 14-6

## BANTAMS

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. 1 ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-8

We have some fine Pyle Bantam cockerels and pullets, Duckwing, Birchen, B. B. Reds and Whites for sale at from \$5 to \$10 each, all bred from our best pens. FINCKE & THORNTON, Vineland, N. J. 14-6

E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa., has now for sale 100 game bantams, bred to the most fashionable modern type. No flock in America contains so many good birds that are for sale. Approval. Forward what you care to pay and state points most required. Booklet free. 14-7

Black-red Game Bantams—First Cockerel Baltimore and Washington. Few of same breeding for sale. High station. Bright color. Write T. U. DUDLEY, Middleburg, Va. 14-7

Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Sebright, Cochins, and Game Bantams. The kind that win. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y. 14-10

## JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Escauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them eight years. Eggs, \$5 per 12. Circular free. 14-7

## ORPINGTONS

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. 14-7

S. C. Black Orpingtons from Prize Winners. Owen Bros. strain. Cockerels, \$1.50 up. Eggs for hatching. MRS. H. WEDDERSPOON, Coopers-town, N. Y. 14-7

Express Prepaid on Eggs of Our Grand Crystal White S. C. Orpingtons, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Book now. SNOWFLAKE POULTRY FARM, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Corner 7th St. S. and 15th Ave. 14-7

S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons from a Reliable strain. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Special prices on 50 or more. W. H. KERR, JR., Monroe, N. C. 14-7

Rose and Single-combed Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. Eggs at half price this spring. Circular free. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Washington, N. J. 14-7

Garret-Rock Strain Single-combed Buff Orpingtons, this season's shape, color, and cup winners; in reach of everybody. Write for free circular. WM. SANDER, Notch Road, Paterson, N. J. 14-7

Our Birds Won at Wheeling, January This Year. 86 Buff Orpingtons competing; entered by eleven breeders from three states. Eggs, \$3 per setting. W. O. WOOD, Benwood, W. Va. 14-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively—Eggs for sale. Day old chicks to any who prefer them to eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 15-5

Orpingtons, Buff, White, and Black, Rose or Single-combed; winners at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square, etc. FAIRVIEW FARM, J. L. Haupt Co., Easton, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons exclusively; large birds, good color; they will please you. Eggs, \$3 per 15, or 30 eggs, \$5. F. M. FRAVEL, Woodstock, Va. 14-8

Maple Grove Poultry Farm Wins the Blue at Detroit on Whites and Buffs; scored stock and eggs at fair prices (Buff Orpington Ducks). Mating list ready. H. KING, Willis, Mich. 14-8

## BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. ROYER, Hammononton, N. J. 15-2

## GAMES

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 31, Commerce, Ga. 14-7

Games, \$1 Eggs; Circular. Black-reds, Heathwoods, Tornadoes; Cornish and White Indians. \$2. Fowls all times, single rates. C. D. SMITH, Port Plain, N. Y. 14-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 14-8

Black Smatras, Winners at Hagerstown, Baltimore, Washington and Herndon, Va.; stock for sale; no eggs; 15 years a breeder. N. B. WARNER, Hamilton, Va. 14-8

## POLISH

For Sale.—Extra fine White Crested Black Polish. None better; prices right. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction. R. E. SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-6

White-crested Black Polish and White-faced Black Spanish eggs, \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. HENRY G. HUBER, R. R. No. 1, Tadmor, Ohio. 14-8

## COCHINS

Cochins—Buffs exclusively. Winners at New York, Boston, Worcester. Pullets and cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. HENRY B. HUNT, Box 1175, Worcester, Mass. 14-6

Free—Illustrated Circular Giving Prices of Stock and eggs of the best Buff Cochins in America. Write wants and get circular. S. BERGER, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. 14-7

## HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-7

Houdans—Louis Faller, the Specialist, Will sell you eggs for \$3 for 15; special pen, \$5 for 13. Won first pullet, second cockerel, at Illinois State Fair with three entries. Newton, Ill. 14-8

Pippin Imported Houdans—4 Firsts, Third, Fourth, Newton, 1908; 4 firsts, 3 seconds, Bloomington, 1908; clean sweep at Effingham, 1908. Catalogue free. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 14-7

Houdan Eggs, \$2 per 15 and Upward. Ten Chicks guaranteed to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 35 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Every hen is a noted layer. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue. It's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 1009 High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

Houdans Only—My fowls and stock from eggs from my fowls have been winning the best prizes in the largest shows in the States again this year by my customers. Eggs one-half previous years' prices. Some stock yet for sale; nothing less than \$10 per head. Day-old chicks, perfect vice toes, crest, and beard. Ex-member and Vice-President National Houdan Club, now resigned. Mention The Feather. A. E. JONES, Elkland, Pa. 14-8

Houdan Eggs for Hatching. Address J. R. WINDOLPH, 1044 East King St., Lancaster, Pa. 14-6

## LANGSHANS

156—that is the record that they trot. My superior strain of Black Langshans are prize winners, great layers. Write ARTHUR FRETZ, Canal Dover, Ohio. 14-6

Eggs—White Langshans; First-prize Winners; R. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.50 for 30. G. T. McCAGUE, Route 5, New London, Ohio. 14-8

My Black Langshans are Winners; they are beauties, and layers in the coldest weather; have some nice ones for sale; eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AIERN, Laurel, Md. 14-8

## ANCONAS

There's Only One Best Layer, and That Is Anconas; first prize at 18 big shows; circular of winnings. Eggs, \$2. C. A. KNIGHT, Olena, Ohio. 14-8

Mottled Anconas—Prize and utility stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 and \$1.50; reasonable fertility guaranteed. L. VIENT, 15 Rutherglen Ave., Providence, R. I. 14-6



## Business World

"Minorcas of Every Comb and Color" is the title of Geo. H. Northup's book, a copy of which every breeder of Minorcas should possess. We have a few of these that we are offering with a year's subscription to THE FEATHER at 75 cents. The price of the book alone is 50 cents, so that it would pay you to subscribe to THE FEATHER and claim a copy of this book when sending in your order direct to this office.

Friendship Heights Farm, R. R. 2, Bethesda, Md., is the home of the best strains of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and Light Brahma Bantams. Better stock cannot be found than here, and their Pigmy Pouters are prize-winners at all the big shows. Write them to-day for prices.

The bright outlook for business conditions all over the country is not a new thing to the farmer. His prospects were brightened long ago by the invention of wonderful labor-saving and time-saving implements which have enabled him to increase his yield and market his output with corresponding increase of profits, despite depressed conditions in the industrial world. People must live, and to live they must eat. Whatever else they are compelled to do without, they cannot do without food, so that whatever adds to the efficiency of the farmer in his food-producing vocation adds to his blessings. One of the most important factors in bringing about this condition was the invention of Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements. They have revolutionized the slow, laborious old gardening and farming methods and have put them in the class of twentieth-century achievements. As an instance, No. 4 Planet Jr., which is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator, furrower, and plow, is the most complete tool a farmer or gardener can have on his place. He can do more work with it and keep things in better condition in one-sixth the time it would take without it. The No. 4 is only one of the many Planet Jr. implements—there is one for every farm and garden task, whether for hand or horse power—and all of them are sold with an iron-clad guarantee of absolute satisfaction. S. L. Allen & Company, Box 1105-B, Philadelphia, Pa., who make these implements, have issued a handsome 56-page illustrated catalogue for 1909, which they are sending out to any one interested in better farming methods and labor-saving devices.



The Pilling Garget Outfit has saved hundreds of cows affected with that scourge of the Dairy. It is very easy to use, requiring no veterinary knowledge. Its cost is only \$4, delivered to your door, and after once using it you would not be without it at any price. All of the Pilling Cattle Instruments are easy to use and should be in the hands of every cow owner. Why not send to-day to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., asking them for this pamphlet?

"The business hen, however, must be not only a good layer but one which will dress well for the market. In the case of the professional poultryman, it is particularly necessary to have a chicken which will run uniform in size and general appearance. Of course, with any breed, much depends upon the strain; yet, at the same time, the Rhode Island Red measures up to the standard as well, if not better, than any other fowl in existence."

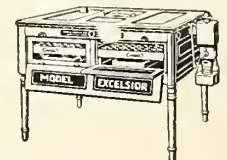
The above is taken from the new book of Walter Sherman, the well-known breeder of Rhode Island Reds. This book, advertised in another column, will be sent by Mr. Sherman for 20 cents, together with a coupon that is good for 20 cents on the first order that he receives for two settings of eggs. Address Walter Sherman, Fashionview, Newport, R. I.

Every one at this season of the year is anxious to know the best method of caring for young chicks. Our book, "How to Grow Chicks," contains just the information one needs, and can be obtained for the small sum of 25 cents.

Money-making possibilities in raising "broiler" chickens have never been greater than to-day. The demand throughout the country exceeds the supply. The market is always ready to pay the highest rates. Hence, the profit that comes to the chicken raiser who uses the economical incubator and hatches his stock so that they will be ready for market when prices are best.

From March until May rates are high and the poultrymen use the incubator exclusively for hatching for this season. It makes them independent of the hen and enables them to regulate their supply perfectly.

Most large breeders use the incubator almost exclusively, but many smaller chicken raisers still stick to the mother hen, principally because they believe that the cost of an incubator and its upkeep is beyond their means. How incorrect is this idea is shown by the low price of the Stahl Excelsior and Wooden Hen incubators and the low cost of maintenance. Stahl incubators are thoroughly practical, proven by years of service. They require but little attention and are guaranteed to produce a chick for every fertile egg. Some valuable and interesting information



tion on incubator hatching may be had free by addressing George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.

The Pigeon Department, Hillhurst Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., of which S. C. Allen is the manager, made a clean sweep of the squab-breeding classes at New York, Boston, and Buffalo, taking in all fifty-two prizes. In the single squab-breeding classes they took first and second cock, first and second hen, and first youngster at all three shows. On pen at Boston, no class, a special ribbon, and on pen at Buffalo, a cup, first, and special ribbon. The famous Hillhurst crosses are said by judges to be one of the finest strains in America. We are informed they will have only youngsters for sale this season.

We are in receipt of the twenty-ninth annual catalogue of Mr. John W. Hall, proprietor of the Somerset Fruit, Seed and Plant Farms, of Marion Station, Md. This is a very attractive catalogue, and those in the market for farm and garden supplies would do well to write for one of these books.

Few people realize to what proportion the special-prepared-chicken-feed business has grown. The Steinmesch Feed and

shows, winning first cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet in Black Sumatras at Baltimore; first, second, third cocks, first, second, third hens, first, second cockerel, first, second, third pullet, and first pen at Herndon, Va.; also Hutchinson Silver Cup for largest and best display of a single variety in show. Any one desiring first-class Sumatras can obtain same at reasonable prices from Mr. Warner.

One of the most attractive catalogues to reach this office is that of Messrs. Quimby & Brown, of Ipswich, Mass. It contains many important features concerning the birds, tells what Houdans and Black Leghorns are and what should reasonably be expected of them; also their mating list and list of prizes won this past winter. This catalogue is free for the asking. Write for a copy to-day.

Mr. John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn., writes us that he is meeting with great success in his Rhode Island Red Bantams, the demand for same far exceeding his expectations. Mr. Jones is the originator of these little beauties and is in position to supply them at reasonable prices. His Javas are known for their excellent quality, and he writes us he has better stock this season than ever before.

Are you acquainted with THE FEATHER'S Library Books? Every breeder should have a set of these books, and no library is complete without a copy of "The Perfected Poultry of America," which will be sent with a subscription to THE FEATHER for the price of the book alone, \$2.50. Do not fail to take advantage of this offer.

Mr. Myron H. Bent, proprietor of Indian River Minorca Farm, Antwerp, N. Y., is prepared to furnish stock, baby chicks, six to eight-weeks-old pullets in season, and utility, incubator, or fancy eggs in any quantity in either Single or Rose-combed Black Minorcas. He is the only exclusive Minorca breeder making such an announcement, and makes a specialty of young pullets. The present season this strain won eleven firsts at Madison Square, Boston, State Fair, Schenectady, and Heuvelton. Those interested should send for one of Mr. Bent's catalogues, addressing him Box 7, Antwerp, N. Y.

One of the first interests of the man or woman who takes up poultry raising, after securing the right kind of breeding stock, is to become thoroughly posted on everything connected with the business; to learn just how fowls should be sheltered, fed, and cared for; all about their peculiarities, habits, and diseases; in short, how they may be made to yield the greatest profit from the investment. Books have been published by the thousand, dealing with these subjects. Prominent among these is one entitled "Greider's Book on Poultry," published annually by B. H. Greider, a poultryman of many years' standing, and consequently able to speak upon the subject with authority. In this book are fully described the qualities and characteristics of sixty different breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons, together with typical illustrations of each. In addition, there are fifteen handsome chromos, showing various breeds in the natural colors of their plumage. A copy will be forwarded to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps by the publisher, B. H. Greider, Rheims, Pa.

Poultry Supply Company last season sold over 5,000,000 pounds of their celebrated chicken feeds—the King of all Chicken Feeds. There is a reason for this immense business. The Steinmesch Chicken Feeds are different from all other feeds. It is all feed, clean and sound, every pound. It will raise more chicks than any other feed made. St. Louis is the largest straight-chicken-feed market in the world, and the Steinmesch Feed and Poultry Supply Company have all the advantages of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, of which they are members, and the choice of hundreds of cars of all kinds of grain offered on this exchange every day. In addition to their immense feed business, they handle everything for the poultryman, and one of the finest and best catalogues, illustrated and instructive, ever published in the United States is now ready for mailing. Write for one—it is free to all. Note Steinmesch's advertisement on another page.

Mr. N. B. Warner, Hamilton, Va., was very successful at some of the recent



HENRY STEINMESCH

Anconas—Greatest Winter Layers. Dark undercolor, beautifully mottled; healthy, handsome, and profitable. Eggs from choice matings and prize stock, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. G. H. HUBBARD, Lock Haven, Pa. 14-8

## HAMBURGS

Fifty Silver-spangled Hamburgs for sale. Won first cockerel and pullet at Chicago, four firsts Dubuque, Elgin grand prize, \$15. Lot of fine cockerels; eggs, \$2. ALEX. THOMS, Elgin, Ill. 14-8

## DORKINGS

Dorkings—Silver Gray Colored and White. After 38 years' breeding have attained highest perfection; New York Silver Gray Cockerel, first, 1908; two other firsts, Whites, Boston, 1908; best Silver Gray Cock, with Challenge cup. Few choice birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting; two, \$5. Gray Japanese bantams. HENRY HALEN, Ridge-wood, N. J. 14-11

Silver Gray Exclusively for 20 Years. More first and special prizes won the last twelve years at New York and Boston than all my competitors combined; late winnings: \$100 Champion Challenge Cup, Dorking Club Cup, gold special, silver medal, and A. P. A. medal. Eggs from fine pens, \$2.50 13, \$4 26. WATSON WEST-FALL, 175 Cayuta St., Sayre, Pa. 14-8

## LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders, Belted Poultry—The Best Layers and the most beautiful fowl in the world. Send 2-cent stamp for circular describing stock and giving list of winnings. Eggs and fowls for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, N. Y. 14-8

## YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

Little Chicks—Standard-bred, Prize-winning, Rose-combed Brown, Single-combed White Leghorns and Columbian Wyandottes; great layers, 10 to 25 cents. Safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalogue. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canistota, N. Y. 14-7

Baby Chicks, Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, White Orpington Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, from winners. Write FAIRVIEW HATCHERY CO., Easton, Pa. 14-8

## TURKEYS

Giant Bronze Turkeys; large, young, vigorous stock that will breed show birds of high merit; strong, hearty Toms that will put life into your flock, for sale. Prices right. Catalogue gives winnings. Free. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. FKE, Meyersdale, Pa. 14-6

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Winners at Indianapolis and Cincinnati, first and second on tom, first, second, fourth, and fifth on hen. Eggs, \$5 for 10. Barred Rocks, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Incubator eggs, \$4 for 100. GEO. O. ANDERSON, Box 04, Rushville, Ind. 14-8

Bronze Turkeys—Stock and Eggs in Season. POP-LAR LAWN FARMS, Lockport, N. Y. 14-8

## GUINEAS

Guineas—Beautiful White African and Pearl Guineas; very tame. Price reasonable. Eggs in season. Pekin Ducks, stock and eggs. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-8

## DUCKS

Mentzer Duck Farm, Waynesboro, Pa.—Pekin breeders, first-class, and eggs, choice, any number. 14-7

Mammoth Pekin Ducks—Eggs from Extra Large Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 11. Address E. R. PLUMMER, Route 1, Gaithersburg, Md. 14-8

Pekin Duck Eggs, per Setting, \$1; \$7 per 100. Breeding stock after May 15. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Glassboro, N. J. 14-11

Indian Runner Ducks—My Ducks come from the best breeders in America; an ideal range insures fertile eggs and vigorous ducklings. Eggs, 11 for \$1; 50 for \$4; 100 for \$7. W. W. HENRY, Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va. 14-8

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks, the oldest and best-established strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Order direct from this ad. or enclose stamp for catalogue and prices of breeding stock. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for Sale, \$1.50 per Setting; if you want ducks that lay and pay, write JOHN S. WENGER, Dayton, Va. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, Fawn and White Kind, 10 cents per egg from imported stock; \$2 per setting. A. J. FRANCIS, Youngstown, Ohio. 14-8

## PHEASANTS

The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

China and English Pheasant Eggs, Expressage Prepaid, \$3 dozen; 50, \$9. Easier raised and more profitable than chickens. Circular free. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Ore. 14-7

English Ring-neck, \$5 a Pair—Settings from Reeves, Amherst, China, and English Ring-neck; young stock in fall. JENNIE MILNER, Bloomington, Ill. 14-8

Chestnut Hill Farm, Warren, Pa., Offers for Sale some fine Ring-neck Pheasants at reasonable prices; also limited number of eggs after April 15. 14-8

## PIGEONS

Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons; Pay at least 25c pair. Highest prices for guinea fowls, live rabbits, guinea pigs. N. GILBERT, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-8

## FANCY PIGEONS

Maltese Hens Pigeons, Runts, Runt Crosses. Good breeding stock. THEO. L. HARMER, 3 West Cedar Avenue, Merchantsville, N. J. 14-6

Look Here—If You Want the Best in White Maltese Hens and Mammoth Runts, cheap; no culls. SAMUEL J. MYERS, Mercersburg, Pa. R. F. D. 1. 14-7

Faultless Mondaines Raise Squabs Up to 20 Pounds per dozen; prolific and beautiful; \$2 to \$5 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. MITTEN-DORFF, Lincoln, Ill. 14-7

## HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

Extra Large Mated Homers, now breeding, raise 9 lb. squabs, \$1 per pair, shipped on approval. THE ERIE SQUAB FARM, 203 Quaker St., Orchard Park, N. Y. 14-7

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-6

For Sale—63 Pairs of Mated Homers; Prices Reasonable. Special discount on the entire lot. Write CHAS. H. HORNOR, JR., Chesterfield, Bur. Co., N. J. 14-7

Forty-three Varieties, Squab Breeders, Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Pheasants, Ferrets, Dogs; White and Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per 15. Catalogue. A. A. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis. 14-7

Pigeons—Guaranteed Mated Carneux, Homers and Crosses at half others ask. These birds are tip-top; my prices will suit you. SIDNEY JOHN-SON, Boynton, Va. 14-6

For Sale—A Limited Number of Plymouth Rock Homers, raise squabs weighing 9 pounds; write for bargain. G. L. CASSEL, Jr., Marietta, Pa. 14-6

## DOGS

Beagles, All Ages—75 Pups, from 2 Months to 10 months old; bitches in whelp and empty. Homer pigeons, 75c a pair. TIFF KENNELS, Brooklyn, Pa. 15-5

All Kinds of Hunting Dogs and Pet Dogs and pet animals; wild animals; Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Ducks. Write PET STOCK FARM, Kirhyton, Ky. 14-6

## EGGS

30 Eggs, \$1; 200 Eggs, \$5—Breeder and Shipper of all varieties. Write for circular, sent free. ADA MANLOVE, Plymouth, Ill. 14-7

## PRINTING

Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

Poultry, Stock Printing—100 Extraordinary Envelopes, noteheads, cards, circulars, postcards, 40c; 250, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.10; postpaid. Catalogues, wedding invitations, everything. Standard engravings. Samples. MODEL PRINTING COMPANY, Manchester, Iowa. 14-8

Cards, Letter-heads, Anything Printable We Print. \$1.10 per 1,000 up. We do not fear any competitor. Samples. FINK & SOFTER, Dept. F, Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

## FOR SALE

Second-hand Brooders, Incubators, and Brooding-room stoves for sale cheap. O. E. KLINE-FELTER, Villa Park, N. J. Stamp for particulars. 14-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Teelford, Pa. 14-7

Poultrymen—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Chock full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—  
English expert, with wide practical experience,  
undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment  
of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl,  
pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intend-  
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carefully studied, as only sound, reliable speci-  
mens are selected and personally examined before  
despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating  
wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Wash-  
ington, D. C. 14-5

Whits Faced Black Spanish, Ancona, Cornish  
Indian Games, Buff Leghorn cockrels \$1.50 to  
\$2 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Circular. C. E. WIL-  
COX, Federalburg, Md. 14-6

Extensive catalogues. All best varieties pure  
poultry, pigeons, hares, dogs, turkeys, geese,  
ducks, guineas. Stock and eggs reasonable, \$1  
per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. PIONEER  
FARM, Telford, Pa. 14-6

Thoroughbreds! Something above the Ordinary.  
Two of our specialties are: White Wyandotte  
chickens, layers, bred to standard, ten years old  
trap nested. Red Carneaux pigeons—miles ahead  
of Homers as squabbers and the heatless of  
pigeon kind. I. R. Ducks. Jamestown winners.  
W. Holland Turkeys. New York winners. Pheas-  
ants, all varieties. W. Guinea Hens. Circular.  
Handsome pigeon catalogue 10 cents. ROYAL  
FARMS, Little Silver, New Jersey. 14-9

Cornish Fowl, Houdans, Airedale Terriers—The  
best of their kind. Circular free. R. D.  
REIDER, Pres. Am. Cornish Club, Middletown,  
Pa. 14-7

Birds of Quality—S. C. Whites, R. C. and S. C.  
Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Houdans, Red  
Caps, Dorkings, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and  
Black Orpingtons. Eggs \$1 per setting. LOUIS  
WEBER, New Galilee, Pa. 14-7

Choices. Pure-bred Poultry—Barred, Buff, and  
White Rock; White and Golden Wyandottes;  
Buff Cochins; Buff Leghorns; Light Brahmas; S. C.  
Black Minorcas; S. S. Hamburgs; and Mammoth  
Bronze Turkeys. Eggs \$1 per 15; Turkey Eggs,  
25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, Route 3, Mt.  
Joy, Pa. 14-7

Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malons, N. Y., Breeder  
of Columbian and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes,  
American Dominiques, and Partridge Wyandottes  
of highest quality. Nice circular. 14-6

Eggs for Hatching—Barred P. Rock, Ross and  
Single-combed R. I. Reds and Light Brahmas;  
15 eggs, \$1; 30 eggs, \$1.75. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. JOHN Z. FAUST, Mercersburg, Pa. 14-6

Les's Grsat Layers, Barred and White Rocks;  
Trap-nest used always. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5  
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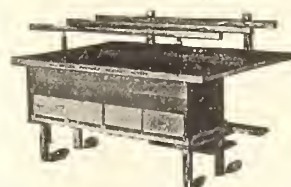
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Dr. P. T. Woods authorizes the publication of his system for producing large quantities of sterile eggs for market. Every poultryman who raises eggs for market must know Dr. Woods' methods to be up with the times, and every householder who supplies his or her own table will appreciate an increased quantity of the highest quality eggs for table use.

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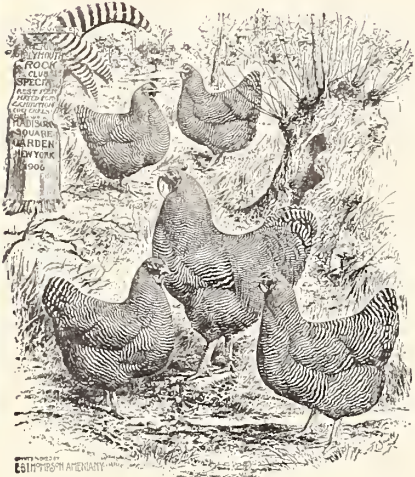
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14-3

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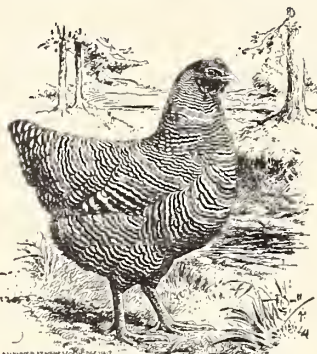
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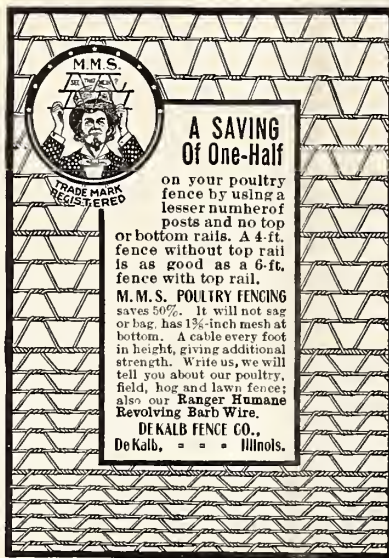
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Read about Subscription Offers in This Number

## Are Your Chicks All Strong and Healthy?

WHEN chicks do not grow stronger day after day, it is a sure sign that there is something wrong with their feed. It may be that they are eating ravenously, but are unable to digest their feed and are consequently getting no benefit from it. Just at this season the chicks are in their most critical condition. Their stomachs are weak and unless they are properly fed, they soon become sickly, and are an easy prey to one or more of the common chick ailments, such as roup, gapes, chronic indigestion, bowel trouble, etc. Just a little care in selecting the right feed in the beginning, will save you considerable loss.

### Darling's Chick Feed

Darling's Chick Feed is perfectly digestible and all nutrition. It is free from weed seeds, mill sweepings and trash—there is no waste. Chicks get the full benefit of this pure feed and start to make strong, vigorous growth from the beginning. Darling's Chick Feed is only one of this old reliable line of poultry food. Darling's Scratching Food, Forcing Food, Mica Crystal Grit, Beef Scraps, Laying Food and Oyster Shells—each carefully made for a definite use. Order from the nearest office and save freight. Complete catalog of poultry supplies, Free.

**DARLING & COMPANY**  
Box 55, Union Stock Yards, Chicago  
Box 55, Long Island City, New York

100-lb. Sack  
**\$2.50**

Send  
For Our  
**Free**  
Catalog Today



### FARM POULTRY YARDS

15 EGGS \$1.00  
30 " 1.75  
60 " 3.00

Two med. nest eggs with each order.

Golden, White, Silver, and Buff Wy.; Rose and S. C. Brown and Rose and S. C. Wh. and S. C. Buff Leghorns; Barred, Buff, and Wh. P. Rocks; S. S. Hamburgs; Anconas; W. F. B. Spanish; Golden and W. C. B. Polish; S. C. Bk. and Wh. Minorcas; R. C. R. I. Reds; G. S. Hamburgs; Columbian Wyandottes and R. C. Bk. Minorcas; Rose C. Wh. Minorcas; C. I. Games; Houdans, \$1.25 for 13.

Most of our poultry is kept on separate farms; therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed, or order duplicated at half-price. Circular free; 25 years as breeders.

WHITNEY & SON TRIANGLE, N. Y. 14-

### MONARCH White Mica GRIT Will Save Your Chickens

Monarch Grit is a life-saver. Its sharp cutting edge is not affected by the fluids of the crop, and its soluble elements have a tonic effect on the fowl's system. Use the Grit for 2 weeks. The increased quantity and quality of eggs and the general toning up of your flock will astonish you. Price \$1.00 per 100 lbs. In ordering state whether for poultry, pigeons or chicks.

Here is PROOF Mr. C. C. Snader of Skippack, Pa., writes:— am sure that if I had had the Grit 6 months sooner I could have saved 50 chickens that died with indigestion.

Monarch Mining Co., 214 Culver Av., Jersey City, N. J.

### MERRY WIDOW BROODER

Fire-proof, Self Ventilating, Sanitary  
100 Chick Size \$3. 200 \$5

### BABY CHICKS STANDARD BRED

In the following varieties: Barred, White and Buff Rocks—Brown, White and Buff Leghorns—R. I. Reds—White Wyandottes—Light Brahmas—Buff Orpingtons—Black Minorcas and Black Langshans. Our stock are winners in the showroom and are bred to lay. We get our eggs from recognized breeders, not farmers. Capacity, 2,000 per day. Arrival guaranteed. Price, 8c to 15c.

STANDARD HATCHERY, Attica, O. 14-9

### PROTEIN—Fed now to

the hens that are to produce your eggs for hatching will insure strong, healthy chicks.

### "KARVA" MEAT MEAL

85 per cent. Protein, 7 per cent. Fat Will increase the fertility of the eggs and is a most economic, appetizing and wholesome ration to rapidly mature the early broiler.

Sample on Request

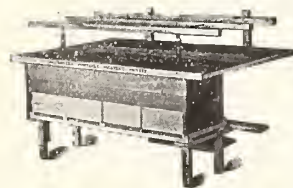
Sack, 100 lbs. - \$3.25

**RICHMOND ABATTOIR**

Box 267, Dept. T. Richmond, Va.

Send for the "Karva" Booklet

14-11



## POTTERIZE YOUR FLOCK

by using the Potter System of selecting laying and non laying hens. Pick out the loafers and drones and keep only the layers; they are the payers. 25,000 poultry-keepers now use the Potter System and make more money. Our new 100-p. book just issued is the greatest and most valuable book ever published on laying hens and egg-production. It covers 23 different subjects, and tells you the secret of keeping only laying hens. You are losing money every day you delay in learning the Potter System.

### POTTER POULTRY HOUSE FIXTURES

have been on the market over 8 years and are used and recommended by thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. Our new 100-p. catalog tells all about them; also Perfection feed hoppers, trap-nests and a full line of Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? Then write us to-day.

**T. F. POTTER & CO.**

Box 11, Downers Grove, Ill.

SOMETHING TO GROW ABOUT

### HEN-E-TA BONE-GRITS

NO OTHER BONE NEEDED NO OTHER GRIT NEEDED  
NO MORE BONE CUTTERS NEEDED

100 LB. BAG \$2.25 50 LB. BAG \$1.50

30% PURE BONE ASH

VALUABLE BOOKLET FREE

**HEN-E-TA BONE CO.**

NEWARK, N. J. DEPT. 10 FLEMINGTON, W. VA.

# SHARP SHEARS which stay SHARP

THESE SHEARS are made from best Carbon Steel, by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The Tension Spring attachment does away with resharp-ening entirely, and enables the user to set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The Tension Spring takes up all wear on the rivet, making the SHEARS practically indestruct-ible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has tried to use a dull pair of shears will appreciate the value of the new invention WHICH KEEPS THESE SHEARS AL-ways SHARP and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears you may have, you need this pair with the Tension Spring, and you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These SHEARS are seven inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel-plated.

## WE GUARANTEE

The quality of the material and work-manship in this pair

of SHEARS to be first-class, that the Tension Spring device doubles the usefulness of the SHEARS and does away with the need of resharp-ening, and further-more, the Manufacturers' Certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of Shears BREAKS or in any way becomes defective within FIVE YEARS from date of purchase it will be replaced with a NEW pair without cost."

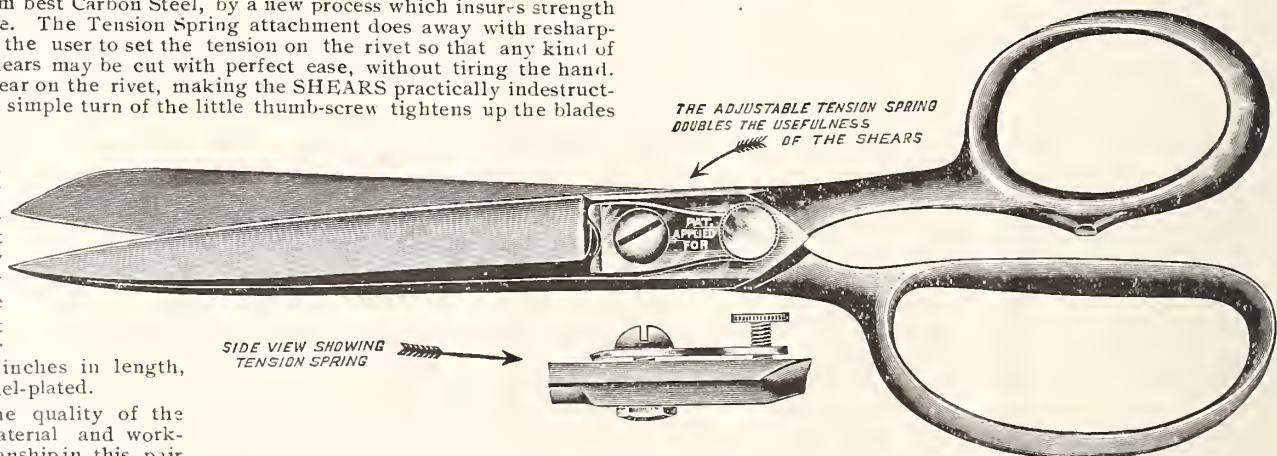
For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to The Feather and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears.

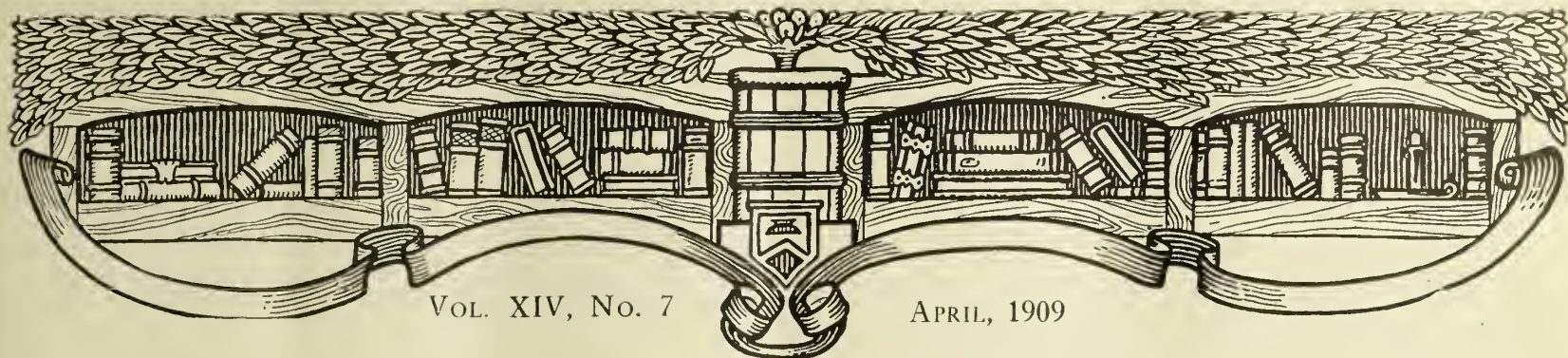
Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.

## THE HOWARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Foreign orders, 50c extra  
Canadian and D. of C., 25c extra

714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.





## Editorial Comment

The discussions that are continually going the rounds of the press on the subject of judging are conducive of no good to the fancy so long as there is no definite relief offered. That the Standard permits of a wide range of opinion is not to be doubted, by such terms as "medium in height," "rather long," "rather short," etc. These terms and others of like character fill the Standard from cover to cover, and leave it up to the judge to translate their meanings as he sees best. The question is of a greater importance than is at first imagined, and the sooner the steering committee of the American Poultry Association finds a remedy for his shortcoming, the better served will be the interests of the industry. There should indeed be a standard of judging adopted to secure to all the equal interpretation of the Standard as intended by the American Poultry Association. A school should be established with a graduating class, diplomas, etc., and the judge who thus graduates would at least have some of the earmarks of an established authority. The parent organization in its progress of reorganization can well afford to know the qualities of those to whom it issues diplomas as judges. Even the double umpire system would be of little avail in these matters if there were no better way of establishing the truth of the terms than is to be found in the Standard, when left absolutely to the judge's own discretion for judging the standard-bred fowls.

The best judgment of some men is hardly above that of a fool's standard.

It is easy to appreciate a good thing like the book, "Poultry Profit Pointers," issued by the Lakewood Farm, Lakewood, N. J. From an advertising standpoint, the book is a winner of the first type, and from a practical, beneficial view to the reader it is equally as good. There is so much good, common sense in it that we recommend it to every one of our readers, and will assure them that it will be thoroughly beneficial to them, no matter how wise they may be in poultry lore. The book is given free to the readers of THE FEATHER, and those desiring a copy should write to Lakewood Farm without delay to secure one before the supply is exhausted.

It is seldom a friend will tell you of the qualities you do not possess.

See that the young and old fowls have plenty of green food. Give the chicks as much freedom as possible, so they may be able to capture all the bugs and worms in sight. These are the natural foods of poultry and to do the best they must have plenty of them.

Begin now to think of the coming fall fairs. Hatch and grow your chicks with the notion in mind that some of them must prove to be the winners at the fall fairs. Hatch, feed, and care for them along these lines. Plan in advance for success and it will be yours.

A good example sometimes carries more weight than the best laws of the community.

The annual report of the Poultry Expert at Adelaide, South Australia, is a very complete and interesting report of the work being done in that section of the world on poultry and eggs. The large half-tone illustrations accompanying the report are attractive and complete in every way, and give a very comprehensive impression as to how things are being done in that far-away land.

After going into all the details of the business, with a most encouraging point of view, the expert touches on the important points of the laying hen and laying competitions. These two subjects are attractive to every one interested in the question, and are cleverly shown in their handling. The following extract from the report will give somewhat of an idea of the details of the work:

"A comprehensive exhibit was staged to demonstrate the value of selection in breeding and discrimination in feeding fowls for egg-production. The successes attained in and the lessons afforded by the laying competition which ended on March 31 at Roseworthy were used to demonstrate certain features. A pyramid of 255 eggs showed the average number of eggs laid by each of the hens in the winning pen. Another lot of eighty eggs represented the average annual output of the average farm hen in South Australia; a most marked yet true contrast. A pyramid of 180 eggs, representing the average number of eggs laid by each of the 450 competing hens; this is an unbroken world's record. A cask containing 1,200 eggs and a box containing 351 eggs, or a total of 1,531 eggs, weighing 203½ pounds,

and of market value of £5 6s. 9d., showed the astonishing yield of the six hens in the winning pen. This has only been exceeded by one other pen of six hens, also South Australian breed, at the Gatton laying competition.

"Even those people who were well acquainted with the facts, as represented by the figures, were astonished to see the actual quantities of eggs necessary to represent the various performances.

"The laying competition now in progress at Roseworthy was illustrated by fifty-six punnets, each containing six eggs, the product of the competing birds in each pen. Attached was a card giving number of pen, breed, name of owner, and number of eggs laid to Tuesday, June 23. This proved a great attraction to visitors and to owners of the birds, and also formed a pleasing collection of the eggs of several breeds."

Another paragraph of the laying competition is of equal importance, which is quoted, as follows:

"The competition conducted at the Roseworthy College on behalf of the S. A. Utility Poultry Club terminated on April 30, 1908. The phenomenal laying of the two leading pens has given South Australia world-wide advertisement. The Adelaide press published extensive detail and description, and the results were noted in the press generally throughout Australia. A cablegram to the agent-general notifying the success of South Australian fowls at Gatton, Queensland, where a world's record was made, as well as the fact that two pens at Roseworthy were close up, and had beaten all previous records, received numerous notices in the English press. An official report in pamphlet form has been forwarded to all the principal poultry and agricultural journals, colleges, and experimental stations and poultry societies in Europe, America, India, Ceylon, Japan, and also throughout Australasia.

"The following is a summary of results: Number of pens, seventy-five; number of birds competing, 450; total number of eggs laid, 80,959; average per pen (six birds), 1,079.45; average per hen, 179.9; highest per hen, 255.16; highest total per pen, 1,531; lowest total per pen, 652; lowest average per pen, 108.6; cost of food for 450 hens, £450 18s. 5d.; average cost per hen per week, 1¼d.; average cost per hen per year, 5s. 4d.; profit per hen over cost of food, 6s. 4d."

When you enter into a thing for a purpose, throw your whole force and power into the balance, that you may have at least a show of accomplishing what you intended.

A fool sometimes gets there when least expected.

The dear old hen is now expected to do double duty or to lose her head.

The New York Times is responsible for the assertion that Gov. Hoke Smith has gone in for chicken raising on a large scale. He has found the local market inadequate to supply his appetite, and has embarked upon the industry in the hope of equalizing the supply and the demand.

The governor is stocking his farm near Decatur with fowls from far and near

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

Single Copies, 5 cents.  
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The advertising rate in The Feather is 15 cents per line, fourteen lines to the inch, \$2.10 per inch per insertion.  
DISCOUNTS: Two per cent. discount for three months' payment in advance; five per cent. discount for six months' payment in advance; ten per cent. discount for one year's payment in advance.  
Classified Ad Rates in The Feather as follows: Twenty-five (25) words or less, one time, \$1; three times, \$2; six times, \$4; twelve times, \$7. Additional words at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2.23 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more.  
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Special Positions ten (10) per cent. additional. No discount on class ads.  
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and of high and low degree. But still the chickens don't come fast enough, and on advice of George Tumlin, keeper of the public buildings, he has put in an incubator.

"I am not raising enough chickens," said the governor. "I want several every day. Why, I can eat six a day, two at each meal."

Mr. Tumlin was fairly startled. He replied:

"I didn't know that anybody except a preacher could eat more than one."

"Not eat more than one!" exclaimed the governor in surprise. "Anybody in the world can eat one chicken, especially if it's broiled. No, sir; I have got to raise more chickens."

Hope is held out for fools who realize in time that they are on the wrong track.

The ease with which some people accomplish things causes others to sit up and take notice.

The news columns are giving us the startling statement that an officer of South Norwalk, Conn., has discovered the way of supplying a full-fledged breakfast of ham and eggs by feeding his hens a persistent diet of ham clippings and pork rinds. If he would continue his experiments further we would suggest that he try a diet of sawdust and the hens might lay him door-knobs. The plan is a good one.

Bowel trouble is one of the most prevalent causes of destruction to the young chicks. This may come from many causes, among which are continued dampness, wet, and cold. Much of this may be avoided by having dry, comfortable quarters for the chicks where they can be in with the hen and away from the influence of the damp and injurious surroundings.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following:

#### CATALOGUES

Sunnybrook Farm, West Orange, N. J.  
Kellerstrass Farm, Kansas City, Mo., R. F. D. 1, Box 224.  
Alex. Alkman, 1134 E. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
Poultry Breeders' Directory, U. S. Poultry Breeders' Directory Co., 537 Second St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

#### CIRCULARS

Glen Olden Poultry Yards, H. L. Davis, Prop., Glenolden, Pa.  
White's Poultry Place, Alhambra, Cal.  
Lakewood Farm Company, Lakewood, N. J.  
Rev. E. Lewis Jones, Heyope Rectory, Knighton, Radnorshire, England.  
A. C. S. Beeman, Saint Albans, Vt.  
Frank I. Bennett, Point Pleasant, N. J.  
J. M. Heagy, Rockville, Md.  
Pleasant Valley Poultry Farm, Edgar Briggs, Prop., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.  
Mrs. Denton Cole, 15 N. Cleveland Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.  
Texas Seed and Floral Co., Dallas, Tex.

#### CLUB BOOKS

American Buff Leghorn Club, Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich., Secretary.

## Old Eggs the Best

Prof. John L. Coulter, of the economic department of the State University, Thursday gave his class a lesson on egg buying, incidentally upsetting the time-honored theory of the housewife, says a Minneapolis dispatch to the New York Press. Professor Coulter said that cold-storage eggs are much better than the so-called fresh variety and grow better with age, and people make a mistake in demanding fresh eggs of their grocers.

His theory is that eggs put in cold storage and carefully inspected are as good after three years as they were when packed away.

"The fresh egg of commerce," said the professor, "is in all probability an egg that would be discarded in the storage house," and still further, said Professor Coulter, "nine out of every ten dozen so-called fresh eggs sold in stores are more than a year old."

## Big Money in Geese Financial Genius Who Would Utilize Everything but the Quack

One of our future financial geniuses—a young man who is toiling in a bank at present—has favored us with a rare opportunity to get rich quick, and, being wholly unselfish, we are going to give our friends a chance to get in on the ground floor. The prospectus which has been placed in our possession explains itself:

#### PROSPECTUS FOR A GOOSE FARM

Number of stockholders.....	Three
Shares of stock, 3 at par value..	\$300.00
300 geese at \$1 each.....	300.00
3 eggs per week per goose, 900 eggs per week.	
900x52 equals 46,800 eggs per year.	
46,800x3 equals 140,000 eggs three years. No eggs sold, but all incubated and hatched; allowing for bad eggs, 40,000, leaves 100,000 geese.	
3 lbs. feathers per goose, 300,000 lbs.	
\$1 per lb. for feathers.....	300,000.00
10,000 pairs goose livers at 60c per pair.....	60,000.00
10 buttons from each goose bill, 200,000, 1c each.....	20,000.00
\$1.50 per goose dressed.....	150,000.00
Capital invested.....	300.00
Operating expenses (estimated)	190,000.00
	190,300.00

Receipts—	
Feathers .....	\$300,000.00
Goose livers.....	60,000.00
Buttons .....	20,000.00
Dressed geese.....	150,000.00

Total receipts.....	530,000.00
Expenditures.....	190,300.00

Net profits.....	339,700.00
Each stockholder.....	113,233.33
Annual dividends, 37.744 per cent.	

We are informed that the stock, which will advance to \$126 at 11:15 a. m. next Monday, is being rapidly snapped up, only a few shares remaining in the treasury.

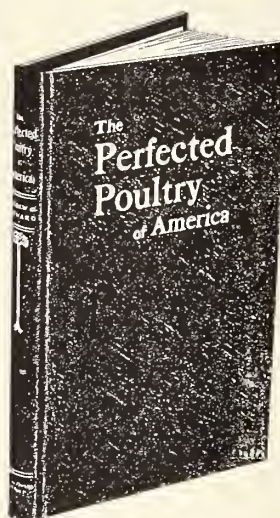
In addition to the profits referred to in the prospectus, it is expected that there will be valuable by-products resulting from the utilization of the quacks of the geese and the webs between their toes. We do not hesitate to predict that the holder of three shares of this splendid stock—which, as we have said, is being rapidly snapped up by intelligent investors—will net its owner fully 40,000 per cent. a year, instead of 37.744, as conservatively estimated by the trustworthy prospectus producer.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

# The Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



THE world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Water-fowl, with 117 full-page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings

\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed characteristics, shape and color-markings of the recognized breeds of poultry.

Unlike any other Poultry Book and everybody interested in Poultry should have a copy.

This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full-page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to The Feather. Extra postage: Canada, 25c; Foreign, 50c. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your poultry knowledge complete.

#### OPINIONS

##### OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE

The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

We congratulate you on the high quality of the book, The Perfected Poultry of America, both as to subject-matter and illustrations. This book cannot help but prove of value to those who are interested in standard-bred poultry.—Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.

##### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

##### FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

##### THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

The Perfected Poultry of America is a book which will be of great value to poultry fanciers, being a concise, illustrated treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, turkeys and water-fowl. It is not exactly a standard, but is a detailed description with illustrations in detail, which enables the novice to form a correct idea of the form and feather of any breed. The illustrations are superb. Personally, we think the book is the best that has been issued to date.—California Cultivator.

##### ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the parti-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

**The Howard Publishing Company**  
Washington, D. C.



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at least 4 times with our self-regulating, "guaranteed-to-hatch-every-hatchable-egg," **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR**

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See these prices: 50 Egg Incubator, \$4.95. 50 Chick Brooder, \$3.95—Both \$8.75. 17 years' success behind us. Write for names and addresses of users who have got wonderful results with BUCKEYES.

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describing these and larger sizes of INCUBATORS, BROODERS and POULTRY supplies. Write today.

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## SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE

or 40 Years With Poultry.

By Cal Husselman, Poultry Editor of the Southern Planter. Freely illustrated with useful and handy home-made accessories; contains more plain, everyday, common sense about the chicken business than you ever read before. Special price, 75 cents, or a year's subscription to the Southern Planter included for \$1. Don't miss this book.

**SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond, Va.**

### DO NOT PUT SO MANY CHICKS IN A BROODER

You can make brooders at home for about 50c each and save money and not crowd your chicks to death. Send for circular concerning plan.

**H. M. BROODER CO., Custer, Ohio 14-7**

### Nettleton Plymouth Rock Farm

**F. E. BALLARD, Prop.**

Breeder of utility and exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock and eggs for sale at all times.

**Nettleton, Miss. 14-8**

## NORTHUP'S MINORCAS

Single and Rose Comb

Eggs from 30 grand pens guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. 28-page catalogue free. New book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," 106 pages. History, mating, rearing, fitting for show, etc. Price, 50 cents. Our Single-Comb Black Minorcas have never lost a special for large size, and have won more than 4,000 prizes for our customers in strong competition. Our Rose-Comb Black Minorcas have won more 1st and 2d prizes than all competitors combined, at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and the World's Fair.

**GEO. H. NORTHUP & SON, R. F. D. 5, Raceville, Washington Co., N. Y. 14**


### The Incubator YOU Want is the One that Hatches the Most "Livable" Chicks

It makes no difference to you on what principles a machine hatches—BUT it does make a difference how many "livable" chicks you get from each hatch. It is very discouraging to find at the end of the 21 days that from 1/2 to 3/4 of the chicks are "dead-in-the-shell" and a few days later to have "white diarrhoea" carry off 1/2 the remainder. The trouble is improper hatching. What you and every other buyer of an incubator wants is a machine that hatches chicks that live. When we tell you we have that incubator we don't base our claim on theory or guesswork, but instead on actual, practical results already obtained by those who are operating our machines. For instance read Mr. Leon L. Hough's letter. We have hundreds just as strong.

### Prairie State Incubators and Brooders

work on a different principle than any others. They copy nature almost to perfection. That's why they not only hatch more chicks and raise them, but why they hatch bigger, stronger chicks—chicks that live and incidentally they are the kind that bring you profit. You will be interested to learn how they do this so successfully. Our 1929 Catalog tells the whole story. It's free.

**PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 481 Main St., Homer City, Pa.**



**12,000 Big Strong Chicks**  
Were hatched by me in Prairie State Incubators during April, May and June this year. The hatches averaged better than 90 per cent and went as high as 98 percent. These chicks were shipped as far as 2,000 miles with only 7 reported dead in the whole 12,000. How is that for vigor? Leon L. Hough, Canisteo, N. Y.

# Friendship Heights Farm

Breeds the best strain of

## White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and Light Brahma Bantams

These birds are of the best blood in America, and have won whenever shown. The

## Pigmy Pouters

in our selected loft have proved continuous winners at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. Better stock cannot be found. Tell us what you want in our line of poultry and pigeons and we will try to accommodate you.

## FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS FARM

**J. A. Winsloe, Mgr. R. F. D. No. 2, Bethesda, Maryland 14**



## The White Silkie

The White Silkie is one of the oldest breeds known, and is fast being recognized by the poultry fanciers of America as the coming bird for the show-room. In England they are raised by the thousands, while in this country they are not bred to such an extent. In fact, there are very few real good Silkies in the United States. In a visit to the country fair or the large exhibitions one sees a few half-breed varieties and but few good specimens. At the last New York show the class was larger than ever before, and the quality better. At the Boston show there was a number exhibited, but of inferior quality.

The Silkie gets her name from her plumage. It is of a very fine texture and

of hatching. In England they use the Silkie a great deal for hatching pheasants.

In the past few years, the Silkie has been gaining friends fast as an ornamental fowl, and can be seen on many a rich man's estate in both England and America on the front lawn, where they make a very pretty contrast to the green grass.

The writer last fall and winter showed at two fairs and six poultry shows, winning the blue ribbons on all sides, as well as six specials. This is the first year in which I have shown my birds and think they did very well. Since showing I have received a score of postals and letters asking for stock and eggs, which shows that the general public is getting to be interested in the little White Silkie,



MISS JESSIE

resembles silk more than it does feathers, hence the name Silkie. They are very proud birds and keep themselves a snow white all the time, taking great pride in their appearance. The skin of the Silkie is black. They have five toes, like the Houdan. They weigh from two to three and one-half pounds, and stand from about twelve to eighteen inches high.

Silkies make the best setters and mothers I have ever seen, and when the mother hen with her small brood is stationed in the yard, no stray dog or cat which passes too near her home. They are the most docile biddies known and can become very tame. At present I have a White Silkie pullet with several chicks in a box in the kitchen, and she does not try to fly over a board eight inches high. The Silkie starts to lay at about six months of age, lays twenty eggs and then gets broody, but if taken at once and shut up in a box without a chance to set she will soon forget her troubles and start laying again. The chicks are very easy to raise and are very smart from the time

which I predict in the near future will be one of the most popular breeds in the show-room.—Geo. S. Proctor.

The variety that suits your fancy is the best one for you to breed.

Now is the time to begin your advertising and secure immediate returns.

Keep the little chicks out of the grass until the heavy dew has dried off.

Remember that well begun is half done; it requires good stock to produce good chicks.

Like every other business, poultry keeping must begin in a modest way and increase as circumstances warrant.

If fowls have plenty of range over which to roam, they will get an ample supply of green food, but if confined in short runs some form of green food should be furnished.

Pullets hatched during April, if supplied with proper food and care, will make the fall and early winter layers, and the profits are in stock of that kind.



## No! They're NOT all Alike

Don't let your dealer tell you that all insect destroyers are alike, for they're not. Some kill lice; others kill mites. Some are effective in one locality, but worthless in another, and vice versa. But

## Lee's Lice Killer

is effective any time or place. It kills them all—lice, mites, jiggers, bedbugs—vermin of every description, whether on the fowl or in the poultry-house.

No dusting, handling, dipping or greasing, if you use LEE'S. Just paint or spray the roosts and walls. That's all! No individual treatment of fowls. Never buy the "just as good" kind

there isn't any. Get the best—LEE'S. Yellow cans and labels. If your dealer can't supply you we will send you a gallon, express prepaid, for \$1.25, and one of our Egg Records, free.

Quart . . . \$0.35  
Half-gallon . . . .60  
Gallon . . . 1.00

We have, on the Mandy Lee farm, more than a thousand of the hardiest, handsomest, whitest, best-laying S. C. W. Leghorns to be seen anywhere, much of it high-scoring exhibition stock.

Some of our breeding pens do not contain a bird scoring less than 96 pts. We haven't a surplus cockerel.



One of our 96½ pt. Pullets  
A first-prize winner

but have a few hens and pullets that can be bought at reasonable prices, and can furnish eggs at from \$1 to \$5 per sitting of 15.

Write for our mating circular.

Illustration above will give some idea of what may reasonably be expected of eggs from any of our pens.

Address, GEO. H. LEE CO., 1127 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

## Save the Chicks



Are you one of the many who can hatch chicks, but cannot raise them? More chicks die from Bowel Complaint and Cholera than from all other diseases combined, and yet these diseases can be prevented and cured by proper use of

## GERMOZONE

the biggest seller in poultry medicine ever placed on the market.

Germozone is a tonic; a bowel regulator; the best cure for Bowel Complaint, Roup, Cholera, and other poultry diseases. Most of these troubles originate from colds or some internal disorder, which, if taken in time can be quickly cured, but if neglected will frequently result in loss of the entire flock.

Germozone goes to the seat of the trouble and, unless the disease is in its last stages, usually effects a speedy cure and with absolutely no injurious after effects. Germozone is not the product of a minute but the result of years of labor in preparing a medicine for a specific purpose. Its great reputation—its general use among poultry raisers the world over—proves its value. BUY IT ON OUR GUARANTY. (Either tablet or liquid.)



Price, 50 cents.

## Questions and Answers

### DISEASED POULTRY

Q. One of our neighbors has lost considerable in poultry from a disease locally called limberneck. Others have lost more heavily still. The affected fowl cannot hold its head erect, the neck seeming excessively weak; the appetite fails; at last the fowl is unable to rise; yet a small proportion recover. A doctor pronounced the disease to be spinal meningitis. What is the cause and cure? And in case of recovery, is there danger the chicks hatched from such a fowl's eggs will be predisposed to the trouble? A farmer whose poultry died freely from the disease killed off all his flock previous to moving. On his new place, with a fresh supply of fowls, the disease appeared. Would a fowl so affected in the beginning of the disorder be unsafe to kill for the table? I believe so myself—some people do not.—J. E. H.

A. "Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is a most desirable work and covers all poultry diseases. It is a standard authority. Price, at this office, 50 cents in paper; cloth bound, \$1. This will no doubt put you right on the trouble with your neighbor's chickens. We might diagnose it anything but the right disease, not being on the premises and not knowing all the circumstances and previous history. We lay down for your guidance, however, the following poultry axioms applicable to your other inquiries: No diseased chicken, or one that has been diseased, is fit to breed from; you simply breed future trouble. No diseased chicken, in any stage of any disease, is fit for food. For any serious affection among poultry, quick removal, the hatchet, deep burial and thorough disinfection are the sovereign remedies.

### HYBRIDS

Q. I am advised to write you regard ing an anomalous fowl I have upon my yard, which is a cross of the Pekin drake upon a Toulouse goose. I never knew of such a case before. Is this hybrid fertile or not? Is it very unusual? Any information you may be able to give will be appreciated.—W. P. C.

A. We have met in our experience with several hybrid monstrosities in feathered life, but have never heard of a case where they would reproduce. Have known of several cases of duck-on-geese hybrids, one of duck-on-hen, and one specimen, shown at Montgomery, Ala., of guinea fowl-on-turkey. These cases are, of course, unusual and it is well that they are.

### LICE ON TURKEYS

Q. Will you kindly tell me how to get rid of lice on my young turkeys?—C. M. Y.

A. If your flock is not too large, examine them every morning individually before you turn them out. If you find any head-lice on them that you cannot destroy between the thumb and finger-nails, rub sweet oil upon the head and about the throat. We prefer Persian insect powder for body lice, which must be dusted well in the feathers, especially about the vent and the wings. Grease is sometimes used for this purpose, also kerosene oil, but both of these are very dangerous unless carefully used.

(Continued on page 20)

## USE FIRELESS BROODERS

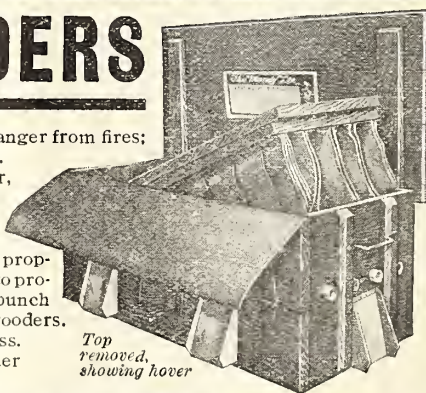
The ones that raise more, better and stronger chicks; no dirty, smoky lamps; no danger from fires; the kind that is replacing the old-style brooders on the best poultry farms everywhere.

Lee Fireless brooders are a success either indoors or outdoors,—winter or summer, in any situation warmer than 20 above zero. They are storm-proof and vermin-proof, and with the same perforated-tube system of ventilation as used in our Incubators.

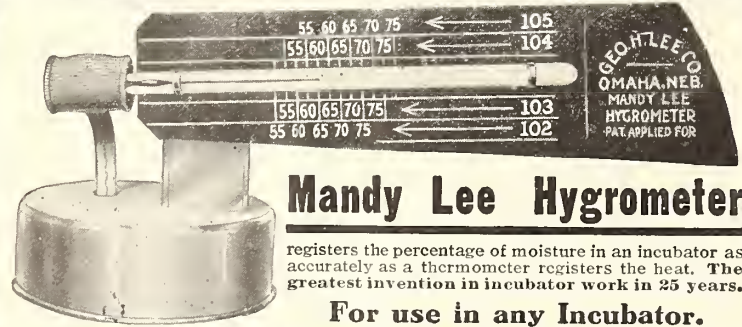
Lee Fireless Brooder is built along correct lines. It has a heavily padded adjustable hover; large air-space in top as protection from sun or wintry blasts; double doors; properly arranged ventilation; metal-covered top and rain-shield. In fact, it has been built to produce the same results as the heated brooder, but utilizing the natural animal heat of a bunch of chicks instead of dissipating the animal heat and adding artificial heat as in other brooders.

A good brooder is necessary if you remain permanently in the poultry business. If not satisfied with your present equipment, don't waste time and patience with further "trials," and experiments—buy the Mandy Lee "Fireless."

Two sizes—100 chick; 200 chick. We guarantee satisfaction, immediate shipment, and safe delivery.



Top removed, showing hover



## Mandy Lee Hygrometer

registers the percentage of moisture in an incubator as accurately as a thermometer registers the heat. The greatest invention in incubator work in 25 years.

For use in any Incubator.

## Don't Guess at Moisture

"Dead in the shell," "stuck to the shell," etc., are the direct result of Guessing at moisture, and it don't pay. Too much moisture is just as injurious as too little.

What is needed at hatching time is a strong chick and a weak shell, possible only when proper conditions of heat and moisture have been maintained at the eggs during each of the 21 days of incubation.

If your hatches are not what they should be our Hygrometer will improve them for you. Stop guessing. Reduce your incubator work to a scientific certainty. Like conditions invariably produce similar results. Proper hatching conditions at the eggs mean success—not occasionally, but every time.

The Mandy Lee Hygrometer is adapted for use in any incubator, occupies the space required for only one egg, and will be sent anywhere, all charges prepaid, on receipt of price. PRICE, \$2.50.

ORDER NOW and ask for booklet "Incubator and Hygrometry" and Incubator Catalog.

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My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties chickens, ducks, turkeys and pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not; how to feed, cure diseases, etc.; gives low price on stock and eggs; how you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10c. Mention this paper. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.



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Young Parrots and Canaries just received from abroad. Maltese and Angora Kittens. Beautiful Birds and Pets of all kind for Spring mating. New catalogue ready for delivery.

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## Buff Wyandottes

### The Breeding of Better Ones



UFF Wyandottes of to-day are far in advance of those bred ten years ago, but there is not the average quality to be seen at the small shows that we look for. A few of the older breeders have done the bulk of the producing of the best Buffs of to-day. Either the beginners do not continue with the variety long enough to learn the secrets of Buff Wyandotte breeding or they follow methods that are faulty.

Fourteen years with Buff Wyandottes have shown me many things in connection with their improvement and I have yet much to learn. In all these years I have met with no other breed or variety that I would put in the place of my favorites. I see no better-looking fowl in the fall or winter shows, or find any better layers in the flocks that I have visited in my work with poultry owners. I have known provision dealers to take all the dressed poultry they had in their windows and fill the hooks with yellow-meated Buff Wyandottes, saying: "These birds will sell our common-looking stock!" Good looks, plenty of winter eggs, fine yellow-skinned poultry. What more can you ask?

I would put business qualities on a par with beauty. If a pullet does not "make good" as a layer she does not go into my breeding pens as a yearling hen. If she has not shape that stands out as real Wyandotte before she is twelve months of age, I would not use her to lay eggs for hatching. I find nothing, in all my fourteen years with this variety, that makes shape and egg-ability in my stock a hindrance to the breeding of good show stock.

In the selecting of your matings put breed points before variety points. Have

every member of that pen a Wyandotte. If you cannot have both solid color and blocky shape, take the blocky bird with some dark color in tail and wing. In the desire for solid color too many breeders have been forgetting that without shape you have very little to boast of. You will find females of good color and fair shape without difficulty, but good males are rare. Use the male bird in your mating that

has the points of the "head" of a flock. Let him show male's looks in every section, in every movement. The cockerel that reaches maturity late in his first year is far better for a breeder than the quick-maturing little beauty that captures the attention of the beginner.

So long as I had perfect health in my flock, I would not go outside for new blood. I would hold to my own blood lines and work right along for added good quality in my plant.

If I were starting now with Buff Wyandottes, with the knowledge I have, I would buy five birds of the best quality I could find. I would insist on practical points being in them, and take all the fancy looks I could get with the money in my pocket. If I could not get the five birds of my quality for the sum I could spend I would get a trio. I would handle these few birds with trap-nests and breed up a flock of superior winter layers. I would pay nearly as much attention to breeding perfect heads on my stock as in getting an egg record. To-day, you will find that a comb, on a Buff Wyandotte, that is correct adds double to the value of the otherwise good bird. In other words, pay great attention to breeding Buff Wyandottes with splendid head-points if you would get the best prices for the show stock you sell. If to this you add the care that is needed to get and hold beauty and business points, you will be helping in the breeding of better Buff Wyandottes.—Dr. N. W. Sanborn.

The majority of failures in trying to keep a large number of chickens on the farm is caused by allowing them to run together in large flocks during the day, and to crowd in large numbers together on the roosts. Crowding, bad ventilation, and uncleanness are the causes of loss, almost wholly.

## Insect Pests

As soon as the weather begins to get warm pigeon keepers will find that one of their greatest enemies has made its appearance, in the form of these unwelcome little insects which almost invariably accompany the summer weather. The first noticeable symptom is that the squabs do not thrive as they should; then the old birds begin to neglect their young, and, finally, the squabs die. Many fanciers think it is through the neglect of the old birds that the young ones die, and they do not take the trouble to ascertain the primary cause of the negligence. Had they examined the squabs, they would have found them covered with tiny insects, and this was the reason the old birds neglected their young. The cause of this mishap was not paying sufficient attention to the thorough cleansing of the nest-boxes. We would advise our readers to carefully examine every two or three days any squabs they may have, paying particular attention to look under the wings, as it is on this part of the body the insects always make their appearance. Should you find any signs of these little pests, it would be well to sprinkle the parts affected with insect powder; also sprinkle a little in the nest-box. We have found Persian insect powder, which can be procured of any druggist, of the greatest service in exterminating these little pests.

"Enclosed find 50 cents for my subscription for another year. I have been much pleased with your book, and cannot understand why everybody who is interested in pigeons does not take it."—M. V. Bohannon.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

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THE SEAL

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If you buy a bag of Cyphers Poultry Foods, look for the unbroken seal and be sure you get it. If you buy in smaller quantities, ask to see the seal on the bag from which the food is taken. Thereby you are protected and sure to get "Cyphers." We guarantee our Poultry Foods to be the best value on the market—scientifically balanced for best results and we want you to get it just as it leaves our Kansas City Mill. That's why it all goes out in sealed bags. When you have satisfied yourself that you have the real goods, compare it with any other food on the market, at any price, and see the difference. Cyphers Foods contain the best grain—always. It's always the same. It is pure food. Cyphers Foods contain

## No Weed Seeds to Breed Weeds—No Grit to Add Weight

The Largest Poultry Food Mill in the World is our Kansas City Mill where we manufacture nothing but poultry foods, including alfalfa products—no breakfast foods nor ordinary stock foods; therefore our customers receive absolutely sound, cleanly cut, dust-free grains; not by products, waste material or sweepings, that remain after putting the better parts of the grains into other foods. Every sack contains a 16-page booklet, "Foods and Feeding," telling now to feed.

## Cyphers Chick Food { Health-Giving Quick Growth }

Produces Flesh, Feathers, Bone and Muscle. It aids in preventing Indigestion and Diarrhoea by reason of its well-balanced variety. A pound lost in a young chick's growth can never be regained—once lost always absent—and your chance for winners or early layers has gone.

The Best Foods Produce the Best Fowls—For Show, for Market and for Laying. Therefore it is wise to buy the best. The following is our list of balanced Poultry Foods—all superior and as low priced as we can make them.

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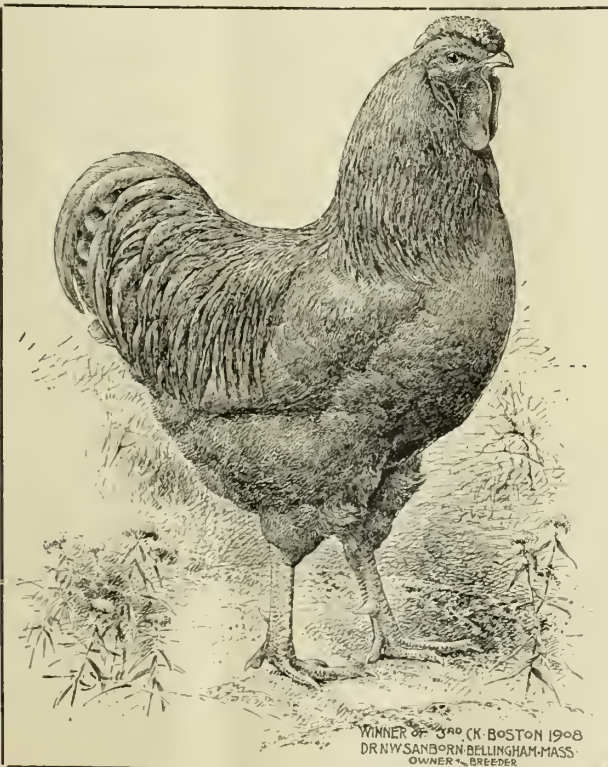
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CYPHERS LAYING FOOD  
CYPHERS PIGEON FOOD

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CYPHERS SHREDDED ALFALFA  
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Our Free 212-Page Catalog gives you full information about our Kansas City Mill and tells about the composition of all the above Poultry Foods. It contains photographs of superior, standard-bred fowls; prize winners of America's big shows; over seventy pictures of the World's Biggest Poultry and Duck Farms and Experiment Stations; tells about our new Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators; our Electric Hatchers and our Mammoth Incubators. Write today for this Big Book. Address nearest office.

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THEY claim to be experts at Lakewood Farm—to know how to do one thing well. That one thing is HOW TO MAKE MONEY out of a Poultry Farm. Their own farm and many others now being run on the Lakewood Farm Profit Paying Basis stand as testimony.

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CHICKS 50 or more, 15c each  
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EGGS	15	50	100	1000
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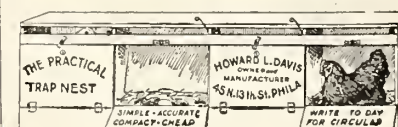
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MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.



YOUNG CHICKS, just hatched at the Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery; largest in the U. S. Originator of shipping young chicks; 17 years' experience. Barred and Buff Rocks, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, from 8¢ to 15 cents each. Distance no objection. Send for circular that tells all about it. JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J. 14-11



## Vitality of Young Rhode Island Reds



WITHOUT doubt, the greatest problem before the poultry fraternity to-day is the question, why so many chicks die during the first few days of their existence, and how it can be avoided. One of the greatest pleasures to be derived from this business is "anticipation," and the worst "realization" is a bad case of what is commonly called "white diarrhea," which in many cases is no diarrhea at all, but a weakness in the lungs and other internal organs. The ability to perpetuate your flock each year with larger, stronger, more prolific specimens is the corner-stone of success in this industry, and the breeder that is a successful chicken raiser can make more profit from poultry, either from the utility or fancy standpoint, than any crop raised on the farm, especially when conducted under favorable circumstances.

The poultry industry is this nation's "king business," and when we realize that the average life of a fowl is less than one year we see the importance of successfully rearing the young each year. My practical experience dates back to when I had 100 setting hens going all at one time as a side line, while I was going to school, and later when I took up incubators and brooders I found I really knew less each batch I took off, and when my business was run by experts I was worse off than ever.

Last spring, when I resigned from the bank, after being tied up with the filthy lucre for twenty years, I took active management of the business and made the raising of young chicks my hobby and carried on many interesting experiments which proved very beneficial to me, if not the chicks. Owing to the fact that I had trouble made me give the subject all the more careful thought at every stage, until I felt I was on the right track.

There can be no doubt but that washing eggs laid by unhealthy fowls can be improved by using a solution of 1-2,000 of bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate, as this will kill all germs that might be deposited on the eggs coming through the same organ that all other secretions pass through. It cannot injure the eggs, and it has been known to produce very satisfactory results.

You will never see a hen steal her nest the second time in the same place, so don't ever set your incubator without first thoroughly disinfecting with zenoleum, creoside, or some other good tar disinfectant.

I found, while all the latest rules for disinfecting, sterilizing, and control of heat were more or less beneficial, under some circumstances that there was that indescribable something that nature used in connection with the hen that no artificial method could duplicate, and that unexplainable quality called vitality played a very important part in results obtained from any system. I found that some chicks, if properly incubated at all, would live almost regardless of how brooded or fed, while other batches which might appear perfectly normal up to three days old were just as sure to die inside of two weeks as the sun is sure to rise. No matter how brooded or fed, whether under hens or not, they are bound to die, as they are imperfectly developed specimens and their organs will never do the

work that is expected of them, and even though they live a few months they will always be a poor investment to any one in the end. The more I know of the poultry industry the more I realize its wonderful possibilities and the unlimited opportunities yet to be discovered. Where is there a more interesting problem in nature to study than the development of life in the egg by artificial or natural methods? This small, undiscernable speck we call the germ of a properly fertilized egg hangs by delicate ligaments near the yolk of the egg waiting for the proper degree of heat to start its development, and when given a certain number of heat units it passes through

all the interesting stages and we have the perfect chick. The process can be seen through the shell to a certain extent, and the various degrees of vitality are remarkably demonstrated during this time. The strongest germs show strong from the first sign of life and their development shows strength at all stages, until it is time to come forth, when the expert can tell by handling which eggs will hatch the perfect specimens that will live. The weaker germs gradually die off at all stages of incubation, according to the vitality they possess, even up to the hatching time, and even a few days beyond, as the chick is not fully incubated until the internal nourishment called the un-

absorbed yolk is taken into the system, and he is completed ready to be nourished in the regular way, and the chicks that have to be helped out of the shell are seldom worth the time taken to rescue them, unless hindered by some unnatural cause.

Think of the wonderful examples of vitality of the germs which have been demonstrated by long shipments of eggs for hatching to nearly all parts of the world with comparatively good results. I recently shipped thirty Rhode Island Red eggs to Alaska on an order, hardly expecting him to get much if any returns under the circumstances, when what was my surprise to hear that he had hatched

twenty-four chicks, and raised twenty-three of them, and he was most strongly impressed with their vitality up there. I have found that the express companies are directly blamable for many poor hatches received from shipped eggs on account of their reckless handling, which jars the eggs so severely that the little ligaments that support the germ in place are broken and the future development of the germ ruined, although the egg might have been perfectly fertilized and the shell not broken in the least.—E. T. DeGraff.

**Crown Bone Cutter**  
FEED your hens out green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have out bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue, WILSON BROS., Box 615, Easton, Pa.

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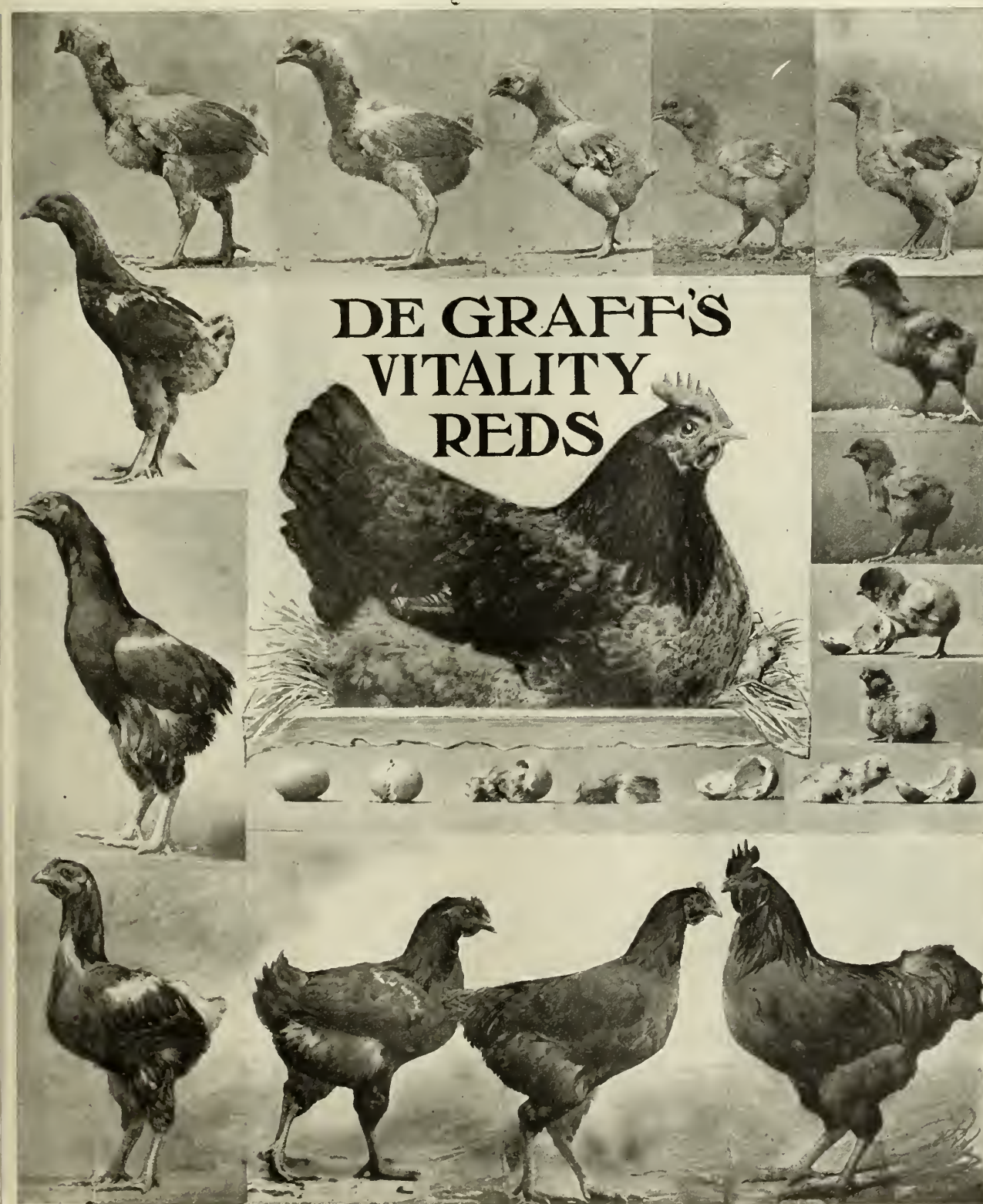
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There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of **Thoroughbred Fowls**, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

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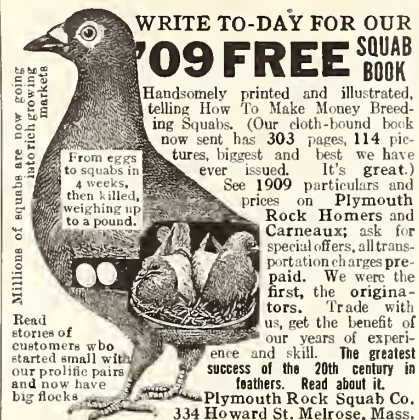
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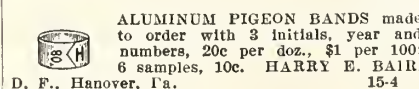
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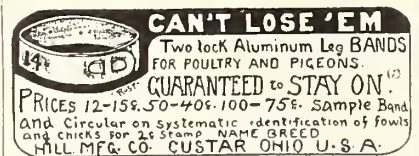
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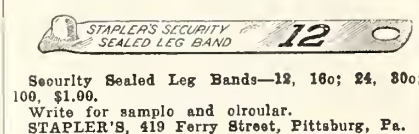
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## Successful Squab Raising



QUESTION which is agitating the minds of a great many people, especially women, is how to make money at home. Numerous ways are suggested, but for the amount of capital and labor required, we know of nothing equal to squab-raising. The market for squabs is sure and steady, and prices such that a good profit can be made even when they are the lowest.

At present the country seems to be full of the pigeon fever. Hundreds are going into the business, and hundreds will go

of breeders. Enough must be kept so as to have young in the nests continually, but as one writer wisely says, "There is no business so simple that it can be taken up by everybody without knowing anything about it and carried to success. It is always better to go slowly and gain experience through a small beginning."

Had those who became discouraged started with not more than fifty breeders, waited until each pair was settled down and at work and registered, then bought fifty more pairs, treating them in the same way, and so on, thus growing into the business gradually, they would have learned from experience the knowledge



PRIEST

out again. Those who stick to it are the ones who will make the money. By some firms who do excessive advertising the business is so highly colored and gilded that many go into it expecting to make money from only a few pairs from the very beginning. Others anxious to make big money, too impatient to "make haste slowly" by starting with only a few pairs and working into the business gradually, buy 300 to 400 pairs, knowing nothing about pigeons, how to care for or manage them, and find that their visions of wealth quickly rolling in do not materialize. A large number of breeding pigeons is more than they can manage at first; they become bewildered and discouraged, and finally sell what has cost them a large sum of money at a great sacrifice.

To be sure, in order to have a steady income, one must keep 300 or 400 pairs

necessary to have before they can be successful. Even then they will pass through many very dark places. If one goes into the pigeon business it should be with the determination to succeed. Do not recognize such a word as fail. Be thorough and systematic in your work and it will become a daily routine, the business pleasant and remunerative.

Clean house every week-day regularly. Pigeons are not apt to eat too much. Do not expect too much from birds just mated.

Watch the youngsters closely, and do not let them get too big to band.

The birds should not be permitted to fly out on damp or raw days.

April, May, and June are the best months to save young birds for breeders.

## Hints to Beginners

This is the season of the year when people are considering the purchase of eggs for hatching. Many thousand dollars' worth of hatching eggs are sold annually in this country. In fact, it has grown to such an extent that it is a business in itself. Buying eggs for hatching is probably the cheapest start a beginner can get, but care must be exercised in the purchase. If you are willing to pay what eggs are worth from good stock, do so, but do not get a lot of cheap stock just because it is cheap. You had better have none. Buy the best your pocketbook will stand, as even the highest-priced eggs are sometimes disappointing.

In buying eggs you must not expect too much. If you get five healthy chicks you should not complain. Of course, they should and usually do hatch much better than that, but even when you get that many you will get your money's worth. We have had them hatch just as well when shipped as they do at home. If for any reason the eggs you purchase fail to hatch well, do not be guilty of writing the breeder an insulting letter, as is the custom with some buyers. I think that 99 per cent of the poultry breeders want to be honest and please their customers, and it is not at all encouraging to have some one score you for something over which you have no control whatever. If you fail to get a good hatch, write him and tell it in a kind way. He will be glad to make it right with you. Deal with the other fellow as you would have him deal with you.

Mating up a pen is not simply the penning up of a male and some females. When you mate your pens, mate with some object in view. Make some improvement over last year. Mate to overcome these defects and thus improve your stock from year to year. If your females are weak in combs, be sure your male bird is very strong in this point. If your male is weak in leg color or any other section, have your females decidedly strong in this regard, so as to have the offspring much improved by so mating. Mate with the object of improving your birds. Improvement is what we are after. Do not be satisfied with present success. Press forward. Be sure your stock is sound and healthy. Never breed from a delicate, sickly fowl. You do not want any consumptives in the breeding yard. Be very sure your fowls are strong and healthy. Make sure their parents were healthy and they are good individuals correctly bred from good blood-lines. Aim for the best and be satisfied with nothing short of it. Study your fowls, make them your partners and friends, and they will show you their appreciation by returning you a good, round profit.—Plummer McCullough.

## An Ideal Buff Cochin

On page 8 of the January number of THE FEATHER appears Little Chestnut, the best specimen and most perfect Buff Cochin of his time, winner at New York at a score of 96½. The bird was posed by me to have his photograph taken. I spread his legs to show the perfect thigh plumage, which hung in a pantalet all around the hock joint in soft, long, flexible feathers, as long in front as at the

rear of the joint, with not a single stiff vulture feather.

At that time a vulture-hocked bird had no chance of winning a prize, and while the vulture-hock still remains a disqualification in the Standard, there is not one winner in ten in our comparison shows but has vulture-hocks which are so fully feathered as to cover them up, thus allowing the specimens to win. Little Chestnut had all the fullness of feather that could be tolerated and have the breed retain strictly first-class quality as poultry and first-class producers of eggs. Had the American fanciers retained their American type in Buff Cochins of the days when this world-wide specimen was the synonym of perfection in the Cochins of America, the classes of Buff Cochins in our exhibitions to-day would be as large and beautiful, and the variety have as many lovers and breeders as they then had.

Buff Cochins were one of the most admired breeds. The Buff alley was thronged and the praises and encomiums for the class prominent features of the exhibitions of that time. If a Little Chestnut could be found to-day to propagate a new reign in his kind he would be a fortune to the lucky owner and breeder.—I. K. Felch.

WANTED—Addresses of breeders of Frizzles, sometimes called Whirlwind Chickens. GEO. S. PROCTOR, Wilton, N. H. 14-7

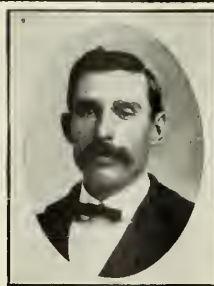
## BUFF ROCKS

At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5-9, 1909, won 3 and 5 Cocks, 3 Hens, 1st and 4th Pnl., 2d and 3d Cock's, 1st Pen. Shape and color specials on female; gold special for best female; State Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cock's, and Pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

B. H. KNEPPER, Box 82, Clearspring, Md. 14



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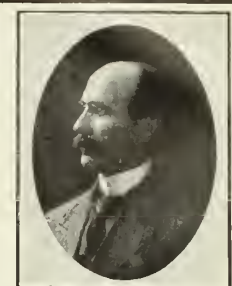
U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.



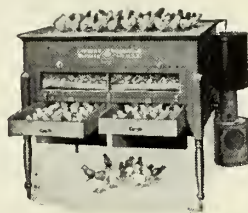
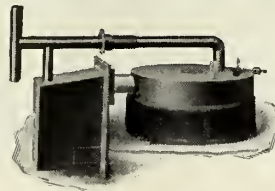
Wm. McNeil, London, Ont.



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do you not also realize that they have good reasons? They know that to become successful they must use the best equipment; lose no hatches; lose no time; take no chances. Cyphers Incubators are Used by More Government Experiment Stations; by More Large, Practical Poultry Plants; by More Leading Fanciers and Exhibitors; by More Large, Successful Duck Farms Than All Other Makes Combined. They bear the Insurance Label affixed under authority of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

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## LIGHT BRAHMAS

Won at Centerville, Iowa, Dec. 1-5, 1908, in a class of 38 shown by four exhibitors: 1 cock score 95; 1-2-3 hen score 96½, 96¼, and 95½; 1 pen; 2 specials; Silver Cup for Best Colored Bird in entire show, 456 birds competing. Am hooking Egg orders at \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Send for circular.

KINEY I. MILLER, BOX M, Lancaster, Missouri

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## GRAND SUMMARY—World's 20 Year 1st Prize Record

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{ 1st Prizes on COCKERELS—MORE by over 50% }  
{ 1st Prizes on MALES—MORE by over 42% }

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## AGAIN FROM EGGS

I enclose feather from 1st Chicago Hen and I want to thank you for sending me such choice eggs. The 1st Cock and 1st Hen were hatched from eggs I bought of you, also 4th Cock and 3d Hen. The 1st Cock was sire of the 1st Cockerel last year, and the 4th Cock sired the 3d, 4th and 5th Cockerels. The Hen was in a class by herself so far as quality was concerned. You may use any part of this letter as you see fit.

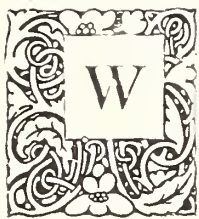
EDGAR G. SIMPSON.

Naperville, Ill., Jan., 1909.

**BRADLEY BROS., Box 900, Lee, Mass.**



## The Silver-laced Wyandotte



WYANDOTTE sounds well. The name is, as well as their origin, distinctly American. As an American creation we are proud of their qualities, and unhesitatingly place them foremost as a beautiful and useful member of the feathered race.

Their points of excellence warranted their popularity from the beginning and there is no relax of sentiment or enthusiasm for them at the present time. Breeders claim for them to-day the same qualities they did in the days and years gone by. Their boom has been continual, and their praises will always be sung by those who have been impressed with their beauty and their profitable qualities. No pretense will be made to give their history in this article. Suffice it to say that in their more than quarter century's history, they have developed from comparatively nothing to one of the most popular birds in America. They came from experiment, as do all new varieties, and their ancestry figures largely in Dark Brahmans, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, and perhaps a little Cochin blood has been used in their making.

Of the Wyandotte classes it is difficult to place the most popular one. Each class has its many admirers, but the two laced classes—the Silvers and the Golden—are perhaps the most difficult to breed to standard requirements. The marking of the Silver-laced Wyandotte in a perfect specimen is something to be wondered at; the detail of the feather markings reveals a beauty that is refreshing, remarkable and enchanting. It is a study in black and white. These contrasts in color are with harmonizing effect and make an easy, welcome picture to the eye.

In breeding Wyandottes one must first establish the exact shape and symmetry characteristic to the breed. The combined influences of description and art are necessary to portray the image as graced in nature. By comparison with other poultry the Wyandotte is of medium size, with a rather short neck, short legs, short and broad head, surmounted with a low, flat, rose comb. They are chunky, nicely made and com-

pactly built fowls, weighing eight and one-half pounds for cocks, six and one-half for hens, seven and one-half pounds for cockerels and five and one-half for pullets. Their size, shape and early maturing qualities make them much-sought-after birds for practical purposes. Their flesh is sweet, juicy and tender, making them general favorites for broilers and roasters. As layers they compare exceedingly well with the best, and give good returns in winter laying.

The head of the Silver-laced Wyandotte cock is short and broad across the crown; the color of head is silvery-white, with black stripe down the center of each feather, terminating in a fine point; beak is well curved, and of a dark brown or horn color, shading to yellow at the point; eye is bright bay; face, bright red. Long, narrow heads, dark plumage, bills streaked with too

much black and eyes other than bay will necessarily be cut when scored according to their prominence. The comb is rose, carried low and firm upon the head, the top is oval in shape, terminating in a spike at the rear, the whole curving slightly and in conformity to the shape of the skull; the surface of comb is covered evenly with small points or corrugations, and is a bright red in color. The spike of the comb is not so prominent as in a Hamburg, and curves slightly downward, while that of the Hamburg curves upward. A comb should not have uneven corrugations, deep holes or hollows, or an absence of points, by being in parts or in whole. The wattles of a Wyandotte cock are of a medium length, and fine in texture; they should not be long and pendulous as in the Leghorn cock, but well rounded and of a shortish appearance. Earlobes should be well developed and smooth; the wattles and earlobes are bright red in color. White in the earlobes is a defect, and full white earlobes will disqualify the bird.

One of the prettiest parts of the bird is its neck; this is much thought of and prized very highly. The neck is short and well arched, with full and abundant plumage; in color the neck plumage is silvery-white, with a clear black stripe running down the center of each feather and tapering to a point near the extremity of the feather. The white should not be streaked with black or brown, which gives the feather a smutty or indistinct appearance. A long neck, scanty feathering, and irregularly marked feathers are to be avoided.

The back is short and broad at the shoulders and has a massive appearance. A good back is a strong point in the cock. It adds to his shape and symmetry and sets off the neck and tail to advantage. In color the back is silvery-white. The saddle, which begins between the middle of the shoulders and extends to the tail, should be broad and rise with a concave sweep of the tail. The color of plumage of the saddle is of a silvery-white, with a black stripe down the center of each feather in the hackle. The saddle feathering should be abundant and full.



SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE HEN

The breast should be broad with a straight breast-bone. The broad and well-developed breast is a particular feature of the Wyandotte making them of much value as a table fowl. The lacing effect should be sharply outlined and distinct, the black separating from the white in an even, unbroken line. The under-color is slate; the web of the feather is black, with large white centers tapering to a point near the extremity. The white center of the feather should not be too small, as such feathers will give a darker effect of breast than is required by the Standard. The open-lacing is not to be exaggerated or there will be a tendency to too much whiteness in the breast, which will interfere with the beauty of the lacing and deteriorate the value of the bird. The prevailing color is lustrous black with white lacings, and black must predominate in breast, body and fluff. Serious defects of the breast are narrowness, lack of fullness, crooked breast-bone, unevenly laced feathers, or feathers not entirely laced around the webbed portion. The formation of a crescent of black on the tip of the feather is not sufficient.

The body should be short and well rounded—not elongated as in the Brahma cock—but deep and full with a breadth at the sides and front. The under-color of plumage is slate, the web of the feather black or it may be black slightly frosted or sprinkled with white. This frosted appearance should not be too light, but should rather incline to a deep black. The fluff is full feathered and well rounded in appearance to be in proportion and harmony with the body. The color of the fluff is dark slate, slightly powdered with gray.

The wing of a Wyandotte is a beautiful feature and the breeding of a prime wing is accomplishing something to be proud of. The black and white coloring is distributed beautifully, and appeals to the artistic eye in an instant. The wing is medium in size, nicely folded, and carried reasonably high. The primaries are black, the outer web edged with white; wing-coverts, the upper web is black, while the lower web is white, and has a narrow stripe of black along the edge, and as it approaches the tip it widens and forms a double-spangled bar across the wing. Frequently these feathers breed with white webs on both sides of the quill, edged evenly with black. The wing-bows are silvery-white, with a slaty under-color, and white web. The wing-bar should have no solid white or solid black feathers, or if the wing-coverts are white or gray on the tips, instead of the spangled bar, the beauty of the wing-bar is marred, and a broken, irregular bar is formed which spoils the beauty of the wing. The tail is well spread at

the base and is well developed; sickles of medium length and gracefully curving over the tail, with slightly projecting ends, and in color of a rich glossy black; the tail-coverts are of the same glossy black as the sickles, while the lesser coverts are black, edged with white. The sickle feathers should not be too long, the coverts too scant, or any white show in the main feathers of the tail, for a standard cock; neither should the tail be carried too low, nor too high, so as to appear squirrel-tailed, but should be carried in an even upright position which balances the bird nicely when standing erect. A wry tail disqualifies the bird. The thighs should be stout and short, being well spread in appearance and covered with soft, black feathers, powdered with gray; shanks are short and stout, free from all feathering or stubs of feathers, and of a bright yellow in color; the toes are of the same color as the shanks, bright yellow, and are well spread. The thighs and shanks should not be long or slender, but short and stout in proportion to the size of the bird. The legs should also be straight without any tendency to angularness at the hock joints, or any approach to being curved inward, so as to give the bird a knock-kneed appearance. The shanks and toes should also be free from black spots or scales and any roughness other than is caused by the formation of an even and well-made shank.

The head of a Silver-laced Wyandotte hen is short, with a broad crown, and of the same silvery-white plumage as in the cock. The beak is stout at base and of a dark horn-color which gradually shades to a yellow at the point. Eyes are a bright bay. The comb is same as that of cock's, but smaller, and evenly covered with small points or corrugations. The wattles are short and of a rounded appearance, which differs from those of the male, the latter being medium in length and pendant. This should be considered in breeding so as to give the bird its true head and jaunty appearance. The comb and earlobes are bright red in color.

The neck of hen is similar to that of the cock, but is shorter and more compactly built, and in color is silvery-white. Each feather has a black stripe down its center, tapering to a point near the extremity. The black should be distinctly marked, and free from broken edges or irregular shapes; the white edge of feathers should be free from any semblance of black or brown, which will give the feather a dirty or smutty appearance.

The back is broad and slightly cushioned in a good specimen; broad at the shoulders, giving a flat but not a narrow appearance. The webs of feathers are black, with medium white cen-



SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE MALE

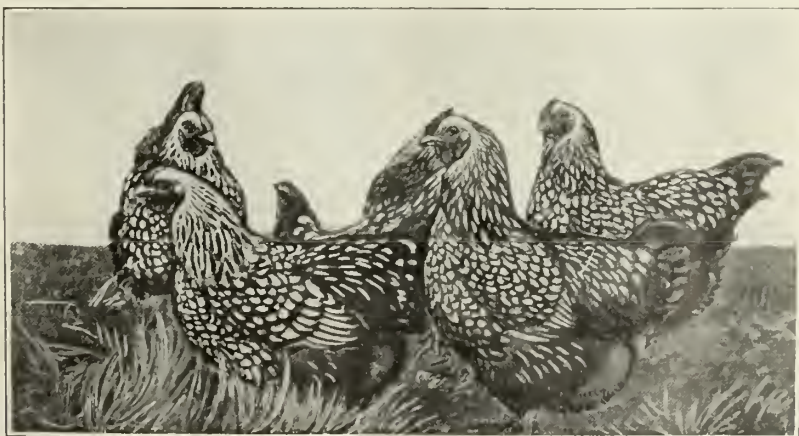
ters, and under-color of dark slate. There should be no black or brown in white portion of feather, and the black edging should be sharp and distinct in outline.

The breast of a well-laced hen is a mass of loveliness, and does more for the general beauty of the bird than all other portions added together. The effect is the same as in cock; the black predominating. A breast that has black in abundance with small white-centered feathers is not what the Standard requires, and neither is it pretty in effect. Some breeders are bold enough to prefer it to the standard breast, yet it is not policy to place it in direct opposition to the rules laid down for breeding standard Wyandottes. The under-color of the breast is slate, with the web white, evenly laced with black.

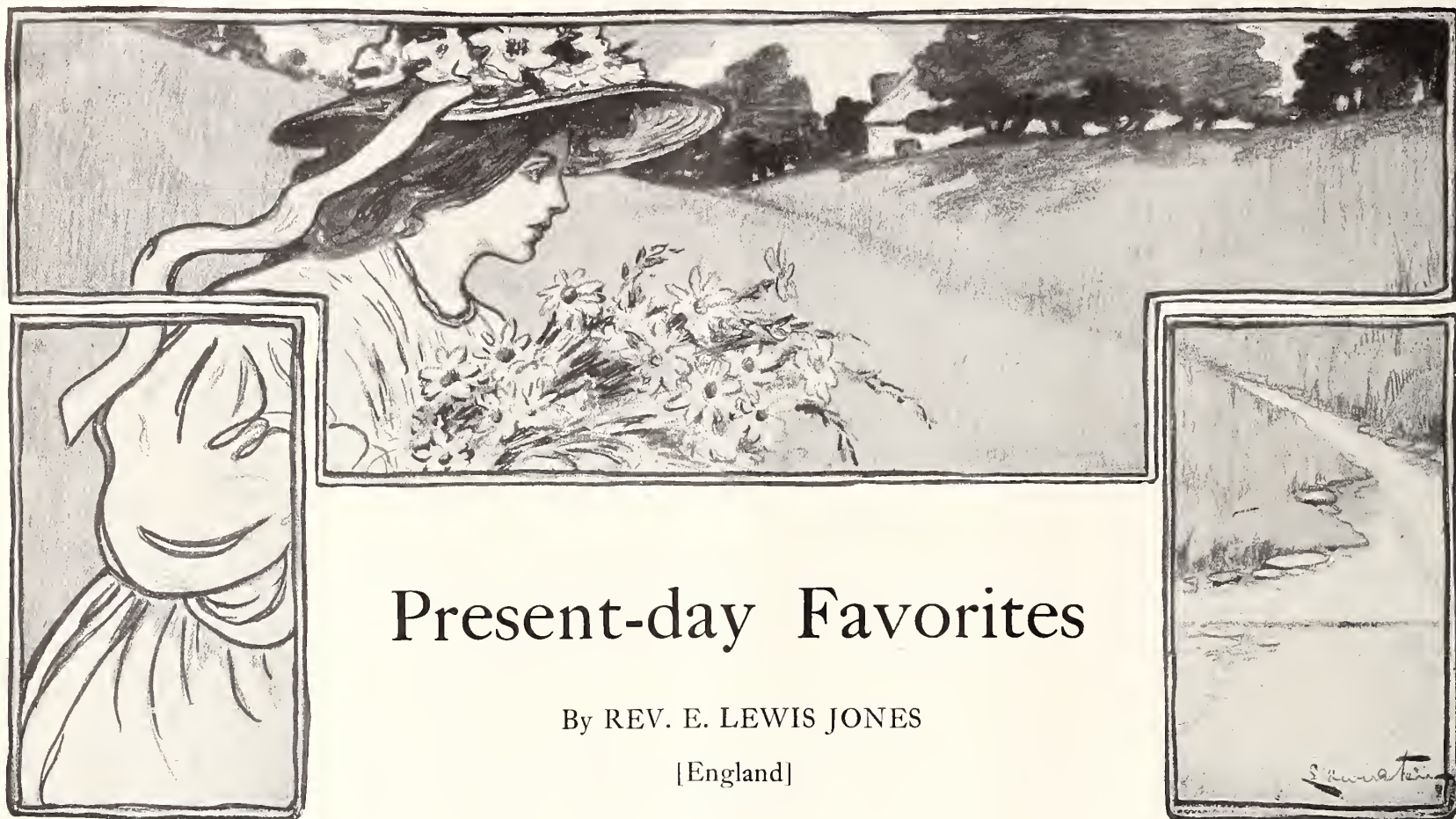
The body is short and well rounded; the under-color of plumage is slate; the web of feather is black, with a narrow white center running into black, as required by the Standard, which assumes a frosted or powdered appearance near the thighs. The well-rounded fluff is full feathered with dark slate feathers, powdered with gray. Full and rounded breasts are to be desired at all times.

The wings of hens are medium sized and carried well up on the body. The primaries or flight feathers are black with a narrow white lacing on the lower or outer web. The secondaries are black on the inner web and around the tip ends of the feather; the outer web is white. When the wing is properly folded only the white on the outer web and the black crescent on the tips can be seen. The under-color of the wing and shoulder-coverts is slate; the web of the feathers is same as that of the breast, white centers heavily laced with black, and the lacing growing heavier or wider over the wing-bow. The defects of wings are in color and irregular folding; the lowest feathers should rest against the sides naturally. The wing-bar should be free from solid white or gray feathers, as well as solid black feathers.

The tail should be well developed and carried in a fairly upright position, but free from all semblance to a squirrel tail, and well spread at the base. The tail should not be too small or held too close together, but should balance evenly. The feathers of the tail and greater-coverts are black, as are the lesser-coverts, but the Standard allows the latter to be black with narrow white centers. It is preferable to have all feathers of the tail black, and avoid the white centers in the lesser-coverts when possible. The shanks and toes as described for cock apply also to the hen.



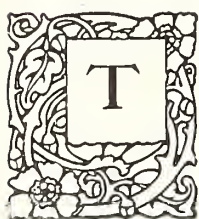
SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE FEMALES



## Present-day Favorites

By REV. E. LEWIS JONES

[England]



HERE seems no doubt but that the English popular fancy has at the present moment set in for self-colored birds. Reviewing the history in England for the last few years or for a decade or two, we find that people have gone mad on self-colored birds. To make

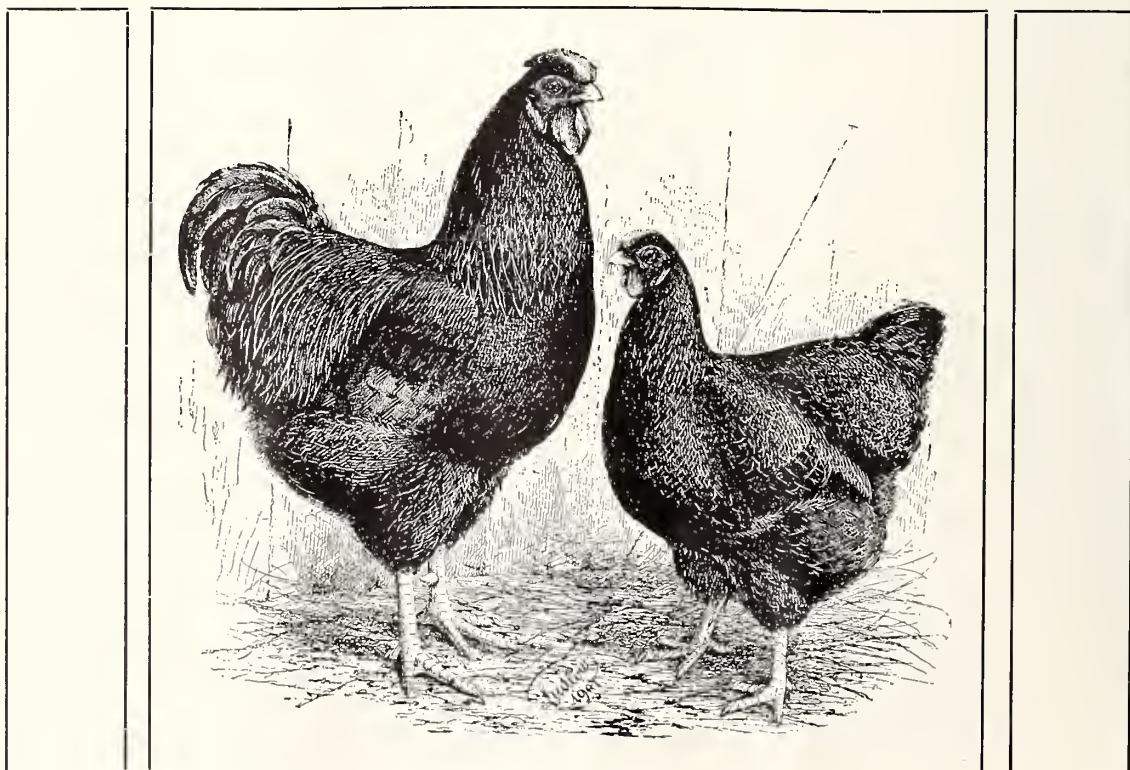
an ideal bird one has only to launch a breed self-colored and which appears to the majority to be capable of being bred from farmyard mongrels or some other easily accessible stock. These conditions and not any merit seem to determine whether a new breed will be boomed or not. Of course, for a new breed, untried, and not yet established, any good qualities may be claimed. It will not be decided until after trial how many of these good qualities it possesses. It will be seen then that merit is not, as one might expect, the real test of a variety's first success.

So we have had Buffs, Blacks and now we have Blues. The Buff Orpingtons were readily taken up because each person thought he could easily breed a Palace winner from Lincolnshire Buffs, or from some stock he knew of. Of late years we have had the Black Leghorns booming and this has been followed by the marvelous boom of the Black Wyandotte. It might be as well to weigh up the Black Wyandotte at the present moment. I am convinced that the breed has come to stay, and am equally convinced that it has not yet reached but has still to reach the high-water mark of popularity. Before people will go in for it we must have trios that will breed true and give satisfaction. In the nature of things we have not yet reached that stage. Of the birds shown in 1908 the cockerels had good yellow legs but type was not good, combs were indifferent, top color indifferent even unto bad in tails, under color white. You could count on the fingers of one hand all the cockerels shown which had yel-

low legs and were sound to the skin. I am pleased to say I exhibited one such bird, but though I bred sixty cockerels yet this bird was the only one true Wyandotte, with yellow legs, good comb and type, and black to the skin. The pullets were better in color but not in type and head points. Some also had good yellow legs, but on the whole the pullets were not quite up to the cockerels.

However, it is gratifying to note that there was an immense difference between the birds of

1907 and 1908, and we can hopefully expect a similar improvement in 1909. I am convinced now that we have left behind the time when the scoffer talked about the "speculation" in buying a setting of Black Wyandotte eggs. It was said you would breed not Black Dottes but a variety of colors, combs and types. It may have been true more or less in 1907, but it is true no longer, and next breeding season such a joke will be relegated to the great sea-serpent epoch. When once we can sell at moderate figures trios of Black



ENGLISH TYPE OF BLACK WYANDOTTES

Wyandottes guaranteed to breed Blacks, they will sell like hot cakes, and a few of the larger breeders will turn over a tidy penny of well-earned money; well earned in that good value will have been given in exchange.

I will not now enumerate the various crosses tried to breed Blacks. These crosses were all more or less successful; though, perhaps it would be more correct to say that one cross (such as using a buff cockerel) gave good yellow legs; another cross another good point, and so on. So far the white in the tail (the bugbear of Black Leghorn breeders, too) has not been conquered. Individual cockerels (four at most) shown were devoid of this white; but, alas, the great majority suffered badly from it.

The Leghorn men have started a blue variety, and this variety will not, as in the Andalusian, be laced, nor will it have black or very dark hackle and saddle hackle. There raged a big controversy around this question, but the even-blue men triumphed. This discussion cleared the ground for the Blue Wyandotte men and they, too, decided on an even shade of blue all over, without much discussion and without a wordy warfare.

There are detractors to be found who say there will be no "bite" in the color without lacing; it will look "wishywashy washed-out" sort of shade. They affirm further that you cannot get good blue color of an even shade or of even a lighter or darker shade that will last. The blue will disappear into black or white, or into an

ugly mottled color. There are all sorts of prophecies.

Others say it will be difficult to breed, so difficult that it will be impossible, but I am convinced it is not so. Blues will be found comparatively easy to breed, and to get them to breed true, but I dare say many will go out of their way and breed difficulties and troubles instead of Blue Dottes.

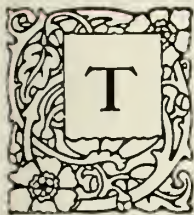
When a new breed is boomed it is always found that some people have had specimens of it for years; some may have imported them from America or elsewhere; others have bred them themselves for egg supply, etc. A man told me he was surprised there were so many Blues about the country. He had not noticed their existence before the Leghorn and the Wyandotte of that ilk called his attention to the color. Others had been breeding for Blues deliberately for the last five years and have by now succeeded in getting them.

Should any of your readers wish to try to breed Blue Wyandottes let them use an Andalusian cockerel on any Wyandotte hens (Silver for preference) and go on in that way. In three generations they ought to have decent Blue Wyandottes. Plymouth Rocks would do, too, only one has to get the rose-comb put on. Round about the country many Andalusian-Wyandotte and Andalusian-Rock crosses are met with abundantly, and they are reputed great layers. It will not be a difficult matter to get real good Blues from these in two generations.

Now as to the chance of the Blues to become and remain popular it is too soon to speak definitely, but I am of the opinion that they are a coming breed and they are going to stay. I have made some experiments with Blues. At first I was one of those who did not believe in them, but bought a few here and there to be in fashion, and between one thing and another I got together a tidy little pen so that I hope before the end of the year to be there with the best of them. Though I did this I was no believer in Blues, no enthusiast over them. However, I made an experiment. I put them in a slushy pen with no grass, a pen where Whites would be impossible. I kept them there for a few weeks, and I did this not to try their hardiness but to see how they would look after a few weeks of such treatment. Well, they looked as "fresh as paint." This rather surprised me and it convinced me there was a future for Blues. All of us have not lawns and grass runs, etc., but most of us (and this class forms the great majority) have some sort of a back yard where we could have some fowls, only it is too dirty; "they'll look like tramps there in a few days, unwashed and unkempt." My discovery is that Blues are the right birds for such runs. Even Blacks will show some of the dirt, but Blues do not, and I had to peel it off their feathers to convince myself it was there. I am sorry now I have not more Blue Wyandottes in hand, and wish I had seven pens of them instead of seven birds.

## Single-combed White Leghorns

By ARTHUR G. SYMONDS



THE Single-combed White Leghorns are the best known of the egg-producing breeds of the Mediterranean class. They are conceded to be the best layers of the Leghorn varieties. In many egg-laying contests held throughout the world it has been shown that the White Leghorn leads all other breeds as egg producers. As the question of profit has been decided in favor of egg producing breeds the White Leghorn is one of the most profitable fowls to be kept upon the globe.

Originating in Italy they have, like the Italian race, been able to adapt themselves to every climate and spread to every corner of the earth. In the old world, in the new, in far off Australia and New Zealand the White Leghorns are one of the leading and most popular varieties. Although one of the oldest breeds in existence they have been able to hold their own with all new breeds that have sprung up and their popularity has not decreased in the years of competition with new varieties. On the contrary their numbers have steadily increased, and to-day their reputation as veritable egg machines is world-wide.

The White Leghorns are better fitted by nature for the purpose for which they were intended than the Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns. They grow larger and having white pin feathers pre-

sent a more marketable appearance. They lay larger eggs; in fact, their eggs are larger than those of any variety except the Minorca. They are more tractable and consequently easier to manage and to prepare for the show room.

The popularity of the White Leghorn in America is proved by the show reports from all parts of the country. The number exhibited exceeds in nearly every instance the other varieties of the Mediterraneans and Asiatics, and often



SINGLE-COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS

at the New York shows held in Madison Square Garden they outnumber all other varieties. Their snow white plumage, upright carriage and active appearance make them one of the chief attractions in nearly every show room in the country. Few varieties of standard-bred fowls have attained such universal favor among poultry fanciers.

The fact that many of the largest and most successful poultry plants in operation in the United States are stocked with White Leghorns furnishes proof that they are one of the most profitable breeds kept in this country to-day. One has yet to hear of a plant that ever failed when this variety has been kept, while the history of successful poultrymen cites many who pinned their faith upon this breed. The large number kept in this country can be estimated when one

considers the vast army of men who breed and advertise the White Leghorns in the multitude of farm poultry papers of the nation.

White Leghorns are cheaply raised. The amount of food required to raise one American or Asiatic fowl will bring two Leghorns to maturity. Their eggs hatch well and many instances are cited where every egg set hatched a chick. The chickens are strong and hardy, and grow rapidly. The cockerels make good broilers when eight weeks old and pullets often commence to lay when five months old. The hens continue to lay well for two or three years, often averaging 150 to 200 eggs per year, so it is unnecessary to renew the flock every year. It does not matter if but little is realized from them for marketing purposes when one calculates the profit derived from their enormous egg yield.

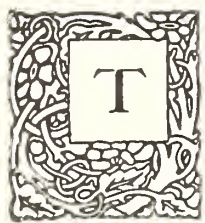
The adaptability of the White Leghorn is remarkable. They thrive well both in warm and cold latitudes. They can stand confinement but if given free range are the best of foragers. In cold climates, when unduly exposed, their combs and wattles are frost-bitten. This does not appear to injure them except in checking their egg yield. Otherwise they stand the cold as well as the heavily feathered breeds.

This remarkable breed needs no eulogist or defender. Its rise since its inception has been steady and unswerved. Its popularity among all classes of people is universal. Its reputation as a money maker and egg producer is known the world around. Surely the White Leghorns need no encomium.



## A Short Talk about Half-grown Chicks

By I. K. FELCH



HERE is probably no time in the lives of chicks when they are so little thought of or so much neglected as when half grown, say from twelve to twenty weeks of age. In the American breeds it is at this period that they have what is called distemper; from fifteen to twenty-two weeks do the Asiatics most

frequently suffer from the same cause. At no time in their lives do chicks need more care that they be protected from damp quarters. If it happens to be a damp, wet season, and the chicken houses are not kept dry and well littered, you experience what many call snuffles, which is distemper, and is just as prevalent as measles in children. If we are to have winning fowls later on the chickens must be carried through this period in dry, comfortable quarters. If every breeder would see to it that at such times when the flocks are shedding their hackle-flights and tails, and make sure that the food be generous and their quarters dry and well ventilated, this distemper would have a mild run, and in fact would not be noticed in many of them.



ATTRACTIVE FLOCK

At this time if one would put into the water that the flock would drink up by noon bromide of potassium at the rate of two grains to each one of the flock those affected with this ailment would adjust the dose, for the chicks suffering will drink most, while those not having the distemper the water would in a measure prevent from taking same, while if this precaution were

not resorted to you would most likely see the whole flock affected before you discovered it. At least this is often the case with the careless breeders who are most likely to neglect their flocks at this time. In the afternoon the flock should have pure water. This treatment should be given in three courses of three days each, skipping three days until the nine days' course is completed. In most cases it will cover the time the flocks are generally affected with this so-called children's disease.

We often hear this trouble alluded to as roup. It is not roup, but when neglected it is what results in roup. Prevention is far better than a cure afterward, for roup chicks never make prize-winning fowls. If you want winners this is the time to make them, not waiting until your care will be fruitless. Too many wait till the head is swollen and canker appears in the throat before they notice any symptoms that show the flock is not in a normal condition.

This distemper is most likely to come in late September when we have warm days and nights of heavy frost. When the fowls are out in the small chicken cotes they huddle up to keep warm, and this huddling helps the trouble along. If before this time we could manage that the

chickens would occupy the large winter quarters, but left open to pure air, much of this trouble would be prevented.

An awkward, half-grown chick is not prepossessing, and we are not drawn toward it, but our own money interest should teach us to be constantly on the watch for all things that would prove detrimental to our interest. At no time in a chicken's life will neglect prove as disastrous to results later on than from fourteen to twenty-two weeks of age. At this period if the chicks are yarded they must have a ration that is fully 15 per cent. meat, 25 per cent. vegetable, and 60 per cent. grain, the grain made up of wheat, oats, barley and corn.

At this age the combs begin to develop. Many will have too many points. If the surplus be pricked with a needle the comb will develop more perfectly by absorbing the pricked point, which, if left straggling along till perhaps two, three or four points, it may become prominent with balance of comb void of points. The primaries are in many cases not shed evenly. How often do we see specimens in our shows with half of the flight that has never been shed. When looking over our half-grown chicks, if we see but half the primaries shed, the balance should be removed so that the chicken feathers will all come out evenly together and many a clipped wing saved. Too many wait till they have found a web-footed bird in their selected winner. This



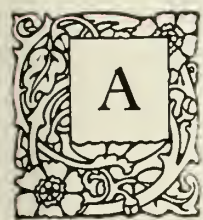
A PROMISING FLOCK OF HALF-GROWN CHICKS

should have been discovered when the chick was one day old, when the web could have been cut and the foot and toes restored to normal condition.

Chickens need as much care as children to produce in them winners. He who waits till the week before the show to prepare for the exhibition seldom wins.

## Utility Hybrids

By ERNEST L. WINSLOW



THE large squab-breeding hybrids or cross combinations of thoroughbreds are attracting the attention of the squab-breeding world, in the journals of the present time, and seeing the many opinions of the different writers on the subject, both practical and misleading, I will try and give my views under the above heading, as I have seen and studied them.

In the first place we will take up the cross of the Runt upon the Maltese. There are several distinct types or strains of these hybrids, as much depends on the carriage and style of the Runts and Maltese used for the production of these crosses. They are found in all colors, the whites, blues, silvers and duns being the more preferable. Many are under the impression that the largest specimens of California Runts are the best Runts to use in cross breeding with the Maltese to produce the best hybrids. This is a mistake, for Runts used for the cross, whether it be cock or hen, must be of a short, compact form standing well up on its legs, and by all means see that its flights are carried above the tail, and that the tail is carried from the ground as high as possible. To such a Runt mate as stylish and long shank a Maltese as it is possible to procure, paying particular attention that the specimen selected has as short a back and wing flights as possible. The shorter the back and the more upright the tail of the Maltese used in the cross,



RUNT MALTESE AND JUMBO HOMER

the broader, heavier and more compact will the breasts of the hybrid be. If the Runts and Maltese are used for cross breeding which have a droopy wing carriage and tails inclined downward, the hybrids produced from such birds will have the same characteristic and slovenly appearance of the parents. What is wanted is

a large, compact bird, standing well up from the ground, possessing a neat appearance in all kinds of weather, and having a broad, full breast with flights and tail inclined upward.

Such a description is found in these hybrids which is not found in the Homer, and when the breeder understands his birds and their type, he may expect the ideal squab described above. Runts crossed with Hungarians, Mondaines, Strassers, Homers and Dragoons produce some excellent, large, prolific squab-breeding hybrids, but they are inferior to the Runt-Maltese cross in size, weight, carriage and as prolific breeders and feeders.

Many beginners have gained the impression that the Maltese crossed with the Homer is an improvement on either breed, but I warn my fellow breeders that if they wish to spoil their Homers or Maltese, just try this foolish combination and see the culls they produce. The same may be said of the beautifully marked little Modena, or often termed the Bantam Maltese. These are all right from a fancier's standpoint, but are outclassed by many better varieties and hybrids for utility purposes. The same may be said of the German Larks and the Duchess; for the last-named variety the least said the better, for nothing can be said in their favor outside of prolificness and feeding qualities. When booted pigeons are bred for market purposes, it is time to call a halt. Crossed with anything else, they do not produce anything startling for commercial purposes.

## White Diarrhea in Chicks

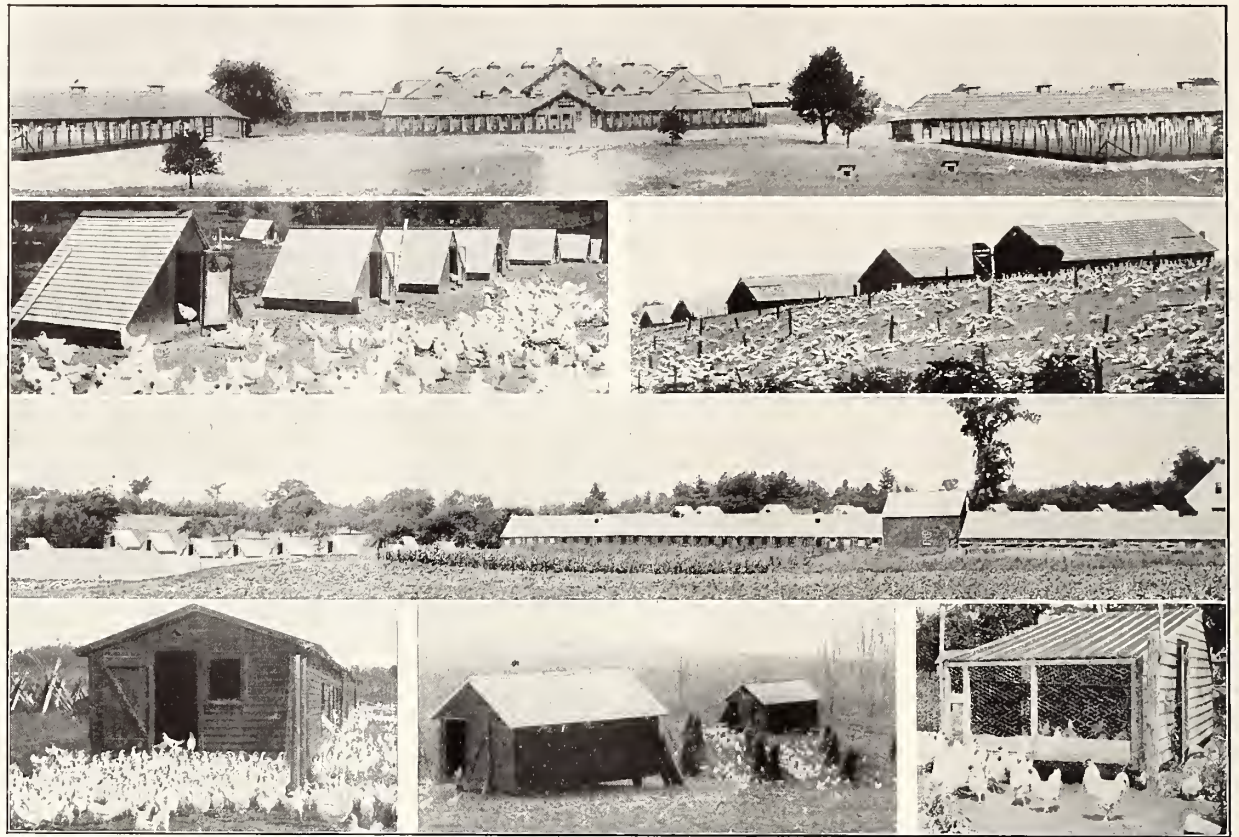


THIS is a subject of more than passing interest to poultrymen in general, we give below the contents of a communication recently received from one of our patrons, Mr. W. H. Wight, Manager Kinloch Farm, Cockeysville, Md.; also the replies of Dr. Geo. B. Morse, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to whom we referred Mr. Wight's letter, being cognizant of the fact that these two gentlemen have made a special study of this subject. The communication from Mr. Wight was as follows:

"As the ravages of white diarrhea is interesting the poultry community, any matters that would even suggest a line of inquiry would be of interest. All efforts to this time have proved futile. My own experiments decidedly point to the hen as the source of infection, and my records for the past four years show such a uniformity of loss that I am of the opinion that the time of the year and the unsettled weather, etc., are the cause. My percentage of loss has been as follows: 1906, 38 per cent.; 1907, 35 per cent.; 1908, 40 per cent.; 1909, 40 per cent., up to the 15th of March each year; after that time matters grow better. So, if there is any treatment of the hens in the early spring that would be of benefit I would be much obliged for advice. Disinfecting does not do any appreciable good."

In answer to this Dr. Morse writes: "Replying to the inquiry of W. H. W., I must call attention to the fact that a specific micro-organism has been demonstrated as the cause of the so-called white diarrhea of chicks. Hence all such factors as time of year, cold, hot, wet, or unsettled weather, feeding moist feeds or overfeeding must be regarded as merely conducive, not causative. The same thing holds true with regard to the several elements constituting faulty incubation, each one of which has at some time or other been indicted as the cause of white diarrhea."

"In B. A. I. Circular No. 128, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the so-called white diarrhea of chicks was described as especially an inflammation of the blind pouches of the intestines and the cause announced as a Protozoon, or low form of animal life known as *Coccidium tenellum*. This announcement was based not merely upon finding the organism in the contents of the ceca, but upon the recognition of various stages of its attack on the lining membrane of the intestines even to the complete destruction of the cells of that membrane. This recognition of the *coccidium* as cause of white diarrhea was aided, too, by the knowledge of serious and even fatal disease produced in other species of animal life by varieties of this same parasitic species, *Coccidium*. Since then, the presence of the *coccidium* in association with this disease of chicks has been confirmed by other observers, of whom I may mention S. F. Edwards, Professor of Bacteriology in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, and Dr. Philip B. Hadley, Chief of the Division of Biology at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.



Here are a few Poultry Houses from the big 212-page Catalogue of Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. This book contains many other styles of houses—open and closed, colony plan, continuous, scratch sheds and curtain fronts—built by fanciers, duck growers, practical poultrymen, experiment stations, and millionaires for city, town, village or farm; but that's only a little of what this book contains. It covers every branch of the poultry industry. It will be sent Free to you if you mention this paper.

"Your correspondent is quite right in his conclusion when he says: 'My own experiments decidedly point to the hen as the source of infection.' If he will only make this conclusion a conviction, he may hope for success in controlling the disease, even though he may never altogether eradicate it."

"Where the disease exists on a farm you may be certain that it is already in the adult birds; their intestines are infected. Now, the infected hen does one or all of three things: she infects the interior of the egg by means of infected fecal material driven from the cleaca, like a kind of 'flareback' up into the egg-tube above the point where the shell is applied to the egg; she contaminates the soil by means of her droppings; and she contaminates the exterior of the egg as it passes through the cleaca."

"W. H. W. will need to associate three lines of treatment in order to overcome the three methods of infection outlined above. First, clean out the intestinal tract of the hen by means of Epsom salts given once or twice a month, estimating one-third of a teaspoonful as a dose. This may be worked up in the mash for the whole flock. Second, apply lime to the soil, so as to thoroughly disinfect the runs. Third, before incubation, carefully wipe the eggs with 95 per cent. alcohol or a 4 per cent. solution of some good coal-tar disinfectant. I consider the purgative treatment very important, as by keeping the intestines well flushed you certainly drive out large numbers of the *coccidia* and thus diminish the chances of infection of the oviduct."

The following was received from Mr. L. H. Morse:

"In reply to your inquiry re white diarrhea referred to in Mr. Wight's letter, I would say that in my opinion the mortality in chicks commonly attributed to what is called 'white diarrhea' is due mainly to the fact that when the chick was hatched it lacked vigor, vitality, con-

stitution; or whatever else you may call it. This may arise from lack of vitality and vigor in the breeding stock; but I think it chiefly due to improper methods of incubation; especially in artificial incubation. Your correspondent does not state whether he makes use of hens or incubators for hatching. If he is using incubators, I would suggest that he try operating his machines at higher temperatures. Let him try a machine at 101 to 102, reading by the 'Inove' thermometer, and at from 103½ to 104½, by contact thermometer, for the first four days; and for the rest of the hatch keep the 'Inove' thermometer at about 101, and the contact thermometer at from 102½ to 103½. I do not know what machine Mr. Wight uses. Is it a 'radiant' or a 'diffusive' incubator? I would be inclined to try shutting off as much ventilation as possible for the first ten days, and for the latter period of the hatch to allow full ventilation. Do not cool the eggs during the first ten days beyond what cooling they get during turning; but after the tenth day cool fairly well. Moisture may be applied from the first with beneficial results in many cases. These are a few suggestions I can give with the limited knowledge of Mr. Wight's conditions. I will be very grateful to him or any other operator who may work out these suggestions if they will kindly communicate to me their results, whether they are benefited by them or not."

We trust these observations may prove of untold value to our readers, and shall be pleased to hear from any one who might have anything further to advance on this subject.

If you wish to raise many turkeys it will be well to gather the first laying of eggs and set under chicken hens. The second round should be given to the turkey hen, who will prove an excellent mother with a little care.

## Notes in Passing

Watch the young chicks.

Guinea broilers bring good prices.

An excitable hen will as a rule have excitable chicks.

Goslings grow more rapidly than any other kind of fowl.

Filth causes more sickness than anything else. Clean up the droppings each day.

Provide places of shelter for the hen and her young, so they may get out of the sun or rain.

Chicks require more heat when the air is full of moisture than when the temperature is colder but dry.

While the duck may be classed as a "rough-and-ready" fowl, it will not stand neglect.

The early hatched chicks should have a large pen to exercise in during bad weather.

It is folly to market your large, choice fowls and use the inferior ones for breeding.

A pcafowl under a year old, nicely dressed and cooked, is superior to a turkey.

Grit is an absolute necessity for poultry; they must have it to thrive.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking their feathers, they are infected with vermin.

Never overfeed the young chicks; feed a little and often; keep them satisfied, but not overfed.

Wherever any one succeeds with barnyard fowls, they would grow rich from standard-bred poultry. Try it and see.

A mixture of white and brown shelled eggs in the incubator will give an unsatisfactory hatch.

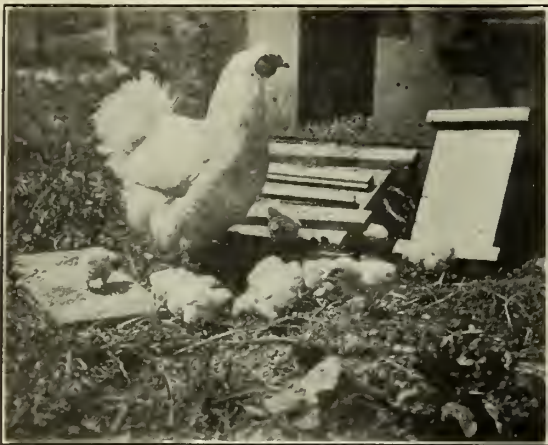
Learn whether the market you ship to wants heads cut off or left on; also whether it wants intestines removed or not.

## Successful Rearing of Chicks

**P**ROPER food, fresh water, protection from the hot sun and cold rains, and freedom from lice constitute the necessities for the successful rearing of chicks. In the first place, food should not be given the chicks until they are at least twenty-four hours old, and even if withheld for thirty-six hours no harm will be done. Their first feed should consist of stale bread crumbs slightly moistened with sweet milk. This should be fed for the first few days, after which the prepared dry chick foods that are on the market can be fed until the chicks are six to eight weeks old. Small quantities of this chick food should be scattered in a litter of straw or hay about five times a day for the first week; after that until

The coops should be kept absolutely clean. A little sand scattered on the floor every day or so will greatly assist in this, and if a fresh supply is furnished once or twice a week there will be no trouble in keeping coops in a sanitary condition. As little chicks are tempting morsels for animals that prow around at night, the coops should be so arranged as to be shut up securely in order that these enemies cannot gain an entrance therein, which, of course, necessitates a construction such as to permit of proper ventilation when the coops are closed. They should also be high enough from the ground as to be perfectly dry, and so constructed as to be easily cleaned.

Mites multiply very fast in warm weather and are apt to be found in cracks and crevices even when the greatest care is exercised to prevent this annoyance.



MOTHER HEN WITH BROOD

about six weeks of age the chicks should have a supply about four times daily. This chick food should be scattered so as to get deep down in the litter in order to give the chicks plenty of exercise during the day, especially if confined in a small yard with short runs.

By no means should the water be allowed to become stale or warm, and should be placed in fountains so arranged that the chicks cannot get into them, as dampness is anything but beneficial to the youngsters. In warm weather care should be taken that the fountains are cleaned and scalded at least once a week, and in order that the water be kept cool they should be so arranged as to avoid the direct rays of the sun, and the water changed two or three times a day.


Green food should be provided for the chicks. Insects and worms form the best kind of meat food for young chicks. Any other meat food than this should not be fed until they are at least five days old. Skimmed milk is excellent for young chicks and should be kept before them all the time, care being exercised that the vessels containing same are clean. It is scarcely advisable to feed grains, such as wheat, oats, and cracked corn until the chicks are at least six or eight weeks old.

A liquid lice killer or kerosene should be applied at least once a week to keep them down, for when once lice get on the little chicks they are likely to die, and those that live are apt to be stunted and never be of much value as breeders or market fowls. The setting hens should be thoroughly dusted with a good insect powder two or three times during the hatching period, and as soon as the chicks are ready to leave the nests they should be carefully examined, especially around the neck and head.

If the chicks are looked after in this way one is almost sure to avoid trouble in keeping the coops and surroundings perfectly clean, and if proper food and shelter are provided success in rearing the greater portion of, if not the whole flock is assured.—A Subscriber.

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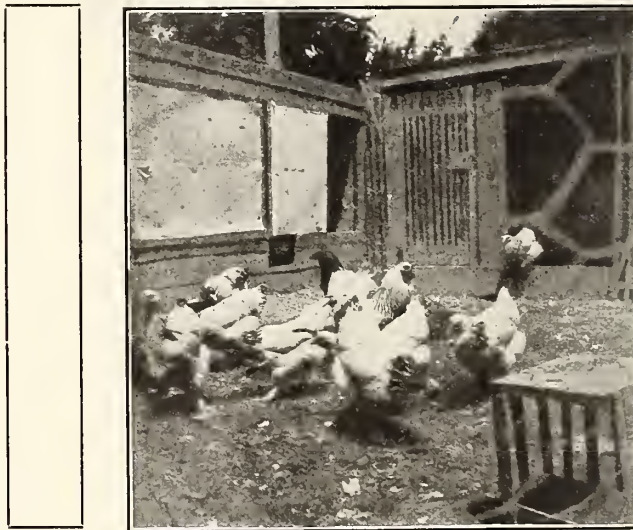


## Light Brahmas

I congratulate you on the article under the heading, "The Light Brahma," in the July issue of THE FEATHER, but I see no cause for fear of the Light Brahma righting itself in the favor of the poultrymen, or any excuse for its friends giving it up. You quote the Plymouth Rocks with their 14,514 entries in their strenuous effort to secure the first award and individual standard, and in comparison we see 11,177 entries by the Brahma breeders in the same exhibitions, being eighty-three per cent. plus. Notwithstanding the disastrous handling the breed has had since 1883, it now holds a position of favor fully above seventy-five per cent. of the breeds.

Your article is a forceful citation of the disastrous influence a few individuals may have by selfish manipulation of exhibitions to favor special points in antagonism to Standard law. When we war with nature's demands and conditions under which she makes for us the most money for our cause, disaster is sure to follow.

the true Brahma shape and color of the Standard, no longer compel us to look upon disqualified specimens that have vulture-hocks and black-splashed backs sporting blue ribbons in the best shows of the country, which we have been obliged to tolerate in the past fifteen years. It should have the effect of driving the breed back to true Brahma shape, with its well-developed, well-defined comb, its broad skull overhanging the eyes, with large development of ear-lobes and wattles, which proclaim procreative vigor and large egg-production; well-developed oblong bodies, equal breast and posterior weight, which show ample room for internal and reproductive organs, and, above all, a close clinging plumage that showers over a close rounded hock joint in profile well below the body-line in the male; a tail well spread into A-shape, with sickles, lesser sickles, and side hangers curved out laterally, enveloping this A-shaped tail and supporting a saddle in keeping with the flat, broad cape over



A GROUP OF LIGHT BRAHMAS

The first nail driven into what has almost become the coffin of the Brahmas was driven in 1883, when the Standard was altered to demand heavy middle-toe feathering. If I am proud of anything to-day, I am proud of my protest then. Those familiar with the columns of the Poultry World and other poultry journals can tell you that I predicted the very things that have come to pass, that we should see vulture-hocks, long Cochins plumage that mars the true Brahma shape, robs the true Brahmas of their juicy muscles as roasters, robs the egg-production that was once so prominent in the breed's merit, and that we should see, as in England, feather instead of meat in the breed. Has this proven true? Too true has the prediction become a fact.

I hope the criticism will have the effect it should, and that the breeders instead of giving up the breed will, by returning to

the small of the back. Such Brahmas will be 'Standard weight, and lay eggs equal to any incubating breed.

When the breeders will do this and protest against any award made giving disqualified specimens, according to the Standard, the prizes, demanding a pure white surface plumage of back free from disqualification of black in same, we will in a very short time see the Brahmas again as popular as they ever were.

Nature cannot be ignored when all Standards for shape are in keeping with that in which nature insures the most money for the breeder in eggs and poultry meat. Then poultry culture will be more popular than it is to-day. Breeds must be profitable breeds as well as popular exhibition breeds. We can no longer make Standards that war with profit that comes from utility, for more than half of each year's products must go to the egg and poultry market for consumption.—I. K. Felch.

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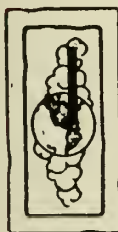
## MATING LIST FOR 1909

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14-9

### Poultry Prospects in the Pacific



IN A recent issue of the Press News Bureau of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Mr. Will J. Cooper has the following to say relative to the efforts being made to supply local demand for poultry and eggs in Hawaii:

"It is only within the past year or two that poultry raising on a commercial basis has been given any serious consideration by the people of this territory. As in the case of almost everything else except sugar, the notion had developed here that chickens could not be produced profitably in the islands, notwithstanding that up to the time of the introduction of the mongoose, a weasel-like animal from the Orient, the forests of all the islands were filled with wild chickens, the offspring from domestic fowls. The mongoose was brought here some years ago with the idea that it would destroy the aboreal rats which caused some damage to certain crops; but it proved so destructive to game birds, by destroying their nests and young, that the territory is now endeavoring to exterminate it as a pest.

At the present time the Hawaiian Poultry Fanciers' Association is a flourishing organization, though most of the members are raising high-grade stock largely as a fad or pastime. There is a rumor current, however, that several large commercial ventures will be shortly started in poultry raising to supply the local markets. One such enterprise is already paying handsomely, although the two young Americans who are managing it in connection with other farming businesses are not applying very scientific methods. They are, however, making a financial success of the venture, which is now some two years old.

The poultry yard just mentioned, is in the suburbs of Honolulu. Its owners are not attempting to breed at all, but import from California large numbers of fowls every few weeks, keeping in one great flock about 1,000 all the time. The chickens thus brought in are all young, and run mostly to White Leghorn and Plymouth Rock stock. They have a large range of panicum grass pasture, from which they gain a considerable part of their food, the balance being supplied with wheat mixed with cocoanut meal. The flock produces on an average twenty dozen eggs per day, which are contracted to two hotels at 40 cents per dozen by the year. The owners figure that their feed costs them under \$2 per day, and that they net

\$6 per day from their eggs alone. As soon as a hen becomes irregular in laying or begins to brood, it is disposed of in the markets, the average price being \$1.50 each, which well covers the original cost and transportation charges. There has never been any disease among the flock of a serious character, the owners believing that the large range is responsible for this.

The importance of the local market for poultry may be understood from the fact that during the year 1907 the value of eggs imported from the coast was \$14,943, and of poultry \$30,032. Since these figures were forthcoming the population of the territory has been increased by several thousand men of the army and navy now stationed here, and several times the present number are expected to be stationed here permanently within the next two or three years."

### Lays 130 Eggs in 60 Days

If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many will a dozen lay?

With this arithmetical problem Mrs. George W. Applegate's hen concerns herself not at all. This industrious and remunerative hen simply goes on laying eggs. Since December 3 last this cornucopia hen has laid 130 eggs. Although she has beaten all records at laying eggs, she is modest and retiring, and so far from boasting, emitted not even a cackle.

The hen got on the nerves of Mrs. Applegate, who lives on Beech Street, Redbank, N. J. Mrs. Applegate was astounded to find twelve eggs in the hen's nest last Thursday sundown. Mrs. Applegate, gasping, stared at the hen; the hen, with a suspicion of a smile on her face, looked at Mrs. Applegate as if saying: "I'm rather fruitful, eh?" Mrs. Applegate began to laugh and she laughed until she cried. Then, laughing and crying alternately, she got hysterical and her family called in Dr. Sayre, who quieted her with the bromides of sodium and potassium.

The hen has no pride of ancestry. Mr. Applegate lays bricks—that is, he is a mason. He sent Miss Christine to buy the hen from a neighbor when the hen was only a few months old. She is the only hen the Applegates own, consequently she does not gad about with a lot of hens, that would interfere with her domestic duties and distract her from her intimate industry.—Evening Star.

Don't forget there will be some shows next winter, so get out some winners.

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### LEGHORNS

C. J. Eitemiller's S. C. W. Leghorns; Eggs Run from 93 to 99 per cent. fertile; last year 55 hens averaged 91 eggs from December 1 to May 31. Some birds score 93. Eggs, \$6 per 100, \$1.50 per setting. C. J. EITEMILLER, Old Frederick Road, Woodlawn, Baltimore Co., Md. 14-7

Single-combed Brown Leghorns (Kulp)—Fins Bred-ling cockerels, \$1 each; eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5, 100. POTOMAC POULTRY FARM, H. M. Tennent, Mathias Point, Va. 14-7

Black and White Leghorns, Black and Columbian Wyandottes, winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, and Guelph. Eggs, \$2 per setting. A. & T. READWIN, Guelph, Ontario. 14-7

Tested and Selected Eggs from Blanchard's Strain S. C. W. Leghorns. Send for price list. Also send for circular containing testimonials of my methods for testing eggs before setting. MRS. L. L. WHITE, Montrose, Mo. 14-7

S. C. White Leghorns—Hundreds of Select, High-scoring, heavy-laying birds. Young's strain, in free range colony houses. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4. Circular. CLOVERNOOK FRUIT FARM, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-7

Bliss's Single-combed Whites Leghorns—Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; cockerels and cocks, \$3 and \$5. SAM S. BLISS, Potsttown, Pa. 14-7

Single-combed Black Leghorn Eggs from Record layers and prize-winners combined, \$2 per 15 and upward. We guarantee ten chicks to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 21 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue; it's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

Eggs for Hatching from S. C. Brown Leghorns. Both cockerel and pullet matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. V. WILLIAMS, Union Bridge, Md. 14-7

I Have a Fine Laying Strain of the Following breeds: Rose-combed White Leghorn and Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks, direct; I will sell eggs this season at \$1 per 15. MISS TERESA DAVIES, R. F. D. 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 14-8

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, brsd 19 years exclusively for quality and eggs; none better. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. C. RUMMEL, Columbiana, Ohio. 14-8

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott's best exhibition line, double mating; 15 eggs, \$1; incubator eggs, special price. Cockerels from male line for sale. LESLIE D. SMITH, Charlottesville, N. Y. 14-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns, winners Washington, 1909; eggs, \$2 per 15; stock for sale. R. L. WILKINS, Alexandria, Va. 14-8

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 4)

### COCHIN BANTAMS

Q. Will it be safe to set a Buff Cochin Bantam hen?—M. G.

A. Cochin Bantams make the best of mothers, and are splendid to hatch and care for chicks. Many people use them for hatching all kinds of bantams and pheasants. They are frequently used for hatching larger chicks as well.

### WHITE AND DARK SHELLED EGGS

Q. Would you advise the keeping of fowls that lay white-shelled eggs or those that lay the darker eggs as a money-making proposition?—P. C. H.

A. As general-purpose fowls, those that lay the dark or brown eggs have the preference, because they are larger and better shape for market fowls. Their construction is along the lines of market poultry, they having been reared for that purpose. All fowls have their special values. When selecting choose those best suited to your locality and wants, and that will do the best in return for the care you can give them.

### MILK FOR HENS

Q. Do you consider milk good for hens? What breed of fowls do you consider the best for both eggs, market fowls, and table use?—C. H. M.

A. Milk is good for all fowls, both old and young, but care should be exercised that they do not get it smeared on their feathers, as it is apt to gather germs that injure their health. This is easily done if vessels are supplied that are not liable to tip over or low enough for the young chicks to get into them. 2. None can surpass the American breeds for general-purpose fowls. Of these you can select of the many varieties to suit your fancy.

### MARKING POULTRY

Q. Is there any way to mark my fowls so that they can be told apart? How can I tell the old hens from the young ones?—C. P. D.

A. Poultry can be marked in many ways. Some use leg bands with the year or number marked on them; others use toe punches and punch holes in the web of the foot. It requires experience to be absolutely certain in telling the older hens from the young ones. Those who are familiar with a breed or variety have but little trouble in selecting or separating them. The old hens have an aged appearance, the same as stock of any kind, as they grow older. Young stock has a brighter, fresher appearance.

### BLOOD TUMOR

Q. I notice on the necks of several of my squabs a sort of blood tumor under the skin. Occasionally a tumor-like formation develops near the vent. Do you think the tobacco stems in the nest could cause this?—M. B.

A. The old pigeons will sometimes, in feeding, break the skin on the neck of

the squabs, and in healing this will gather air or blood and form a soft tumor. It might be that the other trouble you mention comes in the same way, the injured place being contaminated with the filth of the nest and developing into something like blood poisoning. This might be helped by cleaning the inflamed places and laying a piece of clean tissue paper over the sore part in order to keep out the dirt. Usually the tumors on the necks can be cured by opening.

### CAPON

Q. What do you consider the best breed or variety of fowls for making capons? I have been told the process is very expensive and difficult to understand. Is this so? What is the method of feeding while growing?—S. J. M.

A. Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, in the order named, make the best capons. When once learned, caponizing is very simple and easy to accomplish, but it takes some little experience to become expert in this work. While growing, capons are fed the same as other young fowls, except that they must be fed plentifully on rich grain and other foods. They are usually kept until the beginning of February, when the largest of them are sold just at the time the turkey crop is about used up. Capons should be fed prior to marketing on all the rich fattening food they will eat and be confined in small yards and houses where they will only have enough exercise in moving about to keep them healthy.

### LEG WEAKNESS OR RHEUMATISM

Q. I have a cockerel that has a sore leg. He cannot stand on it at all. The leg is not broken, but he lies upon the floor of the coop all day.—C. N. D.

A. We should judge that your cockerel has leg weakness or has contracted some form of rheumatism. Allow him all the green stuff he will eat. Give cut clover in mash once a day with a little bone-meal added. Bathe the leg daily with any good liniment and allow him to have a pen by himself, so as to have enough room to exercise.

### INDIGESTION

Q. My young turkeys are dying. They seem to have no appetite in the morning and all day, but when roosting time comes around they are ravenously hungry. I sometimes find six or eight dead in the morning.—T. N. P.

A. Do not allow your turkeys to eat too much at a time. Give them plenty of green food in some form. They are evidently affected with indigestion. Give the affected ones a physic of castor oil or salts. Add one-half teaspoonful nuxvomica to each pint of their drinking water, and we think you will soon have them in good order.

## ROOSTS FOR LEGHORNS

Q. How high should I make my roosts for Leghorn hens?—A. B.

A. Roosts for Leghorns should not be less than two feet high, and not higher than three feet.

## DOUBLE-YOLK EGGS

Q. I have a Brown Leghorn hen that lays double-yolk eggs. Is this something unusual?—N. D. N.

A. It is not unusual for hens to lay double-yolk eggs. This is due to some functional derangement of the reproductive organs, one of the principal causes being an over-fat condition

## TESTING EGGS

Q. Has the testing of eggs anything to do with the results of the hatch?—N. C. P.

A. The testing of eggs has nothing to do with the result of the hatch. People test the eggs to find out whether the eggs are fertile or not prior to the term they are due to hatch. This enables them to select the clear from the fertile eggs. These clear eggs are just as good for cooking or any use that other eggs of the same age can be put to, as they would be if never placed in the machine. Being in the machine for a week or ten days has no more influence on clear eggs than the summer weather would have on them in a basket in the house. Clear eggs will keep good longer than will the so-called fertile eggs. When you have several incubators, if two are filled and started at the same time, when they are tested it often happens that one machine will hold all the fertile eggs, thus saving the time of one of the machines, that can be refilled and no time lost working to keep clear eggs warm for three weeks. These are the reasons for testing the eggs. You then know in advance what the prospects of a hatch are.

## GAPES

Q. What is the best remedy for gapes in little chicks? I have been told carbolic acid in the drinking water was good. Will you kindly let me know your opinion on the subject, and suggest some remedy?—G. M. H.

A. Only a few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water is needed, for it is really a harsh remedy, and must be given with discretion. Alum, lime, and sulphur in a powdered form blown down the throat will often be sufficient to effect a cure. We think the best plan is to take a feather that has been stripped of the web except the tip, dip it into spirits of turpentine, and thrust into the windpipe, turning the feather around several times.

## BUMBLE-FOOT

Q. I have quite a number of hens affected with bumble-foot, and would ask your advice as to same.

A. Lance the swelling, letting out the matter. Afterward wash with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and lastly, anoint with carbolated vaseline.

## SELECTION OF EGGS

Q. Should any attention be paid to the selection of eggs for hatching—that is, as to shape, size, etc.? Does this have anything to do with the result of the hatch?—P. N. J.

A. The selection of eggs for hatching is of more importance than is usually

accorded to it; poorly shaped eggs are not desirable; very small eggs of their kind will produce unusually small chicks of the breed. The very best for incubation are those of fair size and regularly formed, and that look bright and healthy. What is meant by healthy looking, is eggs that have the finished, smooth shell, not the rough shell, having an old and dull appearance. Eggs laid by matured hens or well advanced pullets are the best. Eggs of the young pullets are more than likely to bring forth undersized chicks, for the breed, and usually produce smaller and less rugged chicks. Eggs of an equal size will do better under the hen and are less likely to be broken.

## WHEN TO HATCH TURKEYS

Q. Kindly tell me in the columns of THE FEATHER whether turkey eggs should be hatched under chicken hens. Are young turkeys hard to raise? Should young chickens and young turkeys be kept together?—C. N. D.

A. Turkeys should be hatched as soon as the eggs can be secured. Turkeys seldom begin to lay much before the approach of spring. The first eggs should be placed under chicken hens, as they bear close confinement better than turkey hens. It is well to be certain that the hen incubating the eggs is absolutely free from insects of any kind; in any event, she should be dusted well with insect powder or some kind of lice-destroying powder prior to placing her on the eggs. This treatment should be renewed every week for two weeks at least. Her whole body should be dusted full of the powder down to the skin; a dust bath should also be provided for her to roll in when she comes from the eggs; these precautions will save the young turkeys on their arrival from their dire enemies. The young turkeys should be protected from wet and damp, as they are very susceptible to these changes. In this respect the chicken hen makes the better mother for the early poults, as she will rest quietly in a box or coop and keep the poults warm and dry. Later broods may be hatched by turkey hens, as there is not then so much danger of damp and they may have more liberty. Young chickens and young turkeys should never be kept together.

Worms are often produced by too liberal feeding of meat.

Cleanliness is as important as the food and proper heat.

If we doctor the slight ailments we will prevent contagion.

Duck eggs decay rapidly and should be incubated while fresh.

If turkeys are carefully managed they are profitable on any farm.

Bright combs are a sure indication of good health and freedom from disease.

Don't wait for the hot weather to look out for insect pests. Take the matter in hand now, and when summer comes it will not be difficult to keep the poultry-houses rid of vermin.

As the days lengthen the poultryman should begin work accordingly. When fowls come from the roost they are at once in search of food, and will worry and quarrel among themselves until their appetites are appeased.

"Have been pleased with your paper and am therefore renewing."—P. S. Randolph, Jr.

Winter-laying Bred Single-combed White Leghorns reduced, \$1.50 per 15. The "winter habit" is the profitable one. Barred Rocks, bred same way, \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction assured. J. R. LONG, Glenclary, Va. 14-8

S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. R. I. Reds—Eggs and birds from winners in large classes; breeding pens have grass range. Circular free. ORCHARDCROFT POULTRY FARM, Charlottesville, Scho. Co., N. Y. 14-8

Eggs from Prize-winning Single-combed Brown Leghorns at \$3 per 15, from six grand matings. Incubator eggs cheap. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Eggs of blue-ribbon winners, \$2 per 15; others, \$1. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley's). CHAS. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 14-8

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns, 100 for sale May 1, \$1 to \$3 each; eggs, \$1.50 for 15; 100, \$8. WM. CARDER, Ludlow, Ky. 14-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Fifteen Years' experience; new blood every year; none better; no other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per 100. HERMAN CLABAUGH, Chapman's Run, Pa. 14-8

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Day-old Chicks, any number, distance guaranteed. Wyckoff-Blanchard Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, 90 per cent fertile, a specialty. Breeding stock. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 14-9

R. C. Br. Leghorns (242-egg strain, female line)—Eggs from two pens, the cream of all my flock, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Winners when shown. Write WM. GAFFEY, So. Worcester, N. Y. 14-7

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Columbian Wyandottes—Royal Strain. Won 27 1st and special prizes two New York shows; eggs, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Send for mating list. COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS, East Williston, N. Y. 14-8

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1,000 Duston White Wyandottes, Ringlet Barred and Nugget Buff Rocks. Must be as described or money returned; 50-acre farm. ALLEN SECHRIST, Port Trevorton, Pa. 14-7

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White Wyandottes, Duston strain. Entered 4 pullets, Angola Poultry Show, 1908; won 1st, 2d, 3d, silver cup. Scoring 94½, 95, 95½, 96. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$2.50 30, \$4 50. FRANK HARDWIDGE, Poneto, Ind. 14-8

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Columbian Wyandottes and Single-combed White Leghorns; fine, healthy farm-raised stock; breeders have large, shady grass yards, which insure strong fertility; eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; other good matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. JOHN HELLERMAN, Doylestown, Pa. 14-8

Columbian Wyandottes; high scoring, heavy laying; pedigree; bred by trap-nest system. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per setting. EDENHOLME POULTRY YARDS, Long Meadow, Mass. 14-8

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Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them eight years. Eggs, \$5 per 12. Circular free. 14-7

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Orpingtons, Buff, White, and Black, Rose or Single-combed; winners at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square, etc. FAIRVIEW FARM, J. L. Haupt Co., Easton, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons exclusively; large birds, good color; they will please you. Eggs, \$3 per 15, or 30 eggs, \$5. F. M. FRAVEL, Woodstock, Va. 14-8

Maple Grove Poultry Farm Wins the Blue at Detroit on Whites and Buffs; scored stock and eggs at fair prices (Buff Orpington Ducks). Mating list ready. H. KING, Willis, Mich. 14-8

For Sale—One Pen of Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices and description. S. T. WHITE-BECK, New Bolline, N. Y. 14-9

Diamond Jubilees—Winners Everywhere. Special low prices on show record stock, Cincinnati and elsewhere. Good ones at \$2; best eggs, \$2. ORPINGTON YARDS, Delavan, Wis. 14-7

S. C. Buff Orpingtons (Specialist). Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15; incubator eggs, \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, Timberville, Va. R. F. 14-8

#### BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hamamont, N. J. 15-2

Light Brahmas—Eggs from Four Famous Prize-winning yards, \$1.50 to \$5. Mating list, show record, and catalogue free. FRANK L. SMITH, Lexington, Ky. 14-9

#### GAMES

Warhorse and Gray Games and Eggs for Sale. Write for prices. R. W. BROOME, R. F. D. No. 31, Commerce, Ga. 14-7

Games, \$1 Eggs; Circular. Black-reds, Heathwoods, Tornadoes; Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Fowls all times, single rates. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 14-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 14-8

Black Sumatras, Winners at Hagerstown, Baltimore, Washington and Herndon, Va.; stock for sale; no eggs; 15 years a breeder. N. B. WARNER, Hamilton, Va. 14-8

#### POLISH

White-crested Black Polish and White-faced Black Spanish eggs, \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. HENRY G. HUBER, R. R. No. 1, Tadmor, Ohio. 14-8

Smith's White-crested Black Polish still winners in competition with the best for sale; eggs, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. EASTON SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-9

#### COCHINS

Free—Illustrated Circular Giving Prices of Stock and eggs of the best Buff Cochins in America. Write want and get circular. S. BERGER, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. 14-7

White, Black, Buff and Partridge—Winners at Chicago, Akron, and Buffalo, 1909, of 21 regular and special prizes; new illustrated catalogue. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 14-9

#### HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-7

Houdans—Louis Faller, the Specialist, Will Sell you eggs for \$3 for 15; special pen, \$5 for 13. Won first pullet, second cockerel, at Illinois State Fair with three entries. Newton, Ill. 14-8

Pippin Imported Houdans—4 Firsts, Third, Fourth. Newton, 1908; 4 firsts, 3 seconds, Bloomington, 1908; clean sweep at Edinburg, 1908. Catalogue free. W. H. PIPPIN, Newton, Ill. 14-7

Houdan Eggs, \$2 per 15 and Upward. Ten Chicks guaranteed to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 35 first prize this past winter in Canada and America. Every hen is a noted layer. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue. It's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

Prize-winning Houdans Winning at Rochester and Buffalo, 1909. Send for circular. ALBERT F. STODDARD, Elkland, Pa. 14-7



## Business World

One of the most beautiful catalogues we have received this season is that of Kellerstrass Farm, R. F. D. 1, Kansas City, Mo., the home of "Crystal" White Orpingtons. This is indeed an attractive book, and any one particularly interested in White Orpingtons should send for a copy.

Mr. Edgar Briggs, author of "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," is now thoroughly established at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and invites every one to visit his plant and inspect his system of successfully growing poultry. If unable to visit the plant, Mr. Briggs will gladly send circular relative to his system and book upon application to him. Write to-day for this information, as you will find it interesting and profitable.

such great satisfaction as he has in the thirty pens which they now have mated for the present season's breeding.

The 1909 catalogue of the DeGraff Poultry Farm, which is just off the press, is indeed a winner. In addition to the valuable information contained therein, this catalogue contains some beautiful color plates and half-tone illustration of Rhode Island Reds. Upon receipt of 25 cents Mr. DeGraff will send a copy of this catalogue to any one making application for same, and as he has only a limited edition it would be well to address him, at Amsterdam, N. Y., immediately if you desire to have a copy of this valuable catalogue. Kindly mention THE FEATHER when writing.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN; FIRST-PRIZE WINNER ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR; NASHVILLE, TENN.; CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND INDIANAPOLIS, IND. BRED AND OWNED BY U. R. FISHEL

Year after year the Black Minorca gains greater distinction as a highly profitable breed for both practical poultryman and fancier. The better the breed is known the better it is liked for its great laying qualities—large, white eggs, and many of them; superior qualities for table use—meat tender and juicy, and of most delicate flavor—and superior show-room qualities. Geo. H. Northup & Son, Raceville, N. Y., continue to be headquarters for this grand breed in both the Rose and Single-combed varieties. They have a new advertisement in this issue to offer eggs for hatching from thirty grand pens. The senior member of this firm writes us that in all the twenty-three years that he has bred Black Minorcas he has never mated breeding pens in which he had

No matter how many pairs of shears you have, you need the pair we are offering, with a two-years' subscription to THE FEATHER, for \$1. A guarantee for five years is given with each pair of shears, a slip bearing the date of purchase going with each order. Look for the large advertisement in our columns in regard to this offer and send in your order to-day.

The Barred Rocks offered in our columns by Mr. DeWitt Lanier, Cardwell, Mo., are the pure Bradley strain. He breeds only the cockerel line. His pens are headed by sons and grandsons of "World's Champion of 1906," the \$2,000 male. If in the market for eggs it would be well to write Mr. Lanier relative to

same so as to get eggs when wanted and avoid the rush.

"Poultry Profit Pointers," issued by the Lakewood Farm Company, Lakewood, N. J., is just the thing for those who wish to start right with baby chicks or hatching eggs. These people are specialists in this line and would be glad to send full particulars relative to stock and eggs. Write them to-day for full information.

The special subscription offers for THE FEATHER which appear in this number should appeal to all interested in poultry and agricultural literature. These offers are the most attractive we have ever presented. If you do not want to take advantage of some of these yourself, see if you cannot induce some of your friends to subscribe.

Mr. E. W. Stevens, proprietor of Cush-noc Valley Poultry Yards, Box W, Augusta, Me., is offering eggs for hatching at reasonable prices. He has Barred Rocks of the Royalty strain and will be pleased to send a catalogue of stock and poultry supplies to any one making application for same.

Have you solved the problem of how to grow chicks? This is an important question at this season of the year, and nothing would assist you more in this than a copy of our little book, "How to Grow Chicks," price of which is 25 cents; with a year's subscription to THE FEATHER, 50 cents. Send in your order to-day and have in your possession one of the valuable books.

According to the report received from Secretary H. C. Hayes, of the American Cornish Club, they are rapidly gaining in membership. By addressing Mr. Hayes at Eureka, Ill., full information as to membership may be obtained.

At the annual meeting of the American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club, the following officers were reelected: President, D. M. Green; Vice-president, F. M. Clemans; Secretary-treasurer, E. B. Andrews, W. 17th St., New York City. Much enthusiasm was shown and a very bright future predicted for both the variety and the Club, based on the rapid strides Columbian Rocks are making in popular favor and the splendid progress of the Club since its organization a year ago. They hope to double the membership during coming season, and the Secretary would be pleased to hear from prospective members.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club: Executive Committee, C. W. Fowler, President, Dr. C. W. Collidge, H. P. Mason, John W. Poley, Wm. A. Stoltz, Secretary-treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind. There were also seven District Vice-presidents elected. This Club will continue publishing the Buff Plymouth Rock Quarterly for the purpose of disseminating special information concerning Buff Rocks.

The Secretary of the American Polish Club writes us that the Club is in prosperous condition and has just issued a very attractive catalogue, which will be sent to any one forwarding a stamp to cover postage. At the annual meeting of his Club Mr. Chas. L. Seeley was elected President, M. V. Caldwell, Lisbon, Ohio,

Secretary-treasurer; Geo. W. Trent, Wilmette, Ill., Assistant Secretary.

The American Pigmy Pouter Association has sent out a circular calling attention to the fact that they desire to have every breeder of Pigmy Pouters in America on its membership roll. At the Madison Square Garden during the New York Show the association was reorganized, new officers elected and officers and members pledged themselves to do everything necessary to put new life into the reorganization. With that object in view the association has planned several innovations for pigeon shows and retained those features that have proven successful in the past. Mr. T. J. McIntyre is President; W. P. Booth and Alex. M. Ingraham, Vice-presidents; Wm. J. Kinsley, 261 Broadway, Secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Milton W. Brown, Station L, Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary of the National Black Orpington Club, informs us that nearly fifty new members have been added to the Club membership since the last meeting. The catalogue of this Club is now out. Dues and application for membership should be sent to the Secretary at the above address.

The annual meeting of the National Golden Wyandotte Club was a most enthusiastic one. Mr. J. H. McDanell is the President; W. G. Smith, Bannock, Ohio, the Secretary. It is the intention of this Club to get out a very attractive catalogue. They are also anxious to have all interested in this breed to join with them. The Secretary will be glad to furnish full particulars as to membership, dues, etc.

## Breeding for England

The Englishman must have size in all his birds; no matter what it is, it must be big. Many a breed has been spoiled owing to this craze, and I believe the Poultry Club in their new Standard will have approximate weight put down so as to prevent breeding out of all proportion. It is easy by selection to almost double the size of any breed, but you do this as a rule at the expense of the prolificacy of the breed. However, I mention this question of size, as some of my readers may be breeding with a view to sending birds over here; if they do, then let them remember we require big type and correctness of color. Under-color, etc., will not avail when size is lacking. So do the judges judge, and so breeders have to breed.—Rev. E. Lewis-Jones.

Fresh air is good for young chicks, but getting drenched in a leaky house, in a tree top, or upon a fence is not the best way to produce hardy fowls from this year's chicks.

It is truly said that you cannot produce eggs and lice at the same time. One business is entirely distinct from the other. Lice are the first and greatest enemies to the poultry business, and one who tolerates them at all cannot hope for any measure of success.

"Enclosed find \$1 for two subscriptions to The Feather and a pair of the shears you are offering with these subscriptions. I have been getting the Feather for about a year and could not be without it."—Mrs. E. C. Harvey.

Houdan Eggs, from Large, Fine-colored, Big-crested birds, prize-winning stock. Correspondence solicited; \$3 and \$2 per setting. D. S. STRONG, Middle Haddam, Conn. 14-9

### LANGSHANS

Eggs—White Langshans: First-prize Winners: R. C. R. 1. Reds, \$1.50 for 30. G. T. McCAGUE, Route 5, New London, Ohio. 14-8

My Black Langshans are Winners; they are beautiful, and layers in the coldest weather; have some nice ones for sale; eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. ALERN, Laurel, Md. 14-8

Black Langshans, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes; prize winners. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. JAMES BREEDEN, R. R. 1, Fulton, Iowa. 14-7

### ANCONAS

There's Only One Best Layer, and That Is Anconas; first prize at 18 big shows; circular of winnings. Eggs, \$2. C. A. KNIGHT, Olens, Ohio. 14-8

Anconas—Greatest Winter Layers. Dark undercolor, beautifully mottled; healthy, handsome, and profitable. Eggs from choice matings and prize stock, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. G. H. HUBBARD, Lock Haven, Pa. 14-8

Shenk's Anconas, Rose and S. C. Minorcas layed all the winter and laying now; 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 50, \$3. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 14-9

### FAVEROLLES

Pure Salmon Faverolles—Fine laying strain. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; write for special 1909 combination offer. E. L. FRYE, 47 Bridge St., Newton, Mass. 14-9

### HAMBURGS

Fifty Silver-spangled Hamburgs for sale. Won first cockerel and pullet at Chicago, four firsts Dubuque, Elgin grand prize, \$15. Lot of fine cockerels; eggs, \$2. ALEX. THOMS, Elgin, Ill. 14-8

### DORKINGS

Dorkings—Silver Gray Colored and White. After 38 years' breeding have attained highest perfection; New York Silver Gray Cockerel, first, 1908; two other firsts, Wilkes, Boston, 1908; best Silver Gray Cock, with Challenge cup. Few choice birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting; two, \$5. Gray Japanese bantams. HENRY HALE, Ridge-wood, N. J. 14-11

Silver Gray Exclusively for 20 Years. More first and special prizes won the last twelve years at New York and Boston than all my competitors combined; late winnings: \$100 Champion Challenge Cup, Dorking Club Cup, gold special, silver medal, and A. P. A. medal. Eggs from fine pens, \$2.50 13, \$4 26. WATSON WEST-PALL, 175 Cayuta St., Sayre, Pa. 14-8

### LAKENVELDERS

Lakenvelders, Belted Poultry—The Best Layers and the most beautiful fowl in the world. Send 2-cent stamp for circular describing stock and giving list of winnings. Eggs and fowls for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, N. Y. 14-8

### YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "Hill-beanties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

Little Chicks—Standard-bred, Prize-winning, Rose-combed Brown, Single-combed White Leghorns and Columbian Wyandottes; great layers, 10 to 25 cents. Safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalogue. LEON L. HOUGH, Box C, Canisteo, N. Y. 14-7

Baby Chicks, Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, White Orpington Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, from winners. Write FAIRVIEW HATCHERY CO., Easton, Pa. 14-8

Baby Chicks, Hatched from Prize-winning Rose and Single-combed Black Minorcas, Wyckoff strain Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENN-WOOD HATCHERY, Box C, Poplar Ridge, N. Y. 14-8

### TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Winners at Indianapolis and Cincinnati, first and second on tom, first, second, fourth, and fifth on hen. Eggs, \$5 for 10. Barred Rocks, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Incubator eggs, \$4 for 100. GEO. O. ANDERSON, Box 44, Rushville, Ind. 14-8

Bronze Turkeys—Stock and Eggs in Season. POP-LAR LAWN FARMS, Lockport, N. Y. 14-8

### GUINEAS

Guineas—Beautiful White African and Pearl Guineas; very tame. Price reasonable. Eggs in season. Pekin Ducks, stock and eggs. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-8

### DUCKS

Mentzer Duck Farm, Waynesboro, Pa.—Pekin breeders, first-class, and eggs, choice, any number. 14-7

Mammoth Pekin Ducks—Eggs from Extra Large Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 11. Address E. R. PLUM-MER, Route 1, Galthersburg, Md. 14-8

Pekin Duck Eggs, per Setting, \$1; \$7 per 100. Breeding stock after May 15. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Glassboro, N. J. 14-11

Indian Runner Ducks—My Ducks come from the best breeders in America; an ideal range insures fertile eggs and vigorous ducklings. Eggs, 11 for \$1; 50 for \$4; 100 for \$7. W. W. HENRY, Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va. 14-8

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks, the oldest and best-established strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Order direct from this ad. or enclose stamp for catalogue and prices of breeding stock. IRVING E. COOK, Munsville, N. Y. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for Sale, \$1.50 per Setting; If you want ducks that lay and pay, write JOHN S. WENGER, Dayton, Va. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, Fawn and White Kind, 10 cents per egg, from imported stock; \$2 per setting. A. J. FRANCIS, Youngstown, Ohio. 14-8

Pure White Pekin Ducks—Eggs, \$1 per setting. E. L. FRYE, 47 Bridge St., Newton, Mass. 14-9

I Sell Eggs from Simon Hunter's Heavy-laying strain of Indian Runner Ducks of England for \$1.50 for 11 eggs. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 14-8

### PHEASANTS

The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, craneas, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17, Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

China and English Pheasant Eggs, Expressage Pre-paid, \$3 dozen; 50, \$9. Easier raised and more profitable than chickens. Circular free. SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Oreg. 14-7

English Ring-neck, \$5 a Pair—Settings from Reeves, Amherst, China, and English Ring-neck; young stock in fall. JENNIE MILNER, Bloomington, Ill. 14-8

Chestnut Hill Farm, Warren, Pa., Offers for Sale some fine Ring-neck Pheasants at reasonable prices; also limited number of eggs after April 15. 14-8

### ORNAMENTAL

Japanese Longtails or Yokohamas, Whites and Silver Ducklings. Eggs, \$5 per setting; trio, \$15. J. MUNRO ROBINSON, 6353 Greene St., Germantown, Philadelphia. 14-9

### PIGEONS

Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons; Pay at least 25c pair. Highest prices for guinea fowls, live rabbits, guinea pigs. N. GILBERT, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-8

### FANCY PIGEONS

Look Here—If You Want the Best in White Maltese Hens and Mammoth Runts, cheap; no culls. SAMUEL J. MYERS, Mercersburg, Pa. R. F. D. 1. 14-7

Faultless Mondaines Raise Squabs Up to 20 Pounds per dozen; prolific and beautiful; \$2 to \$5 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. MITTEN-DORFF, Lincoln, Ill. 14-7

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARYER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

Extra Large Mated Homers, now breeding, raise 9 lb. squabs, \$1 per pair, shipped on approval. THE ERIE SQUAB FARM, 203 Quaker St., Orchard Park, N. Y. 14-7

For Sale—63 Pairs of Mated Homers; Prices Reasonable. Special discount on the entire lot. Write CHAS. H. HORNOR, JR., Chesterfield, Bur. Co., N. J. 14-7

Forty-three Varieties, Squab Breeders, Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Pheasants, Ferrets, Dogs; White and Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per 15. Catalogue. A. A. MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis. 14-7

For Sale—Forty Pairs Plymouth Rock Homers, all hatched and working. If taken at once, \$30 for lot, or \$1 per single pair, 6 pairs for \$5. Address HORACE O. BONE, Kishwaukee Lofts, Sycamore, Ill. 14-7

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-9

### DOGS

Beagles, All Ages—75 Pups, from 2 Months to 10 months old; bitches in whelp and empty. Homer pigeons, 75c a pair. TIFF KENNELS, Brooklyn, Pa. 14-5

### EGGS

30 Eggs, \$1; 200 Eggs, \$5—Breeder and Shipper of all varieties. Write for circular, sent free. ADA MANLOVE, Plymouth, Ill. 14-7

WANTED

Salesmen Wanted—We want salesmen who are experienced in selling poultry foods and stock foods. Apply promptly, while we still have unoccupied territory. HEN-ETA BONE CO., Flemington, W. Va. 14-7

PRINTING

Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to me for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

Poultry, Stock Printing—100 Extraordinary Envelopes, noteheads, cards, circulars, postcards. 40c; 250, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.10; postpaid. Catalogues, wedding invitations, everything. Standard engravings. Samples. MODEL PRINTING COMPANY, Manchester, Iowa. 14-8

Cards, Letter-heads, Anything Printable We Print, \$1.10 per 1,000 up. We do not fear any competitor. Samples. FINK & SOTER, Dept. F, Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hare, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door. 10c, mailed. List free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 14-7

Poultrymen—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Check full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

Thoroughbreds! Something above the Ordinary. Two of our specialties are: White Wyandotte chickens, layers, bred to standard, ten years daily trap nested. Red Carneaux pigeons—miles ahead of Homers as squabbers and the beaties of pigeon kind. 1. R. Ducks, Jamestown winners. W. Holland Turkeys, New York winners. Pheasants, all varieties, W. Guinea Hens. Circular. Handsome pigeon catalogue 10 cents. ROYAL FARMS, Little Silver, New Jersey. 14-9

Cornish Fowl, Houdans, Airedale Terriers—The best of their kind. Circular free. R. D. REIDER, Pres. Am. Cornish Club, Middletown, Pa. 14-7

Birds of Quality—S. C. White, R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Houdans, Red Cape, Derkings, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, \$1 per setting. LOUIS WABER, New Galilee, Pa. 14-7

Choice, Pure-bred Poultry—Barred, Buff, and White Rock; White and Golden Wyandottes; Buff Cochins; Buff Leghorns; Light Brahmas; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. S. Hamburgs; and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs, \$1 per 15; Turkey Eggs, 25c each. JOHN W. NEWCOMER, Route 3, Mt. Joy, Pa. 14-7

Eggs from Selected Columbian Wyandottes, Black Langshans, \$1; Partridge Cochins Bantams, \$2. PINE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, 708 Market St., Berwick, Pa. 14-8

Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 30, \$5 per 100, from Both Corn Rhode Island Reds, Silver and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Golden Sebright, B. R. R. Game Bantams. Toulouse Geese Eggs, 25c each. J. L. FRED, R. D. No. 2, Souderton, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, and White-crested Black Polish Eggs, \$1 per 15, except Polish Eggs, \$2. The very best. HENRY YAGGY, Woodhurn, Ind. 14-8

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Anconas, Columbian Wyandotte, Single-combed Black, White, and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Gray Dorkings, Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Houdans; Eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$2.30, \$5.50 100. Circular of winnings; this is tenth year in business. M. R. CUMMINGS, Maryland, N. Y. 14-8

We Breed Rose and Single-combed White Orpingtons, Columbian and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites and Reds; high-class stock at reasonable prices; pens headed by prize-winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, A. A. Franke, Prop., Newton, Ill. 14-8

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Prize-winning Buff and Barred Rocks, Pearl, Guineas, R. E. R. Game Bantams; Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100; Turkeys, \$2 per 10. White Fantails, \$2 per pair. All stock has free range. ULSTER POULTRY YARDS, Saugerties, N. Y. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes, Teddy Strain; Columbian Rocks, Jumbo strain; Columbian Leghorns; Columbian Bantams; Light Brahma Bantams. All the above strains were originated by me. Eggs from \$3 to \$5 per setting. PROF. JNO. EVANS' POULTRY FARM, Cranston, R. I. 14-9

Eggs for Hatching—Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks, fine in size, shape, and feather; 15 eggs, \$1; satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Box 13, Hightstown, N. J. 14-9

for Hatching and Guaranteed Fertile, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 26, from big, vigorous, prize-winning Light and Dark Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Circular free. WM. H. CYPHERS, Route 1, Washington, N. J. 14-7

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—English expert, with wide practical experience, undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl, pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intending purchasers may rely upon their interests being carefully studied, as only sound, reliable specimens are selected and personally examined before despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-8

TOO LATE TO CLAIM

Houdans Exclusively—High-grade Eggs, one-half former year's prices, from egg-bred stock. Day-old chicks, with perfect fifth toes, crest, and beard. Our Customers' Winnings. The Largest Shows. Our Show Record. The Kind We Like. Send for testimonials, etc. A. E. JONES, Elkland, Pa. 14-8

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!  
BARRED ROCKS

"The Best in the World"  
And as proof of this we have the pure Bradley Bros. strain. Four grand yards mated to produce high-grade exhibition males headed by sons and grandsons of "World's Champion of 1906." Eggs, \$3 per setting. Write to-day to  
DE WITT LANIER  
Box 120 15-5 Cardwell, Mo.

CHAMPION

Crystal White Wyandottes, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10 (full brothers to winners); Eggs from Prize Pens, \$2, \$3, \$5 for 15 (consisting of all prize-winners). Sample 1908-09 Winnings: Great Hagerstown Fair, 1st, 2d Pullet, 5th Cock; Baltimore Show, Silver Cup Best Pullet, Special Medal, 1, 4, 5 Pullet, 3 Cock; Washington, D. C., Special Medal, 1, 2, 5 Pullet, 3, 5 Cockerel; these are only a few wins, to show I have the stock.  
A. M. KNAPP 14-7 Catonsville, Md.

Charlie's S. C. White and Brown Leghorns are heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and have been bred for generations with this object always in view. My breeding pens this year contain some of the finest S. C. White and Brown Leghorns that can be found anywhere and what is more they have the three most essential things that go to make up successful poultry keeping—Quality, Health and Vigor. Write for my illustrated catalogue; it will interest you.  
Wayne Poultry Farm 15-3  
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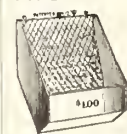
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Fancy Breeds

The whirligig of time makes many changes in the value of different breeds. The "utility" fowl of to-day becomes the exclusive blue-blooded aristocrat of to-morrow. The highly bred bird of yesterday "runs out" to-day, and disappears from the book.

It is unfortunate that whenever fuss and feathers are allowed to predominate our eggs and meat, the breed suffers. In my boyhood certain Hamburgs were the layers of the day. The breeders for feathers got at them, however, and to-day birds of that name are merely toys. They do not lay enough to be worth considering except as playthings. The White-faced Black Spanish, the Polish and others have been inbred to such an extent in the mad rush for "standard" requirements that they are of no practical value. The same danger threatens other breeds. Unless the Leghorns are protected by a fair and reasonable weight clause they will be in grave danger of dwindling down to bantam size. The feather folly has practically "done for" the Browns, and we are given to understand that no relief can be expected. Indeed, we hear a chatter to the effect that some others may be laid out in the coming "tinker" of the American Poultry Association "Standard," which is "standard" only long enough to load people up with copies at \$1.50 per, when out they go, and a new lot comes in at the same exorbitant price. The Golden Wyandottes have been "standardized" out of all usefulness. The "barred-to-the-skin" slogan may even spoil the grand old Barred Rocks. When feathers are made to count above everything else; when the show room reigns supreme, then we shall have nothing but fancy birds.

The real fancier, the worthy breeder, looks beyond all this, and on him we must depend for the salvation of breeds that are worth while. People raise poultry for eggs and meat, and while the poultry show is a most excellent and worthy thing, it is not the whole thing—not by a visible minority. Let every breeder bear that fact in mind, and he will not take the "fancy" as seriously as they take themselves, and he will help save good birds from destruction.—C. F. Townsend.

A Criticism

"I notice in your February issue of THE FEATHER Mr. J. A. Winsloe's report of the Washington show, in which he criticizes very severely the placing of some of the awards by the judges in charge. While I am not averse to criticism, I think the critic should be very careful not to make any false statements. In his remarks on White Rocks Mr. Winsloe says, 'First pen was not best; male showed down between toes.' Now, I happen to be the owner of the first-prize pen. The male in said pen received first and third prizes, respectively at two different poultry shows, as cockerel, before going to Washington, and it seems to me that, of the three different Plymouth Rock judges, two of them Plymouth Rock breeders, who passed upon the bird before it fell under the critical eye of Mr. Winsloe, at least one of them would have discovered the down between his toes had there been any to discover. Of the White Rock cock birds Mr. Winsloe says: 'Fifth, a beautiful cock bird, but not in show condition, or would easily have

taken the place of the third bird, perhaps better.' Perhaps he did not know that the beautiful cock bird was the sire of the downy-toed male in the pen. I suppose I should not be angry with him after his having passed such a fine compliment on my cock, but this criticism of the first pen was so utterly unjust that I could not in justice let it pass unnoticed. I have been breeding White Rocks for about ten years, and I have yet to see one with down between the toes; and I cordially invite Mr. Winsloe or any one else interested to visit my farm and inspect my yards of birds, and if he can show me a single bird with down between the toes, I will make him a present of the flock."—Mary E. Berry, Prop. Berry Poultry Yards.

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President's Sweepstake Special for best Cock, Hen, Ck'l. Pullet and Breeding Pen.  
This strain was bred and exhibited by myself. They are not single-comb or SPORT WYANDOTTES.  
Have some fine Ck'l's to offer, but no more Pullets. Eggs from best matings, \$5 for 15, and eggs from other matings, not quite so good, but same blood, \$3 for 15.

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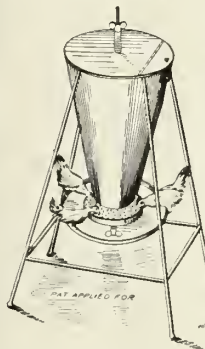
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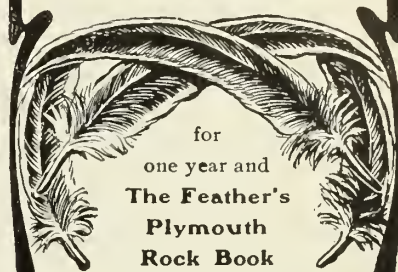


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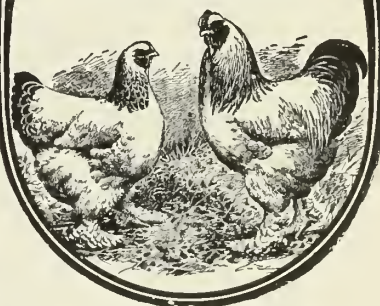
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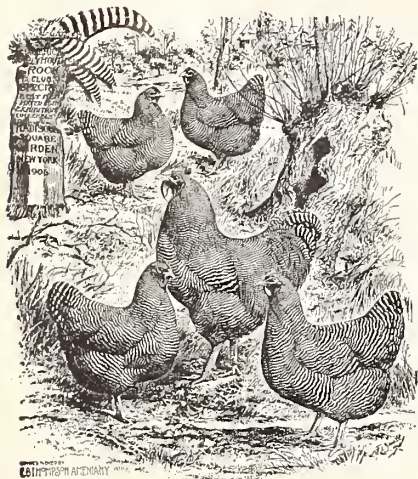
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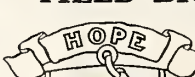
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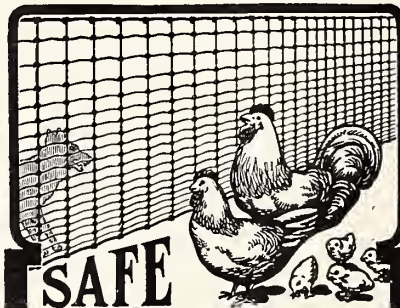
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May, 1909

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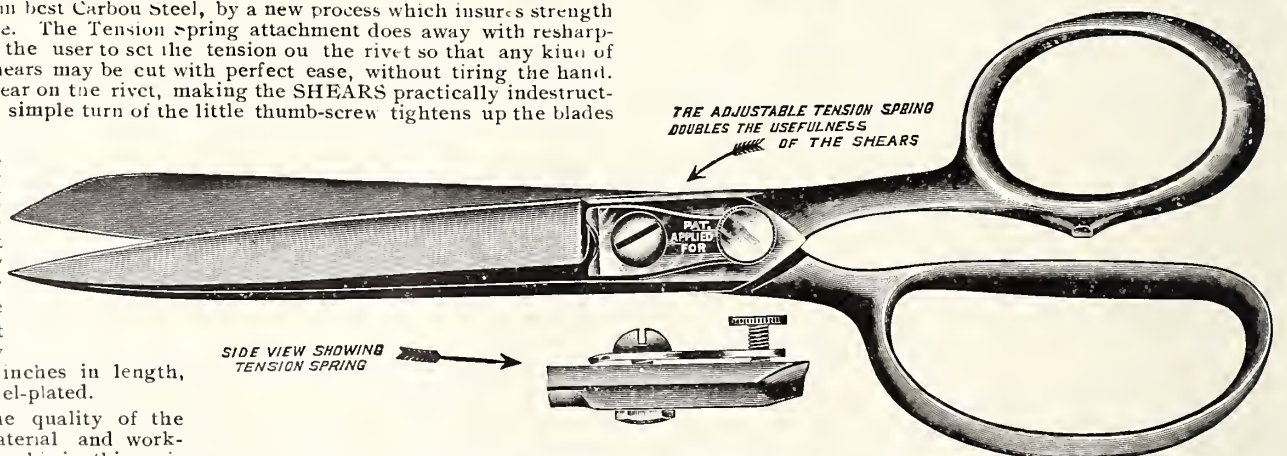
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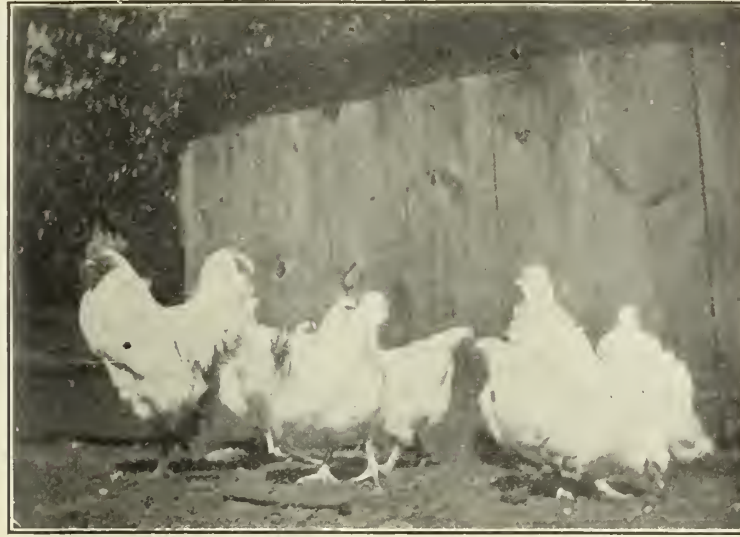
For \$1.00 we will give two years' subscription to The Feather and send free a 7-inch pair of these shears. Or they will be sent free for a club of two subscribers, new or renewal, at 50 cents each. Or, send us three yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each and we will send you the shears and include your own subscription for one year.

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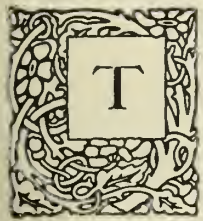




## White Plymouth Rocks

Their Value as a General-purpose Fowl

By PLUMMER McCULLOUGH



THE origin of White Plymouth Rocks is quite well known, therefore I will not go into details. They were originated in the early seventies by a Mr. Frost, of Maine, and were simply white "sports" from a mating of Barred Plymouth Rocks. By careful mating and selection Mr. Frost soon had a pure breed of White Plymouth Rocks, just like the Barred Plymouth Rocks in every way except color. They won general favor from the very first, and have advanced steadily though not rapidly. They have had many setbacks, but have overcome them all. A number of years ago a few old grannies got it into their heads that white chickens were not healthy. This was all foolishness, but nevertheless the white breeds, and especially the White Rocks, suffered from the unreasonable charge.

If we were to take a White Plymouth Rock of to-day and place it by the side of one that was bred in the seventies, we would not recognize them as the same variety. The original White Rocks were leggy, with high combs, long tails, and nearly always brassy. We now find very few brassy birds in the good breeders' yards, and the White Plymouth Rocks of to-day have the very low comb, low, well-spread tail, and are truly grand fowls.

It is not my intention to make a lot of false claims about the White Plymouth Rocks, as breeders of some varieties do. White Plymouth Rocks are not the only breed, and I do not say they are the best, but they are among the best. As a general purpose fowl I think they simply cannot be beat. They are very good layers and will, if properly cared for, lay as well as any breed on earth. I had a pen of eight three-

year-old hens lay an average of six eggs per day for forty-two days. Another pullet laid forty-two eggs in forty-two consecutive days, and none of these fowls was shoved for egg production. This is no great record, but it shows what White Plymouth Rocks could do if they were pushed to the limit. For the market poul-

tryman I think the White Plymouth Rock is as good a fowl as there is in existence. They are good broilers and the very best of roasters. Market poultrymen always speak in high terms of my White Plymouth Rocks.

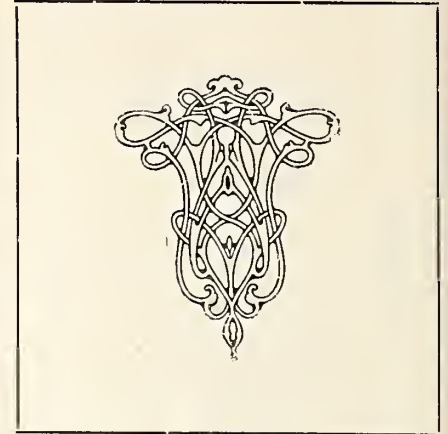
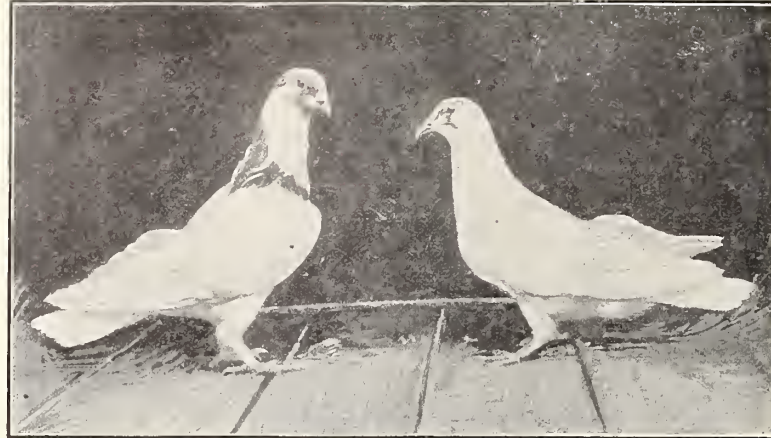
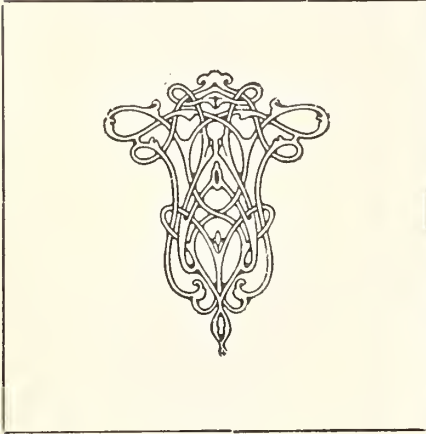
As a fancier's fowl—well, I hardly know what to say here. Every one knows that birds valued at a thousand dollars are getting very common, but it is one thing to value a bird and another to get the value in cold cash. However, there is no variety that enjoys a greater popularity among fanciers than the White Plymouth Rocks. They are always in the largest classes at America's best shows, and if you breed the "advanced" kind you will always have ready sale for them.

In breeding White Plymouth Rocks you want first to get strong constitutional vigor; second, correct breeding; and third, good individual quality. All three are essential, and if you want to be successful you must have all three stamped in your flock. Never breed from a disqualified bird. The brassy birds, if you have any, should go to the block. Get shape in your flock so it will stay there. Avoid white legs, but you had better have pale legs and white plumage than to have rich orange legs and a brassy plumage. Beware of light eyes. Look out for those narrow, hollow breasted birds, and spurn them like poison. Never mate two defects together. Have your male strong where your female is weak, and vice versa. Mate for improvement. That is what we are after. Do not be satisfied with present progress. Be up and doing, and help your White Plymouth Rocks to scratch away all obstacles.

White Plymouth Rocks are the fowls. Just try them. Do not take my word for it, but try them and let them show you where they stand in the poultry world.

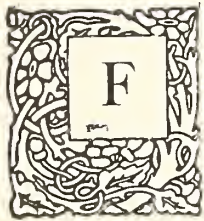


WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK



# Profitable Squab-culture

By ERNEST L. WINSLOW



FEEDING grains to pigeons in the very large squab plants with the idea always in mind of converting the least amount of grain into the largest amount of squab flesh, calls for intimate knowledge of the various varieties of grain

used for this purpose on the part of the superintendent or owners of such plants. You would not expect to market large squabs and plenty of them if you fed entirely on corn or wheat, but you can get the results you are looking for if you mix with an understanding that comes from study or experience with the grains that are to be had cheaply in your locality.

Many boys (God bless them) seemingly keep their pigeons perfectly healthy as far as they understand the word healthy, feeding them on nothing but corn or wheat and corn mixed, but if they were running a pigeon plant that had to be looked after carefully in order to satisfy the proprietors, this method of feeding would not bring the desired results, as in order to get the most out of each pair they must be fed a variety of grains in addition to careful handling and skilful manipulation. Well-fed birds that are wild and fly furiously about whenever an attendant approaches will not do as well as those that are tame.

The eastern states feed as a rule plenty of corn, especially in the winter, reducing the quantity as mild and hot weather approaches, in addition using red wheat, macaroni wheat (never white wheat), kaffir corn, buckwheat, Canada peas, millet, hemp seed, hulled oats and barley. In sections where these varieties cannot be easily obtained or are too high there are generally varieties easily obtained that answer the purpose and help to keep the feed bill down to a reasonable basis. The main idea in keeping pigeons is to feed a variety, the greater the better, and by so doing you easily obtain a balanced ration that cannot be improved upon.



MALTESE HEN AND MONDAINE CROSSES

Whenever a plant is started the next thing necessary after the buildings are erected is to purchase the birds, and in writing around to the various dealers and breeders (always purchase from a breeder) you will receive in answer to your inquiry a lot of circulars containing all kinds of information; some of them stating you can feed a pair of pigeons for 50 cents a year, another 75 cents and some few will set the price at \$1. Now which is right? It has to cost something, that is certain, and that something, will, as time travels on, assume a definite result, which if you keep an accurate account will arrange itself into a total that will tell its own tale. If it turns out to be 50 cents you are happy, but if it should happen to cost \$2 a year to feed a lot of birds you are disappointed and ready to give up in disgust, saying to your friends there is no money to be made out of it.

To give actual facts the writer's pigeons, kept near a large distributing center near a city of over 200,000 souls, cost him for 1908 just \$1.80 per pair. Near a city of this kind grains can be

purchased at fairly reasonable prices, but at the same time 1908 was a year that prices ruled pretty stiff. These are exact figures.

You may say, dear reader, they are high, especially if you are an experienced breeder or are breeding squabs for market, but the only allowance you will be asked to make is that only one-third of the pens of this plant is used for squab purposes, one-tenth used for youngsters that are kept to raise to maturity, one-tenth of the pens to allow the matured young breeders to mate by natural selection, the balance of the plant used to breed the squabs that are to be kept to sell to the public when six to ten months of age.

Many pairs were very large Runt pigeons weighing three and a half to over four pounds to the pair. The young from these would require five weeks to Homers, four weeks before leaving the nests. Again a large percentage was Maltese Hens weighing the same as the Runts and, of course, consuming more grain than smaller pigeons. A third variety or cross was Runt-Maltese, large, weighty, double-breasted birds and these, together with the Carneaux, made a lot of birds that weighed heavily in the aggregate.

After you have bought your stock and have everything running smoothly you will sell your squabs at prices that will vary throughout the year. In the summer time if you sell to merchants who put squabs into cold storage you will only get \$2.40 per dozen for them, but if you are near a watering place you can get \$4 for them. In the winter time prices will average from \$3 to \$4 at wholesale. If you work up a private trade among the wealthy you can easily get \$6 per dozen. If neatly cleaned, wrapped in paraffine paper and delivered in a neat pasteboard box they can readily sell at the latter price.

Supposing you had birds that would breed to the pair twenty squabs annually what a nice profit you would have at the end of the year, but unfortunately for our pocketbooks this is an average that cannot be obtained with a new flock of birds.

With a new flock, considering them to be perfectly healthy and with intelligent care, it is hard to get them to breed over ten marketable squabs a year, allowing for the loss of youngsters and the breakage of eggs. This average, however, can be highly and steadily improved, by culling out the pairs that are sluggards and too sporty to work well. If you use colored leg bands so that birds can be easily distinguished even if the mated breeders are nearly of a color making them hard to govern otherwise, you will find pairs that will grow eight to even twelve pairs of squabs annually, for the reason they are particularly hardy, strong and rugged, with a stamina that cannot seemingly become impaired with hard work, and with fast breeding qualities running in their blood that defies conditions. Then again the blood of two mated birds will nick in just right to bring out the best that is in them, where another pair will turn out to be just the opposite. Some pairs will take several turns at laying and caring for their young before they seem to catch on to the knack of raising their young to marketable age, but when they do drop some of their frisky actions and become more staid they make the best of breeders.



MALTESE HEN AND MONDAINE CROSSES

Comparing the costs of feeding with the squab output, shows us we have got to be busy culling out the drones, coaxing along the fast ones, keeping records that will allow us to keep only youngsters from the very fastest of our birds for our own use later on as they mature to replace the unsatisfactory ones. Only by so doing can we raise the average, and keep on raising it year

by year until we finally have a flock of birds that will pay handsome dividends.

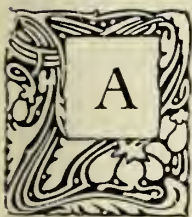
A little thing like altering the inside arrangement of a plant will sometimes make a large difference to one's output. Then again I have seen a flock of birds breeding slowly for no apparent reason start right up as with one accord when their box that is supposed to hold their supply of tobacco stems, or straw, but which had been neglected for some time, had been refilled and kept filled as it should be.

Another flock I have in mind did fairly well until they had nest bowls given them to lay in, when they started breeding with an activity and vigor that astounded their owner. Apparently they were raised in similar earthen bowls, had done their early breeding in them and greatly felt their loss when moved into new quarters. By allowing them to lay their eggs in these bowls instead of on the bare boards, they not only bred faster, giving their young better attention, but the loss in eggs rolling from under the birds was reduced to a minimum.

Be kind, patient and gentle, keep pigeons tame as possible and they will amply repay you for your time and trouble.

## The Popular Columbians

By I. K. FELCH



THIS writing this breed is prominent before the breeders of America, and justly so. But it is an outrage to make what should be their legitimate name a mere adjective, descriptive of a breed that cannot boast of half its blood, and in many strains does not

possess one drop of blood thus described. To wit, the color of the Columbians can be produced by many ways. Thus, a Brahma male and a Rhode Island hen will produce chickens in Brahma color, which is to be the standard color of the Columbians. This color has been secured by a Barred Rock male with a White Wyandotte female. A half Brahma half Rhode Island Red mated to a light-colored Rhode Island Red female has given the desired color, and a half Brahma half Rhode Island Red mated to a Columbian male has produced as fine a chicken in all that will now be desired for the Columbian breed for size, color, and shape, with larger and finer colored eggs, which is bound to make such a family of this breed now in its transition from crude to more perfect breeding far more popular than any other strain.

But all the misgenerations I cite above are in process, and their eggs sold by the million at one to two dollars a setting, with four to five dollars for 100 eggs, which are producing chicks that do not reach even Wyandotte weight. For all that I am morally certain that the advanced thinkers and breeders are bound to reach phenomenal results for the breed. I shall breed

them, but never under the name of Wyandottes, but COLUMBIANS.

If ten breeders will come out flat-footed for that name with no linking of it to any other breed, and will not set an egg that is not brown

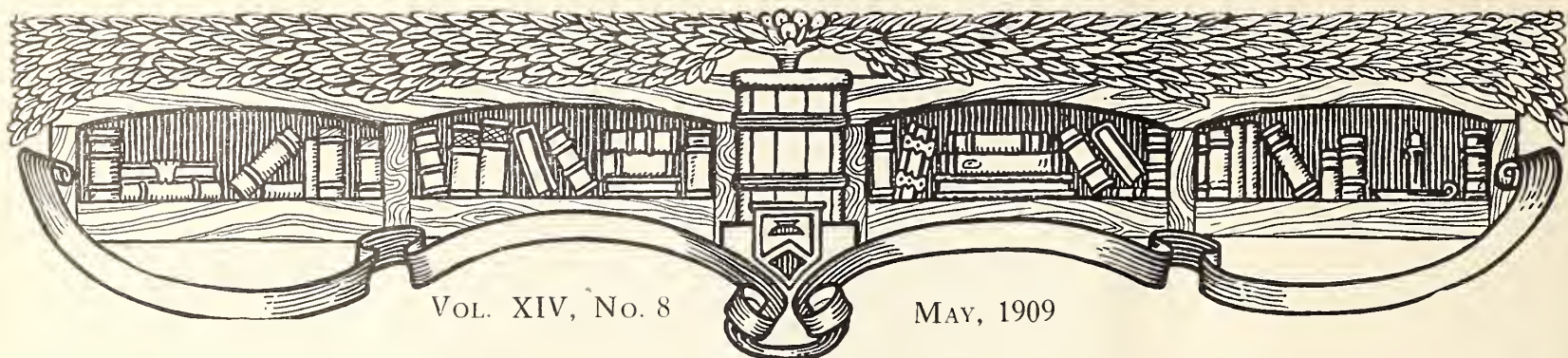


A BLUE-RIBBON WINNER

in its shading for color, and set no egg that weighs less than one and one-half pounds to the dozen, in less than five years they will establish the breed in an independent position before the world of breeders and make the breed one of the most popular of all the American creations.

The Columbian Club should petition the American Poultry Association at once, now that the color for the breed is being established, that they do not let the breed into the next Standard with any name but that of the Columbians. Ten years or more ago the American Association at Charleston, S. C., voted to discontinue to duplicate names, but for all that they have piled upon the Wyandotte four breeds, one if not more in whose veins not a single drop of Wyandotte blood can be traced.

It is to my mind disgraceful. There cannot be cited a single claim or significance for all this. Besides there is no wisdom in it. Let one of the best fail and it tarnishes the name. Let one prove wonderful in its development and it is at once carrying upon its back all those of questionable merit having the name. For this reason I wish to see this new breed have a name and significance all its own. If it will sustain the prediction of becoming the best of all the American breeds I do not want its name tarnished by any other prefix or appendix to the name which is a good one, having come to us in the 100th anniversary of American independence. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean! Columbians, the Gem of the Ocean of Poultry Culture! May they prove the best and protect the name to its own individual right and use.



## Editorial Comment

The farmer who uses the well-worn and nearly played-out, stereotyped phrase that "poultry does not pay," needs to be a little chary of its use in the future. There was a time, perhaps, when the saying might be accredited with respect, but in these times of poultry knowledge and poultry experiences the saying will not go. Many of our farmers are alive to the value of the hen and are reaping increased revenues from this source. About the only ones who find that "poultry does not pay" are those who keep poultry for hereditary reasons, and not because they see any value in it. This class of farmers takes no account whatever of the hen, and condemns her in sheer ignorance. They watch their crops, give the best of care to their live stock, but stow the hen off in some outlandish place, to eke out an existence for herself, and sit down and say that "poultry does not pay." Of course poultry does not pay them, and they wouldn't know it if it did. Those who find that poultry does pay are those who give it the care and attention it needs to make it pay—the same as any other business needs to make it successful.

The summer season is an important one to the poultryman in more senses than one. Hot weather is trying to all classes of poultry, and constant care and attention are needed to pull them safely through this trying time. We should not be lax in our work now or it will be regretted later. Look carefully to the growing stock, and encourage their growth as well as you can. Shelter from the sun is one of the necessities for growing young stock; shade is an all-important help in the work. It is impossible to have too much shade in the summer time. If there is not natural shade on the premises, make it. Fresh water should be given abundantly, and, like shade, the more of it the better. And in looking after the young stock do not neglect the adult fowls. They need attention as well as the youngsters. Be sure to look after these details and be persistent in your work that your success may be assured later on. Neglect your charges now and they will neglect you when they are most needed.

We wish to call attention to the fact that after July 1 the rate for the Farm Trio will be \$1.15. All orders received prior to July 1 will be accepted at the old rate of \$1. This is an unusually attractive offer. THE FEATHER one year, Garden Magazine-Farming one year, and Farm Journal two years, all for One Dollar.

Send in your order to-day and take advantage of this low rate.

It is never too soon nor too early to clean up the poultry houses and keep them clean and free from all insect vermin, dampness, or bad draughts or currents of air. The continual use of a good liquid lice killer, a stiff broom, and a little elbow grease is always of advantage in keeping the poultry houses in the proper condition. In fact, a poultry house should be just as well kept and cared for as are the best dairy barns, and we all know that they cannot be too carefully looked after. Better take another turn at the poultry houses and give them a thorough cleaning. Go into every crack and crevice for mites, lice, and vermin of all kinds. Paint all the cracks and crevices and the nest boxes, roosting places, and every place about the poultry house that can possibly be infested with the blood-sucking vermin that is so destructive to poultry. Continue in the good work and do not allow lice to get a foothold in your poultry house, for so sure as they do it will be an endless job to get rid of them. Cleanliness and plenty of lice killers are the things to use. Use them early and continually throughout the hot weather and do not let the lice get ahead of you.

Strict care and constant watch should be kept during the rearing of squabs, as a day or two of carelessness may result in the loss of a promising youngster. Take a look at the young birds every day, and when the least trouble is noticed, if possible change the young to another nest, as often a change of parents will effect the desired improvement.

How to Grow Chicks is the book that should be in the hands of every poultryman, and especially the amateur. The price of the book is 25 cents paper bound; cloth bound, 50 cents. Send in your order to-day.

In the selecting of your fowls choose that breed and variety which pleases you best, and learn to handle it so as to obtain the largest amount of profit possible. By so doing you will be able to make any breed that you may select a profitable fowl to keep. Do not imagine that you can have a lot of poultry and let them take care of themselves, for if you do so you are sure to fail.

Plenty of pure, fresh water at all times during warm and cool weather for the poultry

is an absolute necessity. Poultry must have plenty of water or they cannot produce eggs; they need the water to soften the grains that are ground in the gizzard. Poultry must have plenty of water or they will not thrive, and where they are compelled to seek dirty pools for their water supply you may depend upon it that the flavor of the eggs produced under such conditions will never be attractive. Filthy water, water that has a foul, unpleasant smell, will taint the flavor of eggs just as readily as will the eating of onions, putrid meat or any ill-flavored food.

Those who hope to succeed the best with the growing of poultry should start right in and have nothing but the best. By this we do not mean the going into the market and buying high-quality stock at long prices. Large, early-fed, well-cared-for young chicks from start to finish grow into strong, vigorous, desirable poultry that is capable of everything demanded of a hen.

Of course, it is easier to sit down and figure the profits of the poultry business than it is to realize them.

The Missouri State Legislature has just appropriated \$10,000 to the State Poultry Association, for institute work, issuing bulletins, state shows, etc., and the secretary is to give his entire time to his work at an annual salary of \$1,200. This is a step in the right direction, and those who are interested in poultry raising in the "Show me" state are to be congratulated on this generous action of its legislature.

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Philander Williams and A. P. Groves, both of whom were enthusiastic fanciers. The poultry fraternity has indeed lost two ardent workers. Both were men of excellent character, and in their poultry dealings adhered strictly to the highest ideals of business honesty and fairness. The loss of two such fanciers will be deeply felt.

The following is the result of the annual election of officers of the American Poultry Association for the year 1909: Chas. H. Bryant, president, receiving 894 votes; L. H. Baldwin, first vice-president, 854 votes; C. K. Graham, second vice-president, 614 votes; S. T. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, 441 votes; members of the executive board: Geo. D. Holden, David A. Nichols, E. E. Richards, receiving 489, 513, 476 votes, respectively.

# The Feather

## Perfected Poultry of America



THE following review of "The Perfected Poultry of America" appeared in a recent issue of The Feathered World. Already we have received a number of orders for the book, which convinces us that the English fancier is always anxious to keep abreast with the times in poultry matters:

"In a work written by the editor (Mr. Howard) and the associate editor (Mr. T. F. McGrew) of the well-known American poultry paper, THE FEATHER, the reader naturally expects to find a safe guide to the various breeds found in America to-day. Nor will he be disappointed. The book deals with the shape and plumage of exhibition poultry, but the various problems connected with poultry-keeping, such as housing, feeding, etc., find no place in it, the object of the writers being to place in a handy form and in one volume particulars concerning the poultry of their country. It seems clear from a perusal of the book that they have succeeded.

"The book is admirably planned. A section is devoted to each family of breeds. There is first an introduction to the family as a whole. This is followed by a classification in detail of each breed of the family, beginning with an introduction to each breed, and then taking each variety under three headings—(1) history, (2) characteristics, (3) shape and color. Perhaps the best section is that on the American family, where full information is given of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes. Then comes the classification in detail already referred to. Plymouth Rocks are taken first, and their history given; then each variety is treated under each of the three heads already noticed. Similar treatment is given to all breeds. The information is full, accurate, and concise, and no irrelevant matter is introduced.

"Ornamental Bantams, turkeys, Game, and fowls, ducks, and geese all find a place in the book. As is generally the case with American publications, the book is well got up and well printed. The illustrations are exceedingly good, and the arrangement on each plate is well conceived. The bird stands in the center, illustrating type, headpoints, etc.; grouped round it are illustrations of typical feathers from different parts of the body, and a line connecting each feather with the part of the body on which it grows; the name of each feather is printed on this line.

"From a careful study of the letter-press and the illustrations, a novice would soon learn the points of a bird, and this information would be invaluable to him in mating his breeding pens and selecting his exhibition specimens. There are also plates illustrating correct points and serious defects. From what has been already said, it will be seen that the book is as valuable to the expert as to the novice, and to the English as well as to the American fancier. Most of the breeds mentioned are found on this side of the water also, a few perhaps not so well known. Many will be interested to learn that Black Wyandottes are described in this book, and have a history dating back

to 1885. May I quote for the benefit of the breeders of this variety: 'In shape the Black Wyandotte must be true to the demands made upon the other varieties.'

"The authors are certainly to be congratulated on having produced an eminently readable, well-planned, and well-illustrated book.—Jeff."

"The 'Perfected Poultry of America' received. I am very much pleased with same. Thanking you for your prompt attention."—W. I. Gray.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following:

### CATALOGUES

Bonnie View Poultry Farm, Dr. G. W. Taylor, Prop., Orleans, Ind.  
F. W. Bolgiano & Co., 935 B Street, Washington, D. C.  
Metuchen Poultry Farm, Metuchen, N. J.  
Minnehaha Farms, McNary & Smith, Props., Bannock, Ohio.  
S. Berger, Prop. Uncle Sam's Poultry Yards, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.  
Brown & Coleman, Station L, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
DeKalb Fence Company, DeKalb, Ill.

### CIRCULARS

Glenwood Poultry Yards, G. E. Ferris, Prop., Poplar Ridge, N. Y.  
E. D. Couch, Twinning City, D. C.  
Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.  
Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Cedar Poultry Farms, P. G. Springer, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Bridgeton, N. J.  
National Perch Co., J. D. Carmichael, Prop., Fairmont, Nehr.

### CLUB BOOKS

American Single-combed Brown Leghorn Club, E. W. Staehler, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, West Park, Ohio.  
Black Wyandotte Club Year Book (England), Mrs. Herbert Bury, Secretary, Lomher Hey, High Lane, Cheshire, England.  
American Polish Club, M. V. Caldwell, Secretary, Lisbon, Ohio.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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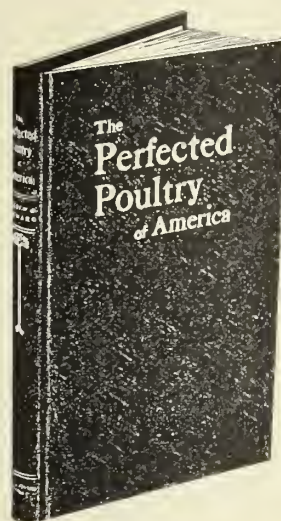
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THE HOWARD PUBLISHING CO.  
714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

# The Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



THE world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Water-fowl, with 117 full-page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings

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#### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

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## The Bunco Man



HE poultry business is based wholly upon honor. The square dealer gives a square deal, because, like Cervantes, he knows that honesty is the best policy. Indeed, to the wise man, it is the only policy; for to be crooked in business one must be a combination of fool and knave.

The great breeders are all honest men. That is one reason why they are great. The knave may imagine that big advertising will carry him along so that he may continue in his knavery. But there is always a day of reckoning; and often it is sooner than later. Then the Bunco Man goes to the wall, and another rascal is down and out.

Unfortunately, however, the breed never dies. No sooner is one disposed of than another takes his place. There seems to be a twist in creation which makes some men crooked as a matter of course. Perhaps it is natural. Maybe, as Jerome says of the melodramatic villains, they are just "born cussed." Whatever it is, they require constant watching.

How is one to know the true from the false? How is one to learn, save through bitter experience? The answer is not easy, because no hard-and-fast rule will apply. The biggest claims are often founded on fact. The worst fraud often hides behind a modest announcement.

However, there are certain safeguards which give reasonable protection. Suppose a breeder claims to possess certain prize-winners. He must have entered the birds himself or they must have come to him directly or indirectly from the breeder who did enter them. It is very easy, then, to prove up. At a trifling expense, the secretary of the show where the alleged prizes were won will give all the necessary facts. If numbers, dates, etc., correspond, well and good. Otherwise, pass on.

Advertising various "strains" is a common practise. When one advertises a Fishel, Duston, Taylor, Petersen, Tuttle, Northup, or other famous breeder's strain, all is well. Such names stand for merit. But the man who advertises a 200-odd-egg "strain" is drawing a long bow, and his shafts miss truth by a mile. The reason is because no such "strain" exists. Individual records often surpass the 200 mark. Occasionally pens do so. Sometimes a small flock may be forced to average that number. But to have established a "strain" where the normal production is 200 or more eggs yearly is so far a figment of the imagination. Therefore, the buyer will do well to pass by those who advertise the impossible.

The question of buying eggs for hatching is always puzzling, even when dealing with square men. The prices vary from 3 cents to \$3 per egg, and each extreme runs into the land of folly. No egg for hatching is worth as little as 3 cents; and few indeed are worth \$3 each. Cheap

men, cheap birds, cheap eggs. And to ring the changes—dear men, dear birds, dear eggs! It is an awful coil. Nevertheless, it is true that the higher-priced settings represent the greater value. The reason is self-evident. The man who knows how is paid for his knowledge. The man who pedigrees his stock; who breeds in line; who culls rigorously; who mates for results, is paid for his time. The cheap man whose birds run wild with hit-or-miss—usually miss—matings; who feeds any old thing in any old way; who knows nothing, and cares less, about line breeding; who sells eggs as they run, good, bad, and indifferent, asks little and deserves less. Generally, we have no quarrel with such men. But when they claim to sell selected, pedigreed eggs, from such tangled birds, they join the great army of Bunco Men.

In selling birds, the Bunco Man must needs exercise more caution than when selling eggs. As a rule, it is hard for the best of breeders to please a beginner. The novice expects that any sum from \$2 to \$15 will buy an exhibition bird—one that will score 95 or better. And, very often, he tries a little bunco game of his own, by trying to "work" the breeder with some plausible story—or one he thinks is plausible—not knowing that the breeder, if an old hand, has had the same tale repeated over and over again, in all its variations. In such cases the Bunco Man simply outbuncoes his victim; and as it is a case of dog eat dog, nobody cares. But the worst feature of the Bunco Man's dealing with beginners is that he treats all alike. The honest novice is loaded up with wretched culis, and the more he pays the worse he is robbed.

In dealing with men who are better posted—though with such his trade is not heavy—the Bunco Man brings in play his knowledge of the art of faking. White birds are washed, "blued" and peroxide of hydrogen so that no brass or cream shall be seen. Stubs are "plucked and puttied." Feathers are pulled or grafted. Combs are doctored, and every dishonest device that is known to the trickster is adopted. Sometimes, even, leg-bands are duplicated and alleged winners, bearing the same number, are shipped to far-distant points where the knavery is not likely to be discovered. And thus he plies his traffic.

And to sum up:

Buy eggs from men who promise fair treatment and whose reputation makes their promises good; or from men who guarantee results, and whose guarantee guarantees. These promises and guarantees vary as a matter of course. Thus, U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., guarantees a hatch of nine, which is liberal. Equally liberal is the guarantee of the Owen Farms, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., of twelve fertile eggs in a setting of fifteen. And I could cite a score of others whose guarantee is as good as a bond. And buy your stock also of such men. Thus, and thus only, can you escape the wiles of the Bunco Man.—C. F. Townsend.

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BIRDS WE BRED AND RAISED HAVE WON MORE

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AGAIN FROM EGGS

I enclose feather from 1st Chicago Hen and I want to thank you for sending me such choice eggs. The 1st Cock and 1st Hen were hatched from eggs I bought of you, also 4th Cock and 3d Hen. The 1st Cock was sire of the 1st Cockerel last year, and the 4th Cock sired the 3d, 4th and 5th Cockerels. The Hen was in a class by herself so far as quality was concerned. You may use any part of this letter as you see fit.

EDGAR G. SIMPSON.

Naperville, Ill., Jan., 1909.

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Winner of First Prize and Sweepstakes Special at New York's Greatest Barred Plymouth Rock Show, nearly 500 in line. He is descended from the sire of First Chicago Cockerel 1902; also from sire of First Prize Chicago Male 1906. These and other Chicago First Prize Winners were bred by us and hatched by customers FROM EGGS WE SOLD.

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Reduced Rates after June 1st: \$4 per 13; \$30 per 100 Eggs.

FREE—Illustrated circular telling of Winnings at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.

## Protection of Poultry in the Summertime

To succeed best with poultry during the heated term of summer one must provide cool or at least comfortable quarters for the young growing stock at night where they will not be crowded or overheated, and shade for them during the daytime. It matters not what methods are used, just so there is some shelter from the direct rays of the hot sun where the young growing chicks may go when the sun makes it uncomfortable for them to move about.

The growing of fruit of all kinds has done much to improve the condition of poultry, from the fact that fruit trees such as peach, plum, cherry, and even grape vines and currant bushes may be grown, the fruit return a profit, and the trees furnish good shelter for the poultry as well. While fowls are very fond of currants, especially when they are ripe, it is quite easy to shut them off from the currant bushes with wire fences and thus keep them away from the bushes until the fruit has been gathered, after which the same enclosure will make a splendid place for the growing chicks to run. Plum trees, peach trees—in fact, fruit trees of all kinds—make splendid shelter and at the same time the fruit grown and gathered from them will prove profitable or at least furnish part of the living of the family. There is nothing so delightful during the winter months as to have plenty of canned or preserved fruits of all kinds, and this may be grown on the same ground where the poultry has a runway. In many instances peach and plum trees are planted in the poultry yards where it is necessary to keep the poultry confined to prevent their going about and doing damage.

But if it is impossible to have the fruit trees, some kind of shade must be provided, even though it is only cloth of some kind stretched over frames. Unless shade of some sort is provided for them, the chicks will not prosper during the very hot days or weeks, or even months, of summer. In some instances young chicks are compelled to run about continually during the long day, unprotected from the direct rays of the sun, and are so badly sunburned and scorched by the sun as to make life miserable for them and prevent proper growth. This is neither humane nor profitable, and some kind of protection should be provided where the growing of fowls is carried on.

## Proper Food

In the growing of young chicks many people give the greatest care and attention for the first two or three weeks and then neglect them. The best rule in feeding is to give a sufficient quantity every day from the time they are hatched until they have grown to maturity. Too much feeding is perhaps worse than not enough, but good and plenty all the time expresses it. This means a plentiful supply of good, wholesome food every day until they are fully matured either for the market, for winter layers, the breeding pen, the show-room, or for whatever purpose they are intended.

It is a comparatively easy matter, by colonizing and placing their roosting coops in different localities, to keep the various ages and sizes of poultry separate, so that those of one age may be fed and grown together. This prevents the larger or

more matured chicks from running over, trampling and destroying the younger ones and places them all upon an equality as to size and strength. Those who have not carefully considered the matter will scarcely realize what a large number of chicks is destroyed by being trampled to death by older ones when they are all compelled to run together and grab their food supply, catch-as-catch-can, all in one spot. If they must all be fed together, scatter the food supply over a large area of ground or into a larger number of feed troughs, as may be, so that all will have a fair chance without being crowded. One of the main secrets of success with the growing of poultry is the selection of the very best kinds of foods for the producing of bone, flesh and muscle, and this should be fed continually and plentifully throughout the entire growing season. In this way bone, size, and constitution are built up and good health and vigor that will withstand the strain of a continuous winter egg-production or the fattening and finishing as market poultry or the endurance and vigor necessary for the breeding yards or the exhibition pen are guaranteed.

When the hen with young begins to lay she is about ready to give up her family. When she grows tired of them she will pick and drive them when they come near her.

There is no trouble in preventing the ravages of lice if strict rules of cleanliness are followed. This will not only prevent lice, but greatly lessen the percentage of sickness.

It is well to give a little green bone to young growing stock, selecting the finest particles for the little chicks, but this must be judiciously fed, as too much will produce bowel trouble and worms.

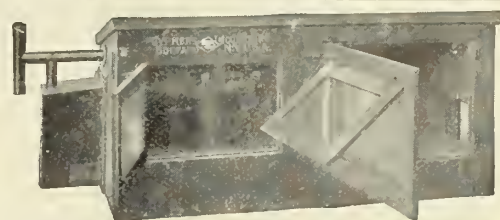
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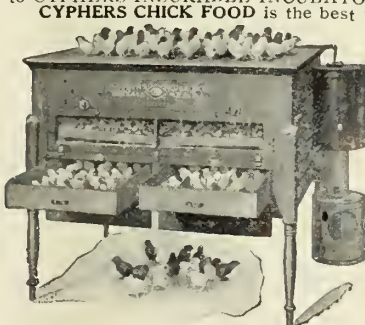


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### Forced Molting



CORNELL Station Bulletin 258, by Profs. James E. Rice, Clara Nixon, and C. A. Rogers, includes a study of sequence in plumage in the domestic fowl and experiments in trying to 'force the molt' by partial starving," says the New York Farmer. "It was found that a Leghorn chick has pin-feathers for flight when it comes from the shell. In two or three days it develops pin-feathers that will become main tail feathers. The down grows longer and on certain areas of the body develops shafts. Within a few days the shafts burst open, allowing the web of the feather to spread out, but the down often clings to the tip of the opened feather.

"The ragged appearance to be noticed on two or three-weeks-old chicks is due to this clinging of the down-tips. The first body feathers to appear are those at the throat, just above the crop. From this point a line of feathers extends down each side of the crop and breast. When this line begins to show, a tuft appears on each thigh and a line down the spine. The feathered areas increase in size as the chick grows older, so that at the age of four or five weeks they have grown together, and the healthy chick looks to be well feathered.

"The first feathers were stained red, and those that replaced them were stained black. At the age of eight weeks all the black feathers had been replaced by white ones. Just before maturity another molt takes place. The pullets appeared to undergo this molt whether they laid or not. After the pullets began to lay they seemed to shed no more feathers so long as they continued in production. When they ceased to lay many of them began to molt.

"In some cases the molt was complete, extending to the flights and the tail; in others it went no further than the body feathers, while in still others it included only a few feathers on different parts of the body. The first mature molt comes at the end of the first year of laying. The rotation followed closely that of the prenuptial molt before egg-production commenced, the oldest feathers being shed first.

"To test forced molting 232 Single-combed White Leghorns were divided into six lots. The attempt to force the molt was by means of restricting the amount of food rather than by changing the quality of the ration. The starvation period lasted for four weeks. In the first week the amount of food was gradually reduced to one-half the usual quantity.

"In the following two weeks about one-third rations were fed, which were gradually increased in the fourth week till, at its close, the flocks which had been starved were fed with all they would eat. To aid in observing the molt and to detect quickly fowls that had escaped from the pens, the hens were dipped in proprietary aniline dyes, orange, violet, carmine, and green being found to be the most enduring colors.

"The starved fowls lost an average of 0.42 pounds in weight during the process of molt, losing weight in every case, but many regarding the lost flesh before the molt was completed. About one-half of the fowls in all of the flocks were beginning to molt in the first period, beginning

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**CHAS. C. WINE**

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are heavy layers of large, white-shelled eggs. All my birds are raised as nature intended they should be, on free range, and what is more, they show the three most essential things that go to make up successful poultry keeping—Quality, Health and Vigor. Illustrated Catalogue free.

**WAYNE POULTRY FARM**  
F. W. Christie, Prop.  
Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y. 15-3

August 11, and on September 20, 1907, about 90 per cent. of the starved hens and 78.8 per cent. of the fed hens were molting. By October 27 the percentage of molting was about equal and continued on this equality to the end of the molt.

"In regard to new plumage, on October 27 only 6.3 per cent. of the starved hens and 5.9 per cent. of the fed hens were completely refeathered. November 25 only 34.4 per cent. of the starved and 62.2 per cent. of the fed hens were completely renewed, while as late as December 30 there still remained 16.6 per cent. of the starved and 15.5 per cent. of the fed hens which were not in their new coats.

"On the whole, it may be said that from August 25 to October 23 the starved flocks showed a larger percentage of individuals molting. After that time there was more molting among the fed hens, though both flocks completed the molt at about the same time. The average time required to complete the molt of the three-year-olds was nearly 104 days, of the two-year-olds about 101 days, and of the one-year-olds eighty-two days.

"The starved one-year-olds averaged to molt more quickly by thirty-three days than did the fed; the starved two-year-olds were little affected; while the starved three-year-olds averaged twenty days longer in molting than did the fed birds. The average time required to complete the molt of the three starved flocks were 93.8 days, of the three fed flocks, 97.4 days.

"All this would indicate that the molting process continues much longer than is usually supposed, and that there is considerable variation in the time of beginning the molt between different individuals, and between flocks of different ages, also a wide variation in the length of time it requires individuals to complete the molt. One is further impressed with the fact that, so far as this experiment is concerned, the method of feeding did not materially alter the normal conditions of molting, except with the one-year-old fowls.

"It is apparent that, as molting increased, egg-production decreased. This was true almost without exception with both starved and fed flocks during each period. It was strikingly true during the starvation period. While some of the hens continued to lay after beginning to molt, and a few hens began to lay before

completing their new coat, no hen continued to lay during the entire molting period.

"Persistent layers, unless broody, appeared to begin the molt within a week after the last egg, and were usually in heavy molt in less than two weeks. Those beginning to molt after October 1 shed more quickly and refeathered more quickly than those molting earlier, especially to the stage of advanced molt, when their bodies were well protected.

"Broodiness influenced the time of molt to a great degree. The mortality in all the pens was large. It averaged 18.8 per cent. among the starved and 20 per cent. among the fed flocks. The two flocks of three-year-olds had a mortality of 21 per cent., the two-year-olds 16 per cent., and the one-year-olds 20 per cent. In these observations it was found that the hens from all pens which began to molt before September 15 averaged 108 days molting, while those which began after that date molted in eighty-one days.

"In the absence of reliable data as to the best method of feeding fowls during the critical period of the molt, it would seem desirable to follow the practise commonly believed to be correct, namely, to feed liberally on rations which are easy of digestion and rich in protein and oil. The rotation of molting was practically the same with hens of all ages, the oldest feather being shed first. The chick and hen both feathered more quickly in such areas as would protect the vital parts. From the incubator to the laying period the chicks experienced at least four molts, either partial or complete. Hens have individual traits as to season of molting, but seldom as to rotation of molt. Young hens molted more quickly than older ones. The forced molt in one year did not influence materially, as to time and completeness, the molt of the succeeding year.

"The starvation process appeared to increase broodiness. Compared with the fed flocks, the starved ones molted slightly earlier and more uniformly. They were in a somewhat better condition at the end of the molt; molted in slightly less time on the average; gained less above first weight during molt; gained slightly more in weight during the year; resumed production somewhat more quickly after molt; laid a few more eggs during winter; were materially retarded in egg-

production; produced less eggs after the molt was completed; produced eggs at a greater cost of production per dozen; consumed slightly less food during the year; had slightly less mortality; showed slightly more broodiness, and paid a much smaller profit.

"The fowls produced the largest profits in the order of their ages. The one-year-old hens produced the greatest number of eggs and gave the largest profits. The two-year-old hens were a close second, with the three-year-olds somewhat farther behind, having a good balance of profit to their credit. There was considerably less mortality in the two-year-olds, which were hopper-fed on dry mash, than in either the one-year-olds or the three-year-olds, which were fed on a wet mash."

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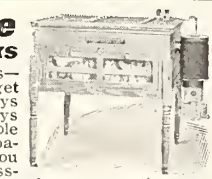
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## Questions Answered

### BROODER TOO HOT

Q. I have a few chicks in the house in a brooder, the run of which is covered with chaff. I feed mostly dry feed, cracked corn and wheat with rolled oats. They have a dust bath and charcoal before them all the time. Several of the chicks are troubled with their legs; they cannot walk nor stand without the least touch knocking them over. They seem to eat all right. Kindly give me some advice as to this.—P. M. K.

A. Chicks that have been kept on a board floor or in a brooder without having a chance to run on the ground for three weeks are quite apt to have the trouble you describe with their legs and feet. We should also imagine that you have kept the temperature too high in the brooder. We would advise that you get the young chicks on the ground as soon as possible. Gradually get the temperature of the brooder down to eighty degrees, let the chicks run on the ground as much as possible, and see that they do not become chilled; otherwise keep them as you have been, and we think they will come out all right.

### PHEASANT GROWING

Q. I have been told that there is a great demand for pheasants as a market fowl. Is this a fact, and are they hard to grow? I would appreciate any information you might give me on this subject.—E. B. B.

A. Special attention is being given to the growing of pheasants for market purposes. Pheasants may be grown the same as poultry of all kinds, and very small hens or Coch'n Bantams made use of for hatching the young pheasants. Those who have the care of pheasant growing usually prepare the nests in long rows upon the ground, with a cover over each one. The small Coch'n hens or Coch'n Bantams as soon as they are brooded are thoroughly dusted with Persian insect powder and placed in one of these nests upon the tame eggs and the lid closed down upon them. When satisfied they will make quiet sitters, the bodies are dusted clear down to the skin with Persian insect powder each day for seventeen or eighteen days prior to the hatching of the eggs. The use of the powder is kept up until three days before the eggs are due to hatch. Through this persistent care and attention in avoiding the possibility of the insect vermin being present on the bodies of the sitting hens or upon the young chicks when they are hatched, it is possible to start the pheasants in perfect health and vigor and free from lice pest of any kind. The young pheasants with the mother hens are grown much the same as are bantams. They are put in small coops which are at first provided with closed runways that prevent the possibility of the young pheasants wandering away from the mother hen. The mother hen in charge of the young pheasants is never permitted to go

away from the coop. They are kept confined in the box coop, and as soon as the young pheasants are able to fly over the small inclosure about the coop, this inclosure is removed and they are allowed to go and come at will to the mother hen. The youngsters are fed several times a day. The food most desirable for them is a mixture of chick food and one-half hard-boiled eggs. They are thoroughly mixed together and a little fed from five to seven times a day to the young pheasants, so as to keep them quiet and tame, to attract them to the coop of the mother hen, and keep them growing. By keeping the mother hen thus confined she is apt to stay longer with the young pheasants and care for them, as there is not the same inclination for her to return to laying as there would be if she could wander over the hills and have a supply of natural or insect food. Thousands of pheasants are being grown in this way to stock game preserves, private estates, and to be sold into the markets.

### TUBERCULOSIS—PIGEON POX

We submit herewith two questions which we think come under the same head, to which we replied as follows:

Q. 1. I bought some Runt Pigeons last spring and bred them last season with fair results, but in December I noticed two of them walking lame, and the trouble seemed to be in the right leg. I examined them, but apparently there was nothing wrong. They did not show an inclination to breed, so I threw them in a pen with some young birds, thinking a rest might bring them all right. They would sit around all the time; did not take much exercise, though they seemed healthy, and had good appetites. About two weeks ago I examined them and found a hard lump had formed in the joint of the leg, about the size of a hickory nut. The same kind of lump is forming on the joint of the wing. It is my first experience with this trouble, though I have seen cases of it before, but paid no attention to it. It strikes me as being some sort of blood disorder—possibly acute articular rheumatism. I have asked a couple of people of long experience with pigeons, and we all have a different diagnosis. What is your opinion, and what treatment would you suggest? I suppose the best remedy is the hatchet, for if cured it would possibly show up in the young. Do you think it is contagious? Although they are cock and hen, they were not mated together and are not related nor of the same blood. They are 1906 birds—sealed bands. If you will give me your idea on this matter I will greatly appreciate it.—W. K. G.

A. 1. We judge from the description you give of the two birds that they are affected with tuberculosis of the joints. As tuberculosis in fowls is easily transmitted to the entire flock, we would advise that you take the two ailing birds immediately away from the rest of the

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loft. We would also advise that you thoroughly disinfect your loft, cleaning the floors and woodwork with a hot solution of carbolic acid, and give the feeding troughs, drinking vessels, and nests a thorough cleaning. This disease with your two birds may not be contagious, as we are not on the premises and can only judge from what you write; but we hardly think we would keep the birds thus affected, and especially not with the balance of the flock. "Diseases of Poultry," price 50 cents, treats of tuberculosis in general in fowls, and we think it would pay you to get a copy of this book from us, and in this way get a great deal more information than we can give by means of a letter.

Q. 2. Please tell me what the trouble is with my Homers. I have had them about four years and have had no such trouble before. I have eight birds that have a lump on the first, or shoulder, joint of the wing, on account of which they cannot fly at all. The exit of the loft is

large enough to allow them to pass through without striking and they could not hit the shoulder joint anyway; besides, several young birds that have never flown have it.

Q. 3. Another thing: there are four or five birds that have gone blind in one eye. Both of these seem to be diseases I have never heard of or read about before, and any advice you can offer will be appreciated.—C. W. M.

A. 2. From the description given, we imagine the trouble with your Homers is more than likely tuberculosis of the wing. Tuberculosis in pigeons and fowls is usually contagious, and we judge from your letter that your entire loft is affected. This may not be as serious as we would imagine from your communication, but if this disease is spreading we think the best thing to do would be to get rid of all the ailing fowls; at least, keep them to themselves, and thoroughly disinfect the loft, thoroughly cleaning the floors and woodwork with a hot solution of carbolic acid,

as well as the feeding troughs, drinking vessels, and nests. As we have not seen your birds, we cannot say that this is absolutely the trouble, and we really think it would pay you to purchase a copy of the "Diseases of Poultry," which treats of tuberculosis of fowls in general, and we feel certain would assist you considerably in solving the trouble with your pigeons.

A. 3. The affection of the eye, we think, must be pigeon pox, similar to chicken pox in fowls. Generally, this disease spreads, the birds become emaciated, the plumage is rough, strength is exhausted, and in many cases death results. Some have been successful in curing this by feeding sulphur, at the same time applying carbolic ointment, or glycerin containing two per cent. of carbolic acid. Another treatment is to bathe the affected parts with soap and water in order to soften the crust which usually forms, and afterward applying a solution of sulphate

of copper (bluestone), a dram, to one-half point of water. The premises should be kept absolutely clean, and if taken in time this disease is usually overcome. "Diseases of Poultry" also gives full information as to this. Price, 50 cents per copy.

### COAL ASHES

Q. Will coal ashes answer for grit? Are there any egg-producing qualities in coal ashes?—M. O. A.

A. Coal ashes are very good to spread under the roosts on the dropping-board, but they have no value whatever as grit or for producing egg shells.

### LEG-WEAKNESS

Q. I have a cockerel in my flock, five months old, weighing five pounds. He is inclined to be knock-kneed and when he eats sits down on his hock-joints as if he were tired. Can you tell me what causes this? Is it a disease?—T. M. B.

A. Most likely your cockerel is troubled with leg-weakness. It may be that he has grown too fast or perhaps he has not had enough bone-forming food to sustain his growth. It is very seldom that such fowls are good for any other purpose than market poultry. I would not advise the use of him as a breeder. We have known the use of considerable bone meal and meat to remedy this trouble if taken in hand in time, but if the cockerel is of the age and size you mention and unable to stand up and eat, it is just as well to be rid of him and save the trouble of further care and anxiety.

### WHITE TURKEYS

Q. Are White Holland turkeys harder to raise than other varieties? Are they more delicate than other turkeys?—C. K. M.

A. There is no reason that we know of why White Holland turkeys should be harder to raise than others. At one time white fowls were considered more delicate than others, but this is not the case at the present time, unless the stock naturally lacks in health, strength, and vigor. White turkey hens are usually preferred to hatch and rear poults, as they are more gentle and less likely to wander away.

### CHICKENS OR GEES

Q. I have considerable land at my disposal and would like to go into the poultry business. Which pay better, chickens or geese?

A. This is a little difficult to answer, not knowing all the circumstances, as to location, etc. Under some conditions chickens will pay better, under others

(Continued on page 16)



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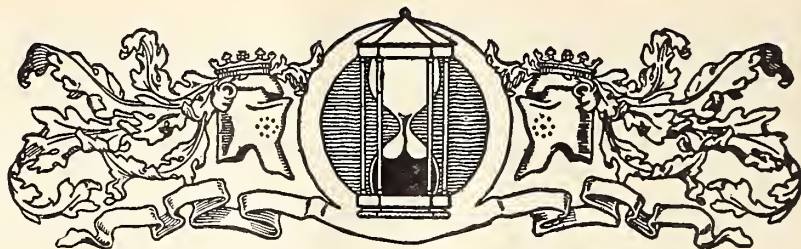
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## Pigeon Notes

Hemp-seed should be fed sparingly. Cleanliness and quiet are very essential to success in squab-raising. Dry twigs of from 4 to 6 inches in length are the materials best suited for pigeon nests. A loft must be well ventilated if health is desired; draught is to be guarded against. Never let the bathing pan remain in the pigeon-house continuously for fear the pigeons drink the water. Give the birds careful attention every day throughout the year—not merely at special times.

Tumblers are one of the very best varieties of pigeons for beginners. They are attractive in form, entertaining, fine in disposition, prolific breeders, and cause considerable amusement for their owners when allowed to fly out in the evening. Good stock and cleanliness are absolutely necessary to succeed in pigeon culture. Don't sell a cull for a good bird if you wish to live up to your reputation as an honest dealer. As fast as young birds are taken from the old ones, put them in a separate pen in which none but young ones are kept.



STARLING

Make haste slowly in the squab business; study the problem thoroughly before attempting to be an expert. Provide plenty of bathing water for the pigeons during the summer months. Do not be afraid they will bathe too often; it is good for them. While pigeons are feeding their young great care must be observed in keeping them well supplied with food, for no food for the old birds means starvation for the young. Do not imagine that you can start in the squab or pigeon business simply through the purchase of the birds; you must learn how to care for, feed and breed them; no one ever knows too much about it.

When a business is not only profitable but one in which much pleasure can be found in its pursuit, then it becomes doubly attractive. This is peculiarly so of the business of raising squabs. "The Feather is the most artistic poultry paper I have seen."—E. H. McDonagh. "I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper about six years, and it's the best I have read, and I have about a bushel of them, having won twelve at shows this winter. Yours is the top-notch."—Geo. S. Proctor. Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write **CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York.** 14-9



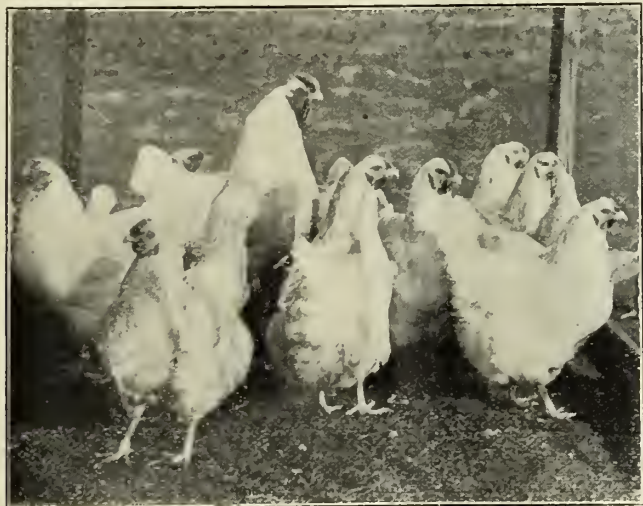
## Business World

Two grand pens of Columbian Wyandottes are offered for sale in this issue of our paper by Mr. A. B. Terry, of Amagansett, L. I., N. Y. These are of the Arnold-Richardson strain. A winner of two first prizes heads Pen No. 1, while pen No. 2 is headed by a bird that took first prize the only time exhibited. Mr. Terry also has a few good pullets and cockerels and eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

The accompanying cut shows a group of winners at the last Illinois State Show. These fowls were bred, owned and exhibited by Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill. Mr. Gimlin has just sold some of his White Wyandottes to a breeder in Austria,

and the trap-nest makes this possible. Send in to-day your subscription or renewal and obtain one of these working drawings.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, of Buffalo, N. Y., claims to have found the missing link in baby-chick feed in Nutrum Salts, which furnishes what the usual feed lacks to help build up blood, bone, and tissue. Mr. Cyphers has spent many thousands of dollars in experiments leading to the discovery of these salts, through the use of which the heavy mortality in chicks is lessened. This is certainly something in which every poultry raiser is interested. Mr. Cyphers will be glad to send full information relative to this new discovery.



Europe, to be exhibited at the June shows there, and this sale was made through THE FEATHER. Mr. Gimlin writes us as follows:

"I have been a yearly advertiser in your journal for a number of years, and the class of customers that it brings me is of the highest quality, but I had no idea that it had such a wide circulation until I received an order from Austria, Europe, and the gentleman stated that he had seen my advertisement in THE FEATHER.

Mr. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa., is offering some great reductions in this issue of THE FEATHER. Any one in the market for Rose and Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Barred Plymouth Rocks should take advantage of these reductions.

We have yet on hand a few of the working drawings of the Cornell Trap-nest, which we offer with a yearly subscription to THE FEATHER for 50 cents, or three years for \$1, providing the drawings are claimed at the time you send in your subscriptions. Every poultryman should know which are the layers in his flock,

For 75 cents we will send you a year's subscription to THE FEATHER and a copy of George H. Northup's book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," a copy of which every Minorca breeder should possess. As we have but a few copies of this book to offer in this way, we would advise that you send in your order at once.

Better stock cannot be found than at Friendship Heights Farm, R. R. 2, Bethesda, Md. White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Light Brahma Bantams, and Pigmy Pouters of the highest quality can be obtained from these people at reasonable prices. Write them to-day for full information.

Owen Farms, Vincyard Haven, Mass., is offering unusual values in Orpingtons, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, and White Wyandottes. The quality of their stock is excellent, and it would pay you to write them relative to same.

Bradley Bros.' Barred Plymouth Rocks are prize-winners wherever shown. These people issue an illustrated catalogue telling of these winnings and the quality of their stock, which they will send for the asking. Address them at Box 900, Lee,

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time	.....\$1.00
Three times	.....2.00
Six times	.....4.00
One year	.....7.00

### READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 14-8

Buff Rocks Exclusively: Shape, Color and Size. Eggs and stock in season. Write and get my prices and winnings. FRED ARMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

White Rocks Exclusively—Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100, from carefully selected stock bred for eggs, size, and beauty. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES T. JONES, Darlington, Md. 14-8

Fishel White Rocks—Large, white, good shape; heavy-laying strain. Eggs, \$2 per 15. E. C. PURDY, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y. 14-8

My Barred Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes are winners and layers. Eggs from best matings, \$2 setting. Circular. A. W. NEWCOMER, Box 41, Glen Rock, Pa. 14-8

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, bred from New York first-prize winners; won nine prizes and two special prizes in 1908 at Philadelphia, Pa.; Hagerstown, Md., and Paterson, N. J. Have won wherever shown. Eggs, \$2 per 15. M. HARVEY IVINS, Box 2, Langhorne, Pa. 14-8

Buff Rocks, Rich Golden Buff, fine surface and under color; 15 eggs, \$1. Guarantee satisfaction. Ten years' experience. HOWARD HESTED, Box A, New Albany, Pa. 14-8

McCullough's White Plymouth Rocks are bred from high-class individuals; no better blood in all America; wonderful layers; best market fowls known. I have the finest matings this year I ever owned. Eggs that will surely produce winners, \$3 per 15. Send for new mating list; it's free. Write to-day. Address PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box F, Mercer, Pa. 14-8

Oak Grove Poultry Yards—Eggs from Prize-winning Barred White and Buff P. Rocks, S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 45, \$5 per 100. MRS. R. P. HINES, R. No. 4, Rockville, Md. 14-8

Barred Rocks—High quality eggs, special prize matings, \$1 and \$2 per 15; \$5 per 100; range fock, \$1 per 20, \$3.50 per 100. Free circular. CHAS. SPANGLER, Kentland, Ind. 14-8

Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas that won in Washington '09 show. Eggs, \$2 1/2, \$10 100. Stock by special correspondence. CHAS. E. OUTCALT, Alexandria, Va. 14-8

Chickens, Thousands. Earliest and best-laying strains. Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, also Single and Double-combed R. 1. Reds, \$12 per 100. Safe shipment guaranteed anywhere. GRAPE VINE FARM, So. Easton, Mass. 14-9

White Rocks Exclusively—Fishel's Direct Stock for sale. Eggs, Pen 1, \$2.50 for 15; Pen 2, \$1.50. BROOKE B. GOCHNAUER, Upperville, Va. 14-9

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$2 15 eggs—10 yards mated to prize-winners that won at Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Hagerstown. Incubator eggs. Barred Rock, large utility 200-egg strain, free range, \$5 100 eggs. F. G. ZIMMERMAN, Limekiln, Md. 14-8

For Sale—White Rock Cock Bird (Fishels), \$2.50; a real bargain. Pure white, and will make a good breeder. Also 1908 pullets, all laying, \$1.50 each. Eggs, only \$1 per 15 balance of the season. Satisfaction guaranteed. BROOKE NESTER, 815 Charlotte St., Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

World's Record, Famous Hen "Louise," 354-egg record; photograph picture gladly mailed free to Feather readers; postal request. BUTTERCUP FARM (Expert), Route 7, Dedham, Mass. 14-8

Eggs for Hatching from Nopp's Barred Rocks, of best quality; try a setting of 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 45, \$3.50. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Hinckley, Minn. 14-8

For Sale—Choice Buff Rock Cockerels; Will let you fix the price on receipt of bird. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. A. H. KIRK, Herndon, Va. 14-8

### LEGHORNS

Single-combed Black Leghorn Eggs from Record layers and prize-winners combined, \$2 per 15 and upward. We guarantee ten chicks to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 21 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue; it's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

I Have a Fine Laying Strain of the Following breeds: Rose-combed White Leghorn and Thompson's Barred Plymouth Rocks, direct; I will sell eggs this season at \$1 per 15. MISS TERESA DAVIES, R. F. D. 4, Susquehanna, Pa. 14-8

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, bred 19 years exclusively for quality and eggs; none better. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. C. RUMMEL, Columbiana, Ohio. 14-8

S. C. Brown Leghorn (Eggs) from Burgott's best exhibition line, double mating; 15 eggs, \$1; incubator eggs, special price. Cockerels from male line for sale. LESLIE D. SMITH, Charlottesville, N. Y. 14-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns, winners Washington, 1909; eggs, \$2 per 15; stock for sale. R. L. WILKINS, Alexandria, Va. 14-8

Winter-laying Bred Single-combed White Leghorn eggs reduced, \$1.50 per 15. The "winter habit" is the profitable one. Barred Rocks, bred same way, \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction assured. J. R. LONG, Glenclaryn, Va. 14-8

S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. R. I. Reds—Eggs and birds from winners in large classes; breeding pens have grass range. Circular free. ORCHARDCROFT POULTRY FARM, Charlottesville, Va. 14-8

Eggs from Prize-winning Single-combed Brown Leghorns at \$3 per 15, from six grand matings. Incubator eggs cheap. E. S. SCHALLER, Clark, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Eggs of blue-ribbon winners, \$2 per 15; others, \$1. Also Barred Rocks (Bradley's). CHAS. BOSTON, New Midway, Md. 14-8

Single-combed Brown Leghorns—Fifteen Years' experience; new blood every year; none better; no other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$5 per 100. HERMAN CLABAUGH, Chapman's Run, Pa. 14-8

Rose-combed White Leghorns, 20 years; Winners at Madison Square and 9 other shows; eggs guaranteed well packed, prompt delivery, 10 chicks per setting; \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. A. C. NESTER, Pottstown, Pa. 14-8

Day-old Chicks, any number, distance guaranteed. Wyckoff-Blanchard Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, 90 per cent fertile, a specialty. Breeding stock. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 14-9

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—Stock, Eggs. C. S. CRUMBLING, Albion, Howard Co., Md. 14-9

Single-combed White Leghorns—Stock Trap-nested. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENMORE YARDS, E. T. Jaquay, Prop., Steamburg, N. Y. 14-9

150 Rose-combed Buff Leghorns Hens and Cockerels for sale, as the egg-setting season is over; Golden beauties. WM. CARDER, Ludlow, Ky.; R. 2. 14-8

Try Nopp's Eggs for Hatching from S. C. Brown Leghorns; the little egg machines; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Hinckley, Minn. 14-8

238 Eggs Is the Average of My S. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp). 15 eggs, \$2. 90% fertility. Pullets, \$2 each. J. GOERZ, Ardsley, N. Y. 14-10

### WYANDOTTES

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 14-8

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Danston strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

Columbian Wyandottes—Royal Strain. Won 27 first and special prizes two New York shows; eggs, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Send for mating list. COLUMBIAN POULTRY YARDS, East Williston, N. Y. 14-8

White Wyandottes of Quality; Best Stay-white, bred-to-day show stock in America; silver cup winners. Send for mating list. A. S. HARLE, Washington, N. J. 14-8

White Wyandottes, Duston strain. Entered 4 pullets, Angola Poultry Show, 1908; won 1st, 2d, 3d, silver cup. Scoring 94 1/2, 95, 95 1/2, 96. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$2.50 30, \$4 50. FRANK HARDWIDGE, Poneto, Ind. 14-8

Silver-laced Wyndottes Exclusively—Eggs from Philadelphia and Baltimore prize winners, \$2 per 15; \$1 from farm flock. Stock at reasonable prices. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 15-5

Columbian Wyandottes, the coming bird; seven entries at Washington, D. C., 1909, and 7 prizes, 1st on breeding pen; best of blood; eggs, \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30; trio, \$10, while they last; no trash; 25 years a breeder. HOMER H. HEWITT, Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa. 14-8

Black Wyandottes, Prize Winners; cheap to make room for young stock. G. H. BOYD, 1507 G St. S. E., Washington, D. C. 14-8

Columbian Wyandottes and Single-combed White Leghorns; fine, healthy farm-raised stock; breeders have large, shady grass yards, which insures strong fertility; eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; other good matings, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. JOHN HELLMAN, Doylestown, Pa. 14-8

Columbian Wyandottes; high scoring, heavy laying; pedigree; bred by trap-nest system. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per setting. EDENHOLME POULTRY YARDS, Long Meadow, Mass. 14-8

Wyandottes—Columbian and White. Prize stock; Eggs, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45; special by the hundred; trios for sale. Also prize-winning Houdans. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 14-9

Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandottes—Won at Brockton Fair, 1908, with 10 entries, 14 prizes, including 1st hen and all shape and color specials; also winners at Boston. Eggs, \$2 per setting. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes—Fine Show Birds; 15 Eggs, \$1.50. Silver-laced White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.15; 30 eggs, \$2. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes—Two Grand Pens. Pen No. 1, headed by a bird who took two first prizes, and Pen No. 2, by a bird who took first prize the only time exhibited. Eggs, \$2 and \$1.50 per 15, respectively. A few good pullets and cockerels for sale. Arnold-Richardson, A. B. TERRY, Druggist, Amagansett, L. I., N. Y. 14-10

Columbian Wyandottes, Winners and Layers. One fine cockerel for sale; grand head, nice tail and wing, and very good shape; \$10. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-10

Eggs for Hatching—White Wyandottes that stay white; large, vigorous stock; try us. Fifteen eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 45, \$3.50. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Hinckley, Minn. 14-8

White Wyandotte Eggs that will Hatch; Chicks that will win and lay; winners wherever shown; prices to suit you. A. H. MORRIS, Fawn Grove, Pa. 14-8

## MINORCAS

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

R. C. Black Minorcas, greatest winter layers; farm raised, pedigree stock for sale direct from "Victor" Northup's \$1,000 cock. Catalogue free. SAMUEL A. MCCONNELL, Steubenville, Ohio. 14-9

Eggs from Choice, High-scoring S. C. B. Minorcas, Northrup strain, \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Can please you. W. L. STULL, Clark, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas—Eggs from blue-ribbon winners, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. W. E. FRANK, Newton, Ill. 14-8

Rose-combed White Minorcas, 15 Eggs, \$2; Single-combed White or Black, 15 eggs, \$1.50; choice birds, none better. CHAS. M. PALMER, Nassau, N. Y. 14-8

Genuine Rose-combed White Minorcas; large birds, perfect shape; pure white; have few fine cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. W. H. LOWE, New Freedom, Pa. 14-8

There Is Pleasure and Profit Breeding Black Minorcas for fanciers, farmers, and suburbanites; show winners and egg-production our specialties; eggs guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated booklet free. E. D. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. 14-8

Metuchen Poultry Farm, Single-combed Black Minorcas have a show record this year of winning over sixty specials and regular prizes at Philadelphia, Orange, Montclair, and Red Bank. At the recent show held at Red Bank, N. J., in a class of 43 birds and three pens, I won fourteen regular prizes on sixteen entries, winning all firsts and twelve specials and more points than all of my competitors put together. Write for catalogue; eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting, or \$12 and \$20 per hundred; utility eggs, \$8 per hundred. WM. A. SMITH, Box 36-W, Metuchen, N. J. 14-10

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Up-to-date Stock, none better; eggs, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30; satisfaction guaranteed. For circular write R. EASTON SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-9

Single-combed Black Minorcas—Bred for large, white eggs, and many of them; Illinois and Indiana State championship prize-winners. Mating list and eggs ready for delivery. CHARLES G. PAPE, Fort Wayne, Ind. 14-9

Rose-combed White Minorcas—Stock, Eggs. C. S. CRUMBLING, Alberton, Howard Co., Md. 14-9

Bent's Black Minorcas, Indian Strain, Both combs; Madison Square winners. Eggs half price after June 1. Stock, 8-week-old pullets. M. H. BENT, Box 7, Antwerp, N. Y. 14-9

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

When in Want of Good Rose or Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, why not get them of one who has bred them for more than twelve years, and who has judged more Reds than any other man living, also breeding Houdans? Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 and \$5 for 15. Also Pekin Ducks, Embden and Toulouse Geese. DAN'L P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. 14-8

Bred-to-lay Rose and Single-combed R. I. Reds. Eggs from good-colored, large, vigorous stock, \$5 per 100. LEON H. READ, Rehoboth, Mass. 14-8

Rose-combed Rhode Island Reds—Winners at Jamestown Exposition, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. LOUIS ANDERSON, Bloomsbury, N. J. 14-8

Eggs for Hatching, R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, Tompkins strain; W. Wyandottes, Clement and Fikes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. E. GERBIG, Chambersburg, Pa. 14-8

S. C. R. I. Reds that are Red—Eggs for Hatching. If you want quality, inquire of me. Great winter layers; the ideal birds for the farmer or the fancier. LEON H. ROUCHE, Guy's Mills, Pa. 14-8

Reds Exclusively—Rose-combed, Single-combed. Eggs from the best birds bought direct from DeGraff and Caswell, packed to reach you safe and bred to produce prize-winners; \$2 for 15, and every chick a red one. Utility, \$1 for 15. H. MORRISON, Woodstock, Va. 14-8

Big Eggs, Big Fowl; Females 9 Pounds; Year's developing; improve your eggs. Circular on request; eggs, 25c each. BUTTERCUP FARM (Expert), Route 7, Dedham, Mass. 14-8

Egg-production—Highest Record, Flock Laying over 240 eggs year; improve your layers. Eggs, \$5 setting. BUTTERCUP FARM (Expert), Route 7, Dedham, Mass. 14-8

Show Birds—Eggs from Fine-feathered, Vigorous stock, combining show with fair-size eggs; good layers; \$3 setting. BUTTERCUP FARM (Expert), Route 7, Dedham, Mass. 14-8

High-class Exhibition R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Address JAS. J. BROWN, R. F. D. 4, Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. 14-9

## BANTAMS

For Sale—Two Cocks, Six Hens, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams; good birds; must be sold at once; also Partridge Cochins Bantams. MORGAN STINEMETZ, Washington, D. C. 14-9

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-8

Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, and White Cochins, Rose-combed Black and Black-rumped Game Bantams; 500 birds. PROPER & CO., Schenectady, N. Y. 14-10

## JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10½ pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them eight years. Eggs, \$5 per 12. Circular free. 14-8

## ORPINGTONS

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. 14-8

S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively—Eggs for sale. Day-old chicks to any who prefer them to eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 15-5

Orpingtons, Buff, White, and Black, Rose or Single-combed; winners at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square, etc. FAIRVIEW FARM, J. L. Haupt Co., Easton, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Buff Orpingtons exclusively; large birds, good color; they will please you. Eggs, \$3 per 15, or 30 eggs, \$5. F. M. FRAVEL, Woodstock, Va. 14-8

Maple Grove Poultry Farm Wins the Blue at Detroit on Whites and Buffs; scored stock and eggs at fair prices (Buff Orpington Ducks). Mating list ready. H. KING, Willis, Mich. 14-8

For Sale—One Pen of Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices and description. S. T. WHITE-BECK, Jr., New Baltimore N. Y. 14-10

S. C. Buff Orpingtons (Specialist). Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15; incubator eggs, \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, Timberville, Va. R. F. 14-9

Mass., telling them you saw their advertisement in the columns of THE FEATHER.

Mr. James B. Cook, Kensington, Md., makes a specialty of heavy squab-breeding crosses. He has in his lofts Runts, Mondays, and Maltese Hens, and those desirous of obtaining good breeders should write Mr. Cook relative to his birds.

The birds, poultry, and poultry supplies handled by Mr. Edward S. Schmid, at his Pet Stock Emporium, 712 Twelfth Street N. W., are of the finest quality. Mr. Schmid will be pleased to send one of his illustrated catalogues to any one making request for same.

Every poultryman should have in his possession a copy of the "Diseases of Poultry," published at this office. This is the only standard and reliable work on this subject. D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., is the author. Send for a copy, addressing your communication to the Howard Publishing Company, 714 Twelfth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Prices, 50 cents for paper-bound volume, \$1 for cloth.

Barred Rocks of the Royalty strain are well-known prize-winners and egg-producers. Mr. E. W. Stevens, Proprietor Cushnoc Valley Poultry Yards, Augusta,



Me., is offering attractive prices for eggs from utility matings. Write him to-day relative to his stock. The accompanying cut will give you an idea as to the quality of the Royalty strain.

## Club Notes

Mr. Geo. H. Northup, of Raceville, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer of the American Black Minorca Club, writes us that the fourteenth annual meeting of that association, held January 8, 1909, was a great success. It was harmonious from start to finish. Every one present seemed interested to do his part. All appreciated having the meeting held in the West, and pledged their best efforts to increase the membership in that section. The club's exhibit was one of the largest and best held anywhere during the winter. The club is about ready to issue its new catalogue, but before closing the last forms they hope to enroll in their list of members every breeder of Single-combed Black Minorcas. Mr. Northup will be glad to send full particulars to any one requesting same. Write him today for full information.

One of the largest and strongest specialty clubs in the world is the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club, of which Mr.

Wm. Barry Owen is the President; Mr. Will H. Schadt, Goshen, Ind., Secretary. Last year the club met with the greatest of success, in giving five large branch shows, and intends to continue this policy the coming season. The club still has a large number of the 1909 catalogues left, and while they last will be sent prepaid to any one interested in Buffs for 10 cents a copy.

We are in receipt of the following from C. F. Townsends, President of the National Poultry Association, whose office is at Weedsport, N. Y.:

"To the American Poultrymen: The Advisory Board of the National Poultry Association has confirmed the constitution and by-laws, also the official list. The first edition of the Association Year Book is now in press and will be sent free to all. Vice-presidents are wanted in a number of the Western and Southern states, to whom the Advisory Board will allow a fair commission for securing new members. Those who desire appointments should write me at once. The following vice-presidents have been confirmed to date: Wm. Barry Owen, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; C. E. Petersen, West Pembroke, Me.; R. C. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn.; G. D. Clark, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Percy A. Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J.; L. F. Van Orsdale, Kane, Pa.; G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind.; Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.; Will K. Davis, Milton, Wis.; M. W. Knapp, Aurora, Iowa; Ralph H. Searle, Fremont, Nebr.; G. C. Watkins, Little Rock, Ark.; Samuel J. Hopper, Dallas, Tex.; Geo. M. Tucker, Louisville, Ill.; John A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn.; George E. Howard, Washington, D. C. (also for Maryland); John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada.

"The Advisory Board includes Henry Trafford, Binghamton, N. Y.; U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; J. F. Schureman, Marseilles, Ill.; Arthur G. Duston, South Framingham, Mass.; D. M. Green, Syracuse, N. Y., and Chas. T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa. Applications for membership should be made to the vice-presidents or members of the board. In states where there are none, applications made directly to me will receive prompt attention. Let us hear from you—big, and little, old and young.

Mr. E. W. Staebler, West Park, Ohio, Secretary of the American Single-combed Brown Leghorn Club, writes us that their latest catalogue will be mailed to breeders of the Browns upon request. We have received a copy of this catalogue and find it to be very attractive. Any one interested in Single-combed Brown Leghorns should write for a copy.

Mr. J. H. Ladd, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Dark Brahma Club, writes us that this club will offer a good list of substantial prizes and cups at the larger shows, and ribbons at every show where one or more members exhibit. They are anxious to bring the Dark Brahma more prominently before the public, and would like to enlist the aid of every Dark Brahma fancier. Dr. S. Lott is acting president, owing to death of the well-known and widely respected Philander Williams. Mr. Land will be pleased to reply to all inquiries relative to the club. Address him at Chillicothe, Ill.

"The book, 'How to Grow Chicks,' just arrived, and I am well pleased with it."—G. T. Ellingson.



## Current Topics

### Sees Danger in Eggs

It has long been known that milk may be a vehicle for the diphtheria germ, but eggs have not until recently been suspected of having any part in the communication of this noisome malady. A recent number of the London Lancet contains a startling communication from Doctor Sambon, one of the professors in the London School of Tropical Medicine, in which it is shown that fowls as well as birds are subject to diphtheria and that eggs often contain virulent germs of this disease and may easily be the means of spreading the disease. The doctor claims that he has even found active diphtheria germs in an egg at his own breakfast table.

In view of these facts, says Good Health, it is apparent that eggs must be invariably cooked to avoid the danger of infection. Raw eggs are unquestionably quite as dangerous as raw milk, or possibly even more so. The egg is doubtless much more often a source of serious illness than is generally supposed. A stale egg or a sick or infected egg may be the cause of sudden nausea, vomiting, and purging, the real cause of which may not be suspected. Certainly the egg is very far from being the safe and innocent food which it has so long enjoyed the reputation of being. Various species of germs have been found inside the shells of eggs which were apparently perfectly fresh. It is known that germs may be picked up and included in the egg during its transit along the oviduct of the fowl, and that germs may penetrate the egg after it is laid.—New York Times.

### Feeding Hens

In investigations made by the Farmers' Institute force of the Colorado Agricultural College, Mr. H. M. Cottrell reports, it was found that while the Colorado poultrymen who were making money from egg-production fed various combinations of grains, all had similar methods in several particulars.

All the successful poultrymen consulted gave all feed dry. Not one was found who is feeding a wet mash at any time during the year. Grains, vegetables, alfalfa, and meat are at all times fed dry.

All the successful poultrymen feed alfalfa; many of them every day in the year. Some feed alfalfa meal; some alfalfa leaves, and others alfalfa hay, allowing the hens to pick off the leaves and reject the stems. While alfalfa is growing, the green plant is preferred for feed.

Alfalfa colors the yolk the dark orange that the high-priced market demands; it furnishes an appetizing, healthful roughage, supplies material needed in the formation of the egg, is a mild laxative, and is good aid in keeping the hen in active, working condition.

All the successful poultrymen feed meat meal. Many of them keep it in self-feeding hoppers, always before the hens, where they can eat it at will. Meat meal seems to be essential to profitable egg-

production in Colorado. A few use green bone instead. An ample supply of animal material in some form is necessary. Some poultrymen may feed a limited quantity of meat meal and a liberal supply of skim milk or curd.

A variety of grain is fed. Wheat forms from one-third to one-half the grain fed by most of the poultrymen. Many feed Kafir corn. Bald barley is used considerably, and field peas improve the flavor and quality of both eggs and meat.

Dr. J. W. Downey states that nine-tenths of the total grain feed given his hens during the year is oats. Professor Chambers feeds wheat, corn, bran, alfalfa, shorts, linseed meal, and meat meal. Most poultrymen find that the largest egg yield and the most money are secured when a variety of grains is fed.

### Cleanliness in the Poultry-house

Sweep down the cobwebs with a broom from the walls and roof, for they will attract dust and soon look very unsightly.

Scald out the water receptacles occasionally to kill disease germs.

Wash the windows, so they will admit the sunshine, for the more sunshine the better during the cold months.

If no dropping-boards are used, have often and add dust or ashes, which will act as an absorbent.

If no dropping-boards are used, have boards placed around underneath the roosts to keep the manure from being mixed with the litter. Add a layer of dry earth or ashes every few days. This compost should be removed at stated intervals.

When litter becomes soiled, remove it and put in a fresh supply.

Never feed mash or grain in a feed trough that is soiled.

Don't throw oyster shells, charcoal, or beef scraps upon the ground or litter, but have a feed box for such purpose. A self-feeding box with three partitions admirably serves the purpose.

Empty all watering receptacles at night, so as to start with fresh water in the morning.

Raise the windows and open the doors so houses may be thoroughly aired and dried out during warm, sunny days in the winter.

Clean out the nest boxes occasionally, putting in a fresh supply of bedding or hay chaff or other serviceable material.

Whitewash the henhouse both inside and out once each year.

Apply kerosene to the roosts with a cloth or swab every two weeks during warm weather to kill the red spider lice.

Keep the poultry-house clean and neat, and your efforts will be amply rewarded by the egg-basket and kind words from your friends.—Arthur G. Symonds.

"I was glad to see an article on Bantams in each of the last two issues of The Feather. They are both very good. At present I am taking six different poultry papers, and I must say that The Feather is my favorite because the articles are worth reading."—F. J. Wiersema.

#### BRAHMAS

Light Brahmas—Prolific Layers, That Win at the leading shows. Circular free. Fertile eggs, \$4 for 15. EAST VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 14-8

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J. 15-2

Light Brahmas—Eggs from Four Famous Prize-winning yards, \$1.50 to \$5. Mating list, show record, and catalogue free. FRANK L. SMITH, Lexington, Ky. 14-9

#### GAMES

Games, \$1 Eggs; Circular. Black-reds, Heathwoods, Tornados; Cornish and White Indians, \$2. Fowls all times, single rates. C. D. SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y. 14-8

Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games; Most Modern type and style. Forty years' experience breeding these for the show-pen. E. R. SPAULDING, Jaffrey, N. H. 14-8

Black Sumatras, Winners at Hagerstown, Baltimore, Washington and Herndon, Va.; stock for sale; no eggs; 15 years a breeder. N. B. WARNER, Hamilton, Va. 14-8

#### POLISH

White-crested Black Polish and White-faced Black Spanish eggs, \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. HENRY C. HUBER, R. R. No. 1, Tadmor, Ohio. 14-8

Smith's White-crested Black Polish still winners in competition with the best for sale; eggs, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. EASTON SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-9

#### COCHINS

White, Black, Buff and Partridge; Winners at Chicago, Akron, and Buffalo, 1909, of 21 regular and special prizes; 1909 breeders for sale after May 25. Catalogue. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 14-9

#### HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-8

Houdans—Louis Faller, the Specialist, Will Sell you eggs for \$3 for 15; special pen, \$5 for 13. Won first pullet, second cockerel, at Illinois State Fair with three entries. Newton, Ill. 14-8

Houdan Eggs, \$2 per 15 and Upward. Ten Chicks guaranteed to hatch from every 15 eggs. Our birds have won 35 first prizes this past winter in Canada and America. Every hen is a noted layer. Write for our beautiful descriptive catalogue. It's free. QUIMBY & BROWN, 109R High St., Ipswich, Mass. 14-8

Houdan Eggs, from Large, Fine-colored, Big-crested birds, prize-winning stock. Correspondence solicited; \$3 and \$2 per setting. D. S. STRONG, Middle Haddam, Conn. 14-9

Place under Houdans ad of A. E. JONES, "Too Late," in April

Houdans Exclusively—High-grade Eggs, one-half former year's prices, from egg-bred stock. Day-old chicks, with perfect fifth toes, crest, and beard. Our Customers' Winnings. The Largest Shows, Our Show Record, The Kind We Like. Send for testimonials, etc. A. E. JONES, Elkland, Pa. 14-8

#### LANGSHANS

Eggs—White Langshans; First-prize Winners; R. C. R. 1. Reds, \$1.50 for 30. G. T. McCAGUE, Route 5, New London, Ohio. 14-8

My Black Langshans are Winners; they are beauties, and layers in the coldest weather; have some nice ones for sale; eggs, \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. FRANK I. AHERN, Laurel, Md. 14-8

#### ANCONAS

There's Only One Best Layer, and That Is Anconas; first prize at 18 big shows; circular of winnings. Eggs, \$2. C. A. KNIGHT, Olona, Ohio. 14-8

Anconas—Greatest Winter Layers. Dark undercolor, beautifully mottled; healthy, handsome, and profitable. Eggs from choice matings and prize stock, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. G. H. HUBBARD, Lock Haven, Pa. 14-8

Shen's Anconas, Rose and S. C. Minorca layed all the winter and laying now; 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 50, \$3. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 14-9

#### FAVEROLLES

Pure Salmon Faverolles—Fine laying strain. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; write for special 1909 combination offer. E. L. FRYE, 47 Bridge St., Newton, Mass. 14-9

#### HAMBURG

Fifty Silver-spangled Hamburgs for sale. Won first cockerel and pullet at Chicago, four 2rds Dubuque, Elgin grand prize, \$15. Lot of fine cockerels; eggs, \$2. ALEX. THOMS, Elgin, Ill. 14-8

#### DORKINGS

Dorkings—Silver Gray Colored and White. After 38 years' breeding have attained highest perfection; New York Silver Gray Cockerel, first, 1908; two other firsts, Whites, Boston, 1908; best Silver Gray Cock, with Challenge cup. Few choice birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting; two, \$5. Gray Japanese bantams. HENRY HALES, Ridge-wood, N. J. 14-11

Silver Gray Exclusively for 20 Years. More first and special prizes won the last twelve years at New York and Boston than all my competitors combined; late winnings: \$100 Champion Challenge Cup, Dorking Club Cup, gold special silver medal, and A. P. A. medal. Eggs from fine pens, \$2.50 13, \$4 26. WATSON WEST-FALL, 175 Cayuta St., Sayre, Pa. 14-8

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Lakenvelders, Belted Poultry—The Best Layers and the most beautiful fowl in the world. Send 2-cent stamp for circular describing stock and giving list of winnings. Eggs and fowls for sale. RALPH C. GREENE, Sayville, N. Y. 14-8

#### YOUNG CHICKS

"Day Olds," and Upwards to Three Months. Full feathered pullets and cockerels at six weeks, \$5 per 15. Is it a deal? They are "little beauties." WINFIELD-BEECH COMPANY, Salem, N. Y. 14-9

Baby Chicks, Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons. White Orpington Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, from winners. Write FAIRVIEW HATCHERY CO., Easton, Pa. 14-8

Baby Chicks, Hatched from Prize-winning Rose and Single-combed Black Minorcas, Wyckoff strain Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENN-WOOD HATCHERY, Box C, Poplar Ridge, N. Y. 14-9

#### TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Winners at Indianapolis and Cincinnati, first and second on tom, first, second, fourth, and fifth on hen. Eggs, \$5 for 10. Barred Rocks, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Incubator eggs, \$4 for 100. GEO. O. ANDERSON, Box 04, Rushville, Ind. 14-8

Bronze Turkeys—Stock and Eggs in Season. POL-LAR LAWN FARMS, Lockport, N. Y. 14-8

#### GUINEAS

Guineas—Beautiful White African and Pearl Guineas; very tame. Price reasonable. Eggs in season. Pekin Ducks, stock and eggs. BERTHA M. TYSON, Rising Sun, Md. 14-8

#### DUCKS

Mammoth Pekin Ducks—Eggs from Extra Large Pekin Ducks, \$1 for 11. Address E. R. PLUM-MER, Route 1, Galtersburg, Md. 14-8

Pekin Duck Eggs, per Setting, \$1; \$7 per 100. Breeding stock after May 15. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Glassboro, N. J. 14-11

Indian Runner Ducks—My Ducks come from the best breeders in America; an ideal range insures fertile eggs and vigorous ducklings. Eggs, 11 for \$1; 50 for \$4; 100 for \$7. W. W. HENRY, Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va. 14-8

Cook's Indian Runner Ducks, the oldest and best-established strain. Eggs, 12, \$2; 24, \$3.75; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12. Order direct from this ad, or enclose stamp for catalogue and prices of breeding stock. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for Sale, \$1.50 per Setting; if you want ducks that lay and pay, write JOHN S. WENGER, Dayton, Va. 14-8

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, Fawn and White Kind, 10 cents per egg, from imported stock; \$2 per setting. A. J. FRANCIS, Youngstown, Ohio. 14-8

Pure White Pekin Ducks—Eggs, \$1 per setting. E. L. FRYE, 47 Bridge St., Newton, Mass. 14-9

I Sell Eggs from Simon Hunter's Heavy-laying strain of Indian Runner Ducks of England for \$1.50 for 11 eggs. J. M. MARTIN, Delanson, N. Y. 14-8

"Jersey Strain" Pekin Ducks are Madison Square Champions for 1909. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 setting; circulars free. PAUL G. SPRINGER, Rural 4-11, Bridgeton, N. J. 14-10

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The Celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and pheasants, capercaillies, black game, wild turkeys, quails, rabbits, deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy pheasants, peafowl, cranes, storks, ornamental geese and ducks, foxes, squirrels, ferrets, and all kinds of birds and animals. WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 17. Send 4c for circulars. Pheasantry and Game Park, Yardley, Pa. 14-8

English Ring-neck, \$5 a Pair—Settings from Reeves, Amherst, China, and English Ring-neck; young stock in fall. JENNIE MILNER, Bloomington, Ill. 14-8

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Golden Pheasants; Thoroughbred; Full Plumage; \$10 per pair. Eggs, \$4.50 per 12. HIRAM S. MILLER, Springs, Suff. Co., N. Y. 14-8

## ORNAMENTAL

Japanese Longtails or Yokohamas, Whites and Silver Duckwings. Eggs, \$5 per setting; trio, \$15. J. MUNRO ROBINSON, 6353 Greene St., Germantown, Philadelphia. 14-9

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Wanted—5,000 Common or Homer Pigeons; Pay at least 25c pair. Highest prices for guinea fowls, live rabbits, guinea pigs. N. GILBERT, 1125 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-8

## FANCY PIGEONS

Free—Illustrated Catalogue of hundreds of Fancy Pigeons and Squab-breeders, all varieties. THE HURON PIGEON LOFTS, Dept. 17, Port Huron, Mich. 14-8

Vary Special—Having purchased entire loft Curtis' Black Barless Swallows, we offer grand pairs, \$2.90 to \$9. From Sprague Loft, Dragons, large, massive birds, all colors but red, \$4 to \$15. Muffed Tumblers, fine, profuse muffs, all colors, including some beautiful Almonds, \$2.75 to \$20; Clean Legs, good performers, 90c to \$5. THE KILLINGTON LOFTS, Rutland, Vt. 14-8

## HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Pigeons; Large Mated Pairs Guaranteed. Raise large squabs. Also Homer youngsters. Prices right. H. B. GARVER, 53 E. Water Street, Middletown, Pa. 14-9

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers, in Any Quantity, at \$1 pair, and challenge squab companies and dealers to produce better stock at twice my price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. "CHARLES E." GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 14-9

Just Published—"Guide to Successful Squab Raising," invaluable to beginners. Illustrated, 50 cents. Also breeding Homers, mated and banded. PALISADE PIGEON PLANT, Bergenfield, N. J. 14-8

## DOGS

Beagles, All Ages—75 Pups, from 2 Months to 10 months old; bitches in whelp and empty. Homer pigeons, 75c a pair. TIFF KENNELS, Brooklyn, Pa. 15-5

Irish Terrier Pups, by Larry O'Gaff, ex-Dolly Dimple, A. K. C. No. 127113, \$8 to \$25, according to sex and show points; they all have grit and brains. THE KILLINGTON LOFTS, Rutland, Vt. 14-8

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Fine Location—Virginia Poultry Farms, between Richmond and Washington; climate, health, soil, other natural advantages unequalled; best railroad service. Write FRANK H. COX, Ashland, Va. 15-1

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Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelope, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

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Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Farrets, dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10c mailed. 1st free. J. A. BERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa. 14-8

Poultryman—Send 10 cents for Our 1909 Catalogue. Chock full of useful information. Describes and illustrates thirty-five varieties. You can't afford to be without it. EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa. 14-9

Thoroughbreds! Something above the Ordinary. Two of our specialties are: White Wyandotte chickens, layers, bred to standard, ten years daily trap nested. Red Carneaux pigeons—miles ahead of Homers as squabbers and the beautiful of pigeon kind. I. R. Ducke, Jamestown winners. W. Holland Turkeys, New York winners. Pheasants, all varieties, W. Guinea Hens. Circular. Handsome pigeon catalogue 10 cents. ROYAL FARMS, Little Silver, New Jersey. 14-9

Eggs from Selected Columbian Wyandottes, Black Langshans, \$1; Partridge Cochins Bantams, \$2. PINE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, 708 Market St., Berwick, Pa. 14-8

Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 30, \$5 per 100, from Both Cornish Rhode Island Reds, Silver and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Golden Schright, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Toulouse Geese Eggs, 25c each. J. L. FREED, R. D. No. 2, Souderton, Pa. 14-8

Single-combed Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, and White-crested Black Polish Eggs, \$1 per 15, except Polish Eggs, \$2. The very best. HENRY YAGGY, Woodburn, Ind. 14-8

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Anconas, Columbian Wyandottes, Single-combed Black, White, and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Gray Dorkings, Rose-combed Black Minorcas, Houdans; Eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$2.30, \$3.50 100. Circular of winnings; this is tenth year in business. M. R. CUMMINGS, Maryland, N. Y. 14-8

We Breed Rose and Single-combed White Orpingtons, Columbian and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites and Reds; high-class stock at reasonable prices; pens headed by prize-winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, A. A. Franke, Prop., Newton, Ill. 14-8

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Prize-winning Buff and Barred Rocks, Pearl, Guinea, B. B. R. Game Bantams; Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100; Turkeys, \$2 per 10. White Fantails, \$2 per pair. All stock has free range. ULSTER POULTRY YARDS, Saugerties, N. Y. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes, Teddy Strain; Columbian Rocks, Jumbo strain; Columbian Leghorns; Columbian Bantams; Light Brahma Bantams. All the above strains were originated by me. Eggs from \$3 to \$5 per setting. PROF. JNO. EVANS' POULTRY FARM, Cranston, R. I. 14-9

Eggs for Hatching—Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks, fine in size, shape, and feather; 15 eggs, \$1; satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK G. WEED, Box 13, Hightstown, N. J. 14-9

To Importers of Pedigree Stock and Others—English expert, with wide practical experience, undertakes the inspection, purchase, and shipment of all varieties of poultry, game, waterfowl, pigeons, etc., either for fancy or utility. Intending purchasers may rely upon their interests being carefully studied, as only sound, reliable specimens are selected and personally examined before despatch. Avoid importing wasters by stating wants to "EXPERT," care The Feather, Washington, D. C. 14-8

INVINCIBLE POULTRY YARDS, Oak Summit, N. Y. Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Rhode Island Reds, and Plymouth Rocks. Send for circulars. 14-10

For Sale—Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Ring Doves, White Doves, Canary Birds, Common Pigeons, Rabbits. JOHN M. ORNELLAS, 208 North 15th St., Springfield, Ill. 14-5

Show String—100 Odd Specimens Fancy Poultry; Pyle Leghorns, Andalusians, Favoroles, all sorts Bantams, etc., etc.; if you mean business on a good dealer's or exhibitor's string high-scoring specimens at about \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bird for the lot, write us. THE KILLINGTON LOFTS, Rutland, Vt. 14-8

Cornish Fowl, Houdans, Airedale Terriers—The best of their kind. Circular free. R. D. REIDER, Pres. Am. Cornish Club, Middletown, Pa. 14-10

## Helpful Hints

Common sense is a good stock in trade. Impure water and sickness go together. Keep the drinking water out of the sun. Geese are great "watch dogs."

Ducklings have a market as late as September.

Do not forget the value of fresh drinking water.

Keep a strict watch on the condition of your stock.

Grow a few good fowls rather than 100 scrubs.

During the heavy rainstorms drive the hen and her young indoors.

Idleness is a breeder of disease. Discourage it on the farm.

Never ship to market such stock as you would hesitate to use on your own table.

As soon as you begin to lose interest, get out of the poultry business.

Provide some kind of shade for your fowls.

There is profit in ducks. Why not raise them?

Do not crowd if you wish profit from the hens.

See that the setting hen is not disturbed by the other fowls.

Onions chopped fine and fed once a week make a fine tonic for chicks.

Better kill all the weak, sickly chicks as soon as they show their weakness.

Ducks cannot stand filth; their runs and houses should be cleaned at least once a week.

Nothing is so fatal to young ducks as the hot sun. Be sure to have a shady nook for them to go to.

The value of sunflower seed in the poultry diet is due to its richness of oil, affording an excellent tonic.

Keep the chicks busy. This can be done by throwing the grains in the litter. They will soon learn that if they work they can find food.

Keep the flocks tame. Do not allow anything to scare them if you can prevent it. Frightened hens are not very satisfactory layers.

Examine a fowl that droops carefully. There are many reasons for this—overfat, liver trouble, lice, indigestion, or a cold.

In order to make egg farming profitable it is necessary to harbor no drones in the flock, and each year to breed only from the best layers.

Geese are profitable, but require free range, water and green pasture in which to thrive.

Let the fowls run in the orchard and there will be less insects for you to contend with.

Cleanliness saves thousands of young chicks from destruction; neglect is usually disastrous.

Cold and dampness are fatal to young chicks. More chicks die from being chilled than from any other cause.

Poultry, old and young, demand pure air, change of diet, plenty of clean, fresh water, and protection from dampness.

Change the diet as often as possible for the young chicks. Variety is the spice of life that keeps them healthy and makes them grow.

"Cleanliness, some good, wholesome grain diet, plenty of fresh green food, and a lot more cleanliness" is a good motto for any one wishing to succeed with poultry.

Don't abuse the broody hen. Shut her up in a box for a few days or turn her out to run at large. She will soon return to laying under such treatment.

Fresh, clean water is an absolute necessity with all poultry, young and old. Keep the drinking vessels perfectly clean and supply fresh water at least once a day; twice a day is better.

Never keep young chicks on infected ground. Gapes come from the bacteria hidden in the ground. They come to the surface when the weather gets warm and the young and old fowls eat them.

Liquid lice-killers are plentiful and cheap. They may be used to paint the roosts and nest-boxes as often as needed, but many of them are dangerous if used too freely about the young chicks.

## Questions Answered

(Continued from page 11)

geese will be more profitable. If you have some lowlands where there is water and plenty of grass, you will find the raising of geese very profitable. If your land is high and rather dry, you will find the keeping of poultry will pay better.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

Q. I have just bought a small farm, but haven't had much experience at farming. Can you tell me what sort of implements will enable me to do quick

work without making it too hard for me?—J. D.

A. We would suggest that you write S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1105-B, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to the Planet, Jr., Combination Garden Hand Implements; also their Horse Hoe and Cultivator, as we think these would be just the things for you in your farm work. They are wonderful labor-savers and enable one to do the farm work in much less time than according to old methods. These instruments are strong and durable, and are one of the best investments a farmer can make.

"Your poultry paper, The Feather, is very satisfactory, and I enjoy reading it very much."—J. Shaughnessy.

## Crown Bone Cutter

FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 615, Easton, Pa.

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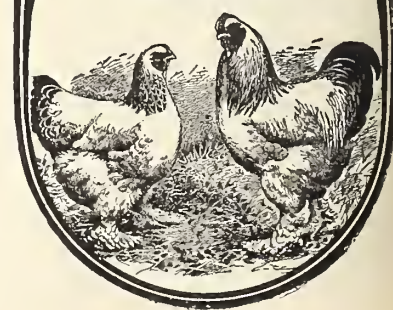
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### BARRED ROCKS "The Best in the World"

And as proof of this we have the pure Bradley Bros. strain. Four grand yards mated to produce high-grade exhibition males headed by sons and grandsons of "World's Champion of 1906." Eggs, \$3 per setting. Write to-day to

DE WITT LANIER

Box 120 15-5 Cardwell, Mo.

**YOU** Need this if you desire to have your livestock and poultry in better condition than others. I have the formula for a powder which was used on a large Western stock farm for years. It prevents roup in poultry and cholera in animals. Send 50 cents and get this valuable recipe.

JAMES W. BLESSLEY

909 So. Front St. 15-6 Harrisburg, Pa.

## Nettleton Plymouth Rock Farm

F. E. BALLARD, Prop.

Breeder of utility and exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock and eggs for sale at all times.

Nettleton, Miss.

14-8

## BUFF ROCKS

At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5-9, 1909, won 3 and 5 Cocks, 3 Hens, 1st and 4th Pul., 2d and 3d Cocks, 1st Pen. Shape and color specials on female; gold special for best female; State Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cock's, and Pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

B. H. KNEPPER, Box 82, Clearspring, Md. 14

## CHICKS

We ship thousands of such varieties as Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds, and Black Orpingtons each season, at \$8 to \$16 per hundred. Try chicks instead of eggs. We guarantee shipments.

Booklet and testimonials free.

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## 2,000 Breeders

Single-comb White Leghorns and White Wyandottes under my famous free-range cultivated system; eggs, \$5 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; no order too large; Baby Chicks, Leg., \$10 per 100; W. W., \$15 per 100—the kind that live. My book, Profits in Poultry-keeping Solved, free with all \$10 orders. Are you raising 95% of all chicks hatched and growing them mainly on a feed at 12c per bu.? If not, get my book and learn how. Does your poultry plant pay? If not, get my book. You cannot fail under my famous system. Clr. and Tes. free; write for them to-day. Address

EDGAR BRIGGS

Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

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### LEGHORNS

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Big Eggs, Big Birds, Big Winners

White Wyandottes (Duston)

Barred Rocks (Bradley)

S. and Rose C. R. I. Reds. Cat. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$6.50 for 100. Special Pens, half price. Collie Pups

W. W. KULP, Pottstown, Pa. Box 20

## POULTRY FENCE

### CHICKEN TIGHT

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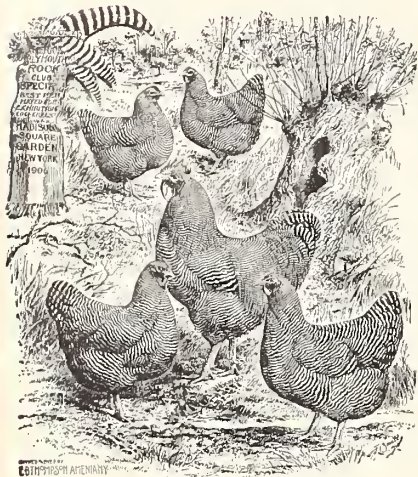
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June, 1909

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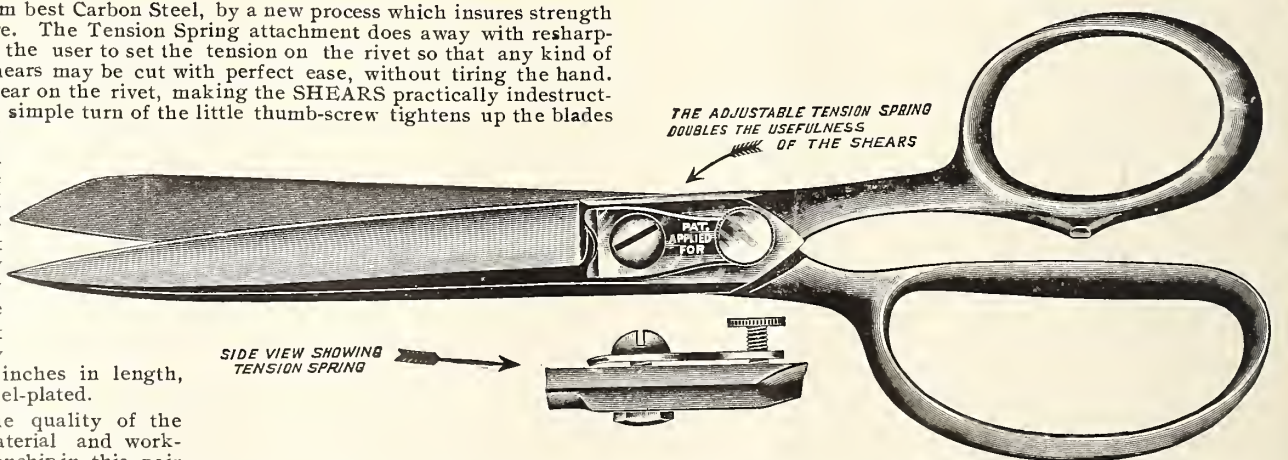
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## Breeding for Prize-winners

By C. F. TOWNSEND

H

OW it is that certain breeders usually capture the blue ribbons year after year is a question frequently asked. By breeding, is my answer, and when I say "breeding," I mean all that the word implies. Does the man who expects a dozen blue-ribbon birds from fifteen eggs ever stop to consider how many hundreds of birds, extending through many years of labor, have been used to get a bird that can stand the fierce competition of the great shows?

And think of the problems to be met and solved. Take the question of color. White birds breed truer than others; yet imagine the time, patience, and money expended by world-renowned fanciers to clear out the brass, avoid the cream, and keep green off the legs. Think of what has been done to get Black Minorcas free from purple, red, or white. Consider the tremendous work of the buff breeders—work still in progress—to circumvent dame Nature so that red, white, and black may blend into that "golden buff" so eagerly sought. And the Reds! Well! if the breeders of note had not possessed to the utmost the qualities of patience, pluck, and perseverance, the beautiful Rhode Island Reds would still be shreds and patches of color.

Shape must be watched. Hundreds of White Rocks, snowy in plumage, pure yellow in legs and bills, and faultless in comb, have been discarded because of a round Wyandotte, or wedge-like Minorca shape. And we would be staggered if we knew how many otherwise perfect Wyandottes had been thrown out because they lacked the curves. To fill out the breasts of the Reds, especially in the males, so that they would not seem to be all neck, has been a most painstaking task. To keep the square, blocky Houdan shape has been most difficult in breeding that variety. And so on down the line.

The exacting and often foolish whims of the Standard tinkers have sent thousands of fine birds to the butchers. Eye-color, height, width and length of comb, a bit of striping here or barring there, and the mischief is done.

With shape, color, and the minor details settled, the prize breeders are fairly started on

the rocky road to perfection. Weight is a terror to meet and master. The "overweight" clause is to be removed, which may help somewhat. But the greatest difficulty is to keep certain breeds and varieties of breeds up to a decent weight and size; and the trouble is not lessened even when there are no standard weights. The Leghorns are prone to decrease in size as they increase in "quality." The Hamburgs have been so "improved" that they are merely playthings in the eyes of the egg and meat man. The same fate has destroyed the Polish birds, and only the independence of the utility breeder has saved the Barred Rocks. If you mention the egg and



FUTURE PRIZE-WINNERS

meat quality of this grand variety to a practical man he will be interested. But when you go into the double-mating-pullet-bred-pullet-cockerel-bred-cockerel-pullet-bred-cockerel-cockerel-bred-pullet, he will talk about the weather! And yet this unnatural double mating is forced upon every breeder who seeks the blue ribbon.

Then there are other points to consider. Symmetry is a word which means anything, everything, or nothing at all, according to the viewpoint. Some judges are mighty strong in color, and powerfully weak on shape; some see nothing but head and legs, others nothing but body. Sometimes lemon is buff and sometimes red is buff. All these things the breeder of exhibition birds must face.

And finally, greatest of all, because it grows more emphatic every year, comes the question: "Do these birds lay?" and almost as strenuous are the other questions: "Are their eggs fertile?" and "Do they grow strong chicks?" If not, the deal is off. To-day the greatest breeders of exhibition birds are answering "Yes" to those questions, and I am very glad indeed that they are doing so.

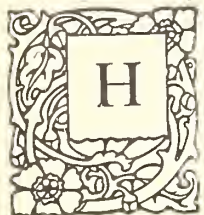
I am just completing a rigorous test of the laying and fertility of U. R. Fishel's White Rocks, Perry's White Leghorns, and of the Kulp-Lewis Brown Leghorns. The birds used for these tests were selected from the best exhibition stock, and included a number of prize winners. My official report of this test will be ready in a month or so, and will be particularly interesting because it will be unbiased and absolutely impartial. Next September I shall start another test. I have closed an agreement with a number of the famous breeders of Rhode Island Reds and Houdans, and will doubtless include some Wyandottes or Minorcas. This test will be conducted exactly like the last—food, housing, care all being precisely the same. It is a most encouraging sign of the times when these great breeders so promptly and gladly enter birds from their great winners into a test of this sort. It proves beyond all question that they are not afraid to have the practical side of their birds brought into public view. It shows that they are not afraid but that their prize winners are also prize breeders of prize layers. And that is the milk in the cocoanut.

These tests are not made to boom my birds, for I have none to boom. They are not undertaken to advertise anybody, because I have denied scores of applications from breeders who wished to obtain the advertising that such a test would give. They were undertaken in the first instance to settle whether the so-called American breeds had the best of it in laying and fertility over the European varieties; and in the second instance, and really of more importance, to settle whether or not birds bred for exhibition could also be strong as layers and strong in fertility. That is why I accept birds from famous breeders of famous winners.



## Some Facts Learned by Experience in Breeding White Wyandottes

By ELMER GIMLIN



HAVING been trained from my youth up to care for standard-bred poultry of some kind, learning that good standard-bred birds command a fair price, and being desirous of obtaining as large a cash return for my labors as possible, I naturally decided that

I could best secure this by specializing and concentrating my efforts on a general-purpose variety. I considered the qualifications of a general-purpose fowl to consist of first, an excellent egg-producer; second, meat of superior quality and quantity; third, kind mothers; fourth, minus a nervous temperament; fifth, handsome appearance, and sixth, ability to reproduce her like or even her superior, without special mating system.

After breeding a number of varieties I finally settled down on the White Wyandotte as the breed best suited to my needs and the demand of the public in general. I have therefore specialized on this variety alone the past seven years. I am fully satisfied with them, and have no desire or occasion to change or add other varieties.

A few of the things I have learned by experience follow: Gates will be left unlatched by children; the wind will sometimes blow the doors open; mistakes will happen with the very best of us; and if one attempts to breed more than one variety he generally gets them mixed up, and if successful in keeping the different varieties absolutely separate, there is danger of getting the eggs mixed.

I have found it impossible to supply the demand for either stock or eggs of good standard-bred White Wyandottes. Then why tamper or mix up with other varieties?

I loved the good old Barred Rocks and had some of the best that money could buy. But seven years ago I read an article in one of the

poultry journals which stated that White Wyandottes of best quality, with proper care and feeding, would weigh two pounds at six weeks of age, be fully feathered, as plump as quails, and ready for market. I did not believe this, and told my wife I was from Missouri and would have to be shown. She proposed that we make a trial ourselves. We therefore sent an order



WHITE WYANDOTTE

to a noted breeder for 500 White Wyandotte eggs. We hatched about 250 chicks and raised 115 to maturity. A majority of the chicks weighed two pounds at six weeks, were fully feathered, plump as partridges, and ready for market. The Barred Rocks of the same age, same feed and care, and same quality of stock did not weigh the two pounds, were not feathered out or matured for market. This settled

it for me, and the good old Barred Rock had to go.

I have learned that in a variety where it is necessary to pursue a double mating system I would have so many culls and birds of off color that I must sell on the market or at a very low price. The number of culls in the White Wyandotte variety is at a minimum.

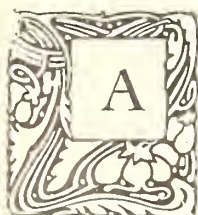
At the head of one of my best pens this spring I had an exceedingly valuable male that became suddenly ill. As it was in the height of the breeding season and I did not have another male equally valuable, which I considered would mate or "nick" equally well with these particular females, I decided to try an experiment, as I wanted as many chicks from this particular mating as possible. I decided to place no other male in the pen with these females. The result was that eggs from all of these females were fertile for four days, some proving fertile as long as fourteen days after the male had been removed, but none of them proved fertile after the fourteenth day or during the entire litter of eggs. The eggs which were fertile hatched well, and the chicks were as strong and healthy as any.

I have found it a good plan where one has a number of yards side by side, and the breeder desires to keep valuable males from fighting, to have a double wire fence at the bottom, say two or three feet apart. This is quite satisfactory and much more pleasing to the eye than tin or boards at the bottom of the fence, two or three feet high, as I have sometimes seen. It has also the additional advantage of being cheaper.

If any of the large family of THE FEATHER, by reading of this article should become persuaded to test the White Wyandottes and give them a fair and impartial trial, alongside of any other variety, as I did seven years ago, I should feel that this article had not been written in vain, but that it had accomplished in a measure, at least, a part of the object for which it was written.

## Campines as Egg-producers

By REV. E. LEWIS JONES



AS YOUR readers are probably aware, I am, of course, most interested in my own breed, the Campines. The last show season I was very successful with them, winning first and second in cockerels, and first in pullets at the Dairy; and I repeated the same thing at

Challenge Cups. I shall not hold them next year as the club has appointed me to judge the club show in 1909, and we have not yet advanced so far in civilization that a judge is allowed to judge his own birds, so I shall stand no chance for these cups, but they will go elsewhere.

The breed is steadily improving its position through its undoubted economic qualities. The Campine has no superior (and it is doubtful if it has an equal) as an all-the-year-round layer of a large white egg. In England there is a

craze for a brown egg and so the light breeds are at a discount as compared with the heavy breeds, but still one expects the most prolific layer to be taken up largely.

However, it is intricate and difficult to go into the whole matter why Campines are not more popular, and they show clearly that merit alone is not a road to popularity. They are, too, a little on the small side as required by our English ideas, but for the life of me I cannot see how size tells in getting an egg-producer. Over here

the Club Show, at the International, Crystal Palace, therefore holding both the cock and hen

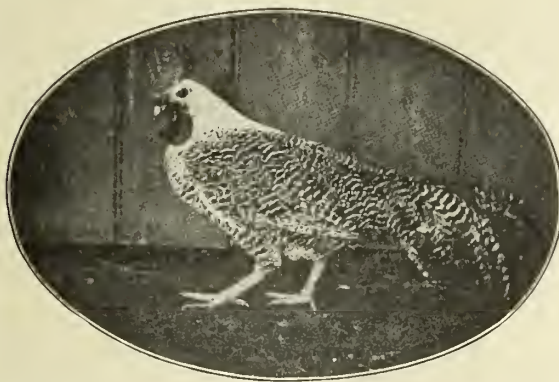
we are proverbially given to compromises, and perhaps in our fowls we want a compromise, too; one that lays fairly well, looks fairly decent, and cuts up not at all badly on the table is the bird we want. Of course, Campines are not self-colored, and perhaps that is one potent reason why they have not caught the popular favor more largely.

However, there are signs that Campines are forging ahead slowly, and this success is due entirely to their merits. As table fowls it is recognized that they excel in quality rather than in quantity. Some people prefer a good breasted bird, which has fine, fibrous white flesh to the coarser, larger fowl. I do myself, and I never use any other bird for my own table if I have a Campine handy.

The cockerels are very useful, too, for crossing. They improve the flesh of the progeny and the quantity of breast meat and its color. They improve the prolificacy, and they improve the size of egg. Taken all round the Campine cockerel is one of the very best for crossing.

I find that Campines lay well over on our side of the water and perhaps I might just say one word as to Braekels. Braekels and Campines

are identically the same bird. At the Reading Poultry Conference, 1907, I had the pleasure of meeting Monsieur L. Vander Sinckt, who is the "grand old man" of the Belgian poultry world,



CAMPINE COCKEREL BRED BY REV. E. LEWIS JONES

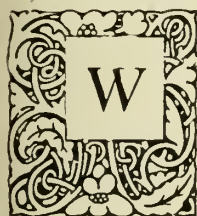
and we talked Braekels and Campines. He told me he had come to the conclusion they were the same breed, and in a paper read before the con-

ference he says: "The Campine is the same breed, but by foraging over a wide area, it is lighter in body and more active. I consider the Campine is a modified Braekel, because the Braekel, weighing 3 kilos (6¾ lbs.), lay an egg of 60 grammes, and the Campine weighs 2 kilos (4½ lbs.) and her egg is not smaller in proportion. Were the Braekel an enlarged Campine its egg would be smaller. \* \* \* These two breeds have been famous since Charles V. \* \* \* (Circa 1500 A. D.)"

I had come to the same conclusion after seeing a class of Braekels filled by Belgian breeders close to a class of Campines filled by English breeders. In size the English Campines were as big if not slightly bigger than the Belgian Braekels, and they had the same characteristics. I am convinced that if I purchased some small Belgian Campines in three generations they would, owing to generous treatment, be as large as the Braekels.

To succeed with Campines they must have a large, roomy house, plenty of air, and not be overfed. They do best on a large run, but mine are confined in runs 20 by 10 yards, and every one must admit they have done fairly well.

## The Value of Guinea Fowls



WHILE poultrymen in general are more or less familiar with guinea fowls, which are becoming more popular every year, we copy below an article by Roxana Ray, which appeared in a recent issue of Rural World, as the information contained therein will

undoubtedly prove of untold value to those interested in the culture of guineas:

"There are many people who are this year raising guineas for the first time and do not know the habits of these birds. As usually raised they are so shy that they give every human being about the place a wide berth and the only sign they give that they know the home folks from strangers is that when they see one of the latter they strike upon a chorus of shrill cries which is deafening. This is also their way of greeting any stray dog or other animal which invades their domain and because of their warnings of the presence of real or fancied danger they are styled by their admirers, 'The sentinels of the poultry yard.'

"Guineas show their tropical origin by refusing to lay till spring is pretty well advanced and then they choose some rather secluded spot protected by leafy bushes and so wary is the hen that even when you are near enough to touch her she will give no sign for fear of her hiding place being discovered, so it is almost futile to start on a guinea nest hunt without getting a little preliminary knowledge by which the search may be much simplified.

"Guineas can be counted on to lay in the forenoon, leaving their nests between eleven and twelve o'clock and if the nest is not too far away the hen may be heard making a peculiar cry, a series of prolonged 'guinea shrieks' to make known to her mates that she is leaving the nest,

and their answering cries are soon heard to direct her where to join them. The watcher may thus have a general idea where the nest is located and a close search usually ends in triumph. This method of locating the nest saves much time and besides one runs no risk of scaring the hen so she will abandon it. The guinea hen is naturally shy, as said before, and she also resents intrusion and if you force yourself on her attention she will seek another nesting place, so all your trouble will be lost.

"It is best not to remove all the eggs. Four or five should remain and if the eggs are to be used for setting it is well to mark those left in the nest and always take the fresh eggs. If used to cook this precaution is not necessary this early in the season. Guinea eggs are of a very delicate flavor and if one cannot conscientiously sell them on account of their small size they may be eaten at home. The best way to use them, however, is to set them under 'chicken hens' and raise the most delicious eating that the poultry yard is capable of producing.

"An ordinary sized hen will cover at least sixteen and the writer would not hesitate to place twenty under a Plymouth Rock. A hen set on guinea eggs should be in a tight enclosure or the young will leave the nest and wander away and be lost. The eggs hatch in twenty-six days and if the nest is not on the ground the eggs should be sprinkled two or three days previous to hatching.

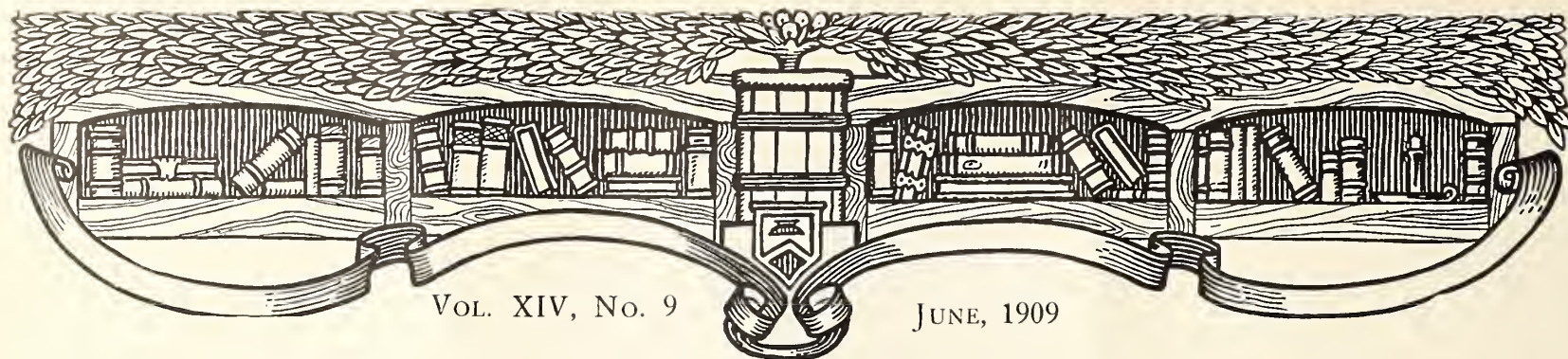
"As said above, the hen must be confined in a tight box or other enclosure while hatching and be left there for several days till the young guineas learn to know their foster mother and to recognize her call. Else, following their wild nature they will stray away and get lost. If you hear a pathetic 'yelp' different from the call of other young birds about the place you may safely count on a lost guinea which has found a crev-

ice large enough to creep through though so small you overlooked it.

"The young guineas will become very much attached to the hen and will follow her without trouble, and even after she weans them they do not forget her, feeding with her through the day and roosting with her at night, and even accompanying her to the nest and patiently waiting till she has laid. Guineas raised in this way become much tamer than those raised in the open with those of their own kind and make ideal breeders. The practise we always followed was to set all the eggs under common hens after spring was far enough advanced so the eggs were not chilled by remaining in the nest, up to the first of July and after that let the guineas lay and hatch their own broods, hunting for the nests the same as earlier in the season so as to make sure that no hen attempted to cover too many eggs. If a nestful was found all additions were removed from day to day till the hen began to set, then if two hens were laying in the same nest, the broody ones refused to share it with the laying one and the latter sought a new nest. If she did not lay enough in her new nest to make the required number for a good clutch we supplied the lack from the store of those saved which had been kept for just such a contingency.

"The young guineas hatched in late July required little or no attention for weed seeds and bugs and worms are abundant from then on till frost and comprise just the articles of diet on which the guineas thrive best. The young guineas hatched earlier in the season must be fed as carefully as turkeys to do well, and if a little meat can be added to their rations occasionally their thrift is assured for the meat is the nearest approach to the bugs and worms which they get when they roam at will.

"Guineas are interesting birds and repay one well for all trouble taken in their behalf and every farm should have a flock of them."



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JUNE, 1909

## Editorial Comment

The fact cannot be denied that eggs are the leading food, and much has been written and said on the subject, and we are of the opinion that much more will be said in the future. It is known that eggs are a universal food, whether from birds, turtles, fish, etc., and afford great relish in the respective communities of the world where they are used as such. It is said that eggs furnish the source of material for growth of the young individual, and it is evident that they must contain all the elements that are required for such.

Milk is another example of animal food containing all the elements of the complete food for the young and growing individual. Therefore, milk and eggs are frequently spoken of as being the perfect foods on this account. This, however, is a little misleading, for, although it is true they contain all the required elements for the growth and maintenance for the animal, the elements are not in right proportion for the universal nourishment of an adult individual. Judging by favorable statistics, however, eggs compare favorably with the animal food, and it is known that the value of eggs is appreciated, as they suit the one important diet in the household.

Realization is the triumph of one's hopes and anticipations.

Compared with the foods at the usual price, eggs at 12 cents per dozen are cheap, at 16 cents fairly expensive, and at 25 cents are expensive. This point of view is not as well understood as might be expected. Many families of moderate means make a practise of buying fresh meat for one meal a day, namely, dinner, using for breakfast even bacon, dried beef, or whatever else might be left over. For lunch and supper bread and butter, together with cold meat and perchance a little cake or fruit added. The statement made by housekeepers that eggs at 25 cents a dozen are cheaper, in one sense of the word, is that only a small amount of money is needed to furnish such a meal. That is to say, where at least one and one-quarter pounds of beefsteak, costing about 25 cents, would be necessary to serve five adults, in many families five eggs would average about 10 cents at 25 cents a dozen, and same would be sufficient to serve the same number and satisfy them equally as well. If the appetites of the

family are such as to demand two eggs apiece for each person, double the amount, and it is still twenty per cent less than the price of the steak. However, as a rule, it is an undisputed fact that eggs at 25 cents per dozen are favorably compared with the meats at less price per pound as an article of food. Many persons eat at least two eggs a meal, but the average person does not exceed two in most families. Over half of the hotel orders only call for one egg. Frequently, when omelets, creamed eggs, and other dishes are served, it does not take one egg for same.

There is no likelihood of the hen being put out of business so long as she can produce the rich and delicious food like the egg, and many a person would feel himself in a much-abused state had he not this food on his table for the morning meal.

A porcupine is a very pointed proposition.

Nearly every farmer can keep from thirty to fifty fowls to good advantage, but I have always been in doubt about the average farmer making it pay to keep a large number of hens; for, in order to do this successfully, it is necessary for him to construct extra buildings for their accommodation and to spend a good deal of time in their care, and, as a rule, farmers are not inclined to do this; so I would say, instead of keeping more hens, keep better ones; improve them each year by introducing new blood if necessary.

An ill-natured woman is the personification of a setting hen.

About three out of five who start in the poultry business make the mistake of trying to keep too many breeds. It seems to be the desire of some to keep all the different varieties they can possibly obtain, thinking that by so doing they can supply all the demands of every one. The probable result is that a beginning made on this basis will turn out an entire failure. Every breeder should strive to raise better stock each year. With a dozen or more breeds to look after, improvement will be slow. Better keep

only one or two varieties, and aim to understand more about these than any other man in the country.

In building that new poultry-house, construct it in such a way that you will be enabled to clean out the droppings with little trouble. Have the perches movable, horizontal and not too high from the floor. I believe that a good cement floor is a little the nicest thing for the poultry-house, but a close, smooth board floor will answer every purpose. A little dry, sandy loam placed on the roosting-room floor will increase the value of the fertilizer and at the same time make the manure easier to handle. And don't neglect to keep the floor of the other part well covered with dry leaves, straw, or chaff, into which all grain should be scattered. Even on these hot, sultry days, if the building is open so as to be airy and comfortable, the hens will work in there, scratching and digging for the grain; and exercise does them good, if only for an hour or so night and morning.

The show season will soon open in good fashion. The fall fairs are splendid indexes to the more elaborate exhibitions that are held in the winter, and these latter promise to eclipse those of previous years. It is astonishing to note the intense interest that is being taken in poultry exhibitions throughout the country. Each section is represented by its show, and it is no uncommon thing to have two shows in a season in a single community. The show-room is the educator of the masses, and does more to keep alive the breeding of fine stock than does anything else. Without the agency of the show-room there would be no interest in the fancy. Standard poultry is bred for competition, and competition is the key to business. A man's success depends upon the merit of the stock he has, and without good stock he drifts on through a monotonous existence, and is deadwood with the business. Even the most pronounced breeder of "stock for eggs" or "stock for market" takes delight in having the best he can get. Any old stock will not do in these times. The profit is in the fowls that have been bred on lines of advancement with some definite object in view. The show-room tells us each year the best birds of the times. It is gratifying to note each year the vast improvement that has been made over the previous one. Let us foster the show-room and keep alive the spirit which prompts us to grow birds that are of some material benefit to humanity.

## Poultry Exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Poultry and pigeon fanciers will be pleased to learn that the judges for the poultry and pigeon show to be held in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have been selected, as follows: Poultry, Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario, Canada; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa; W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry Berrar, San Jose, Cal.; Chas. V. Keeler, Winamas, Ind.; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. Pigeons, Wm. Stonehouse, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, all of whom can be depended upon to be thoroughly honest in their decisions.

Indications are that poultrymen are interested in the great enterprise, for inquiries concerning the entries are pouring in from all directions.

Minnesota is so sure of a large shipment of birds that the State Commissioner, Mr. W. C. Ellison, has already secured a man to accompany the cars in which the birds will travel.

The International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, has sent a beautiful silver loving cup, valued at \$25, which is to be known as the "Jewel Incubator Cup," and is to be given to the exhibitor having the best display of Buff Wyandottes. The cup stands eight inches high, and is gold lined. It is beautifully engraved and well worth trying for.

The Silver Cup offered by the Lawrence L. Moore Company, of Seattle, has also been sent in. This cup is valued at \$50, and is to be presented to the exhibitor who wins first prize on the largest and best exhibit in the Asiatic Class.

Others that have been promised will be sent in, and we earnestly urge breeders of all varieties to prepare for the contest and make the competition so hot that the men who win will realize that they have birds worthy to win in any exhibition. Each poultryman should not only plan to exhibit his own birds, but should urge others to do likewise. Fanciers cannot afford to miss this grand opportunity for showing the world what wonderful progress has been made in the poultry industry.

As an educational feature of the show, lectures will be delivered by several of the most widely known fanciers in the United States. Men who have spent years in breeding high-class birds and have been eminently successful. These lectures will furnish valuable information on subjects in which all poultrymen are interested.

Mrs. Bertha M. Story, of Oregon City, Ore., has been added to the list of state commissioners. She is an energetic, wide-awake poultry fancier and very popular among the breeders of her state. Her appointment insures a large exhibit from Oregon.

The commissioner for the state of Washington is doing good work and promises a very large collection of birds from his state. In fact, everything looks decidedly favorable for the largest and finest exhibit of this kind ever seen in the United States. It looks now as though every man worthy of being classed with

the poultry fanciers will be represented at the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Poultry Show. They realize that no one with any pretensions to the title can afford to stay away.

## Breaking up Broody Hens

The time for breaking up broody hens is still here. Most poultrymen do not set hens during July and August, on account of the many drawbacks like hot weather and lice, but in the latter part of August and in September hens are often set to produce winter-killing chickens. It is a good idea. But if the hens are to be broken of their broodiness do not resort to foolish and cruel methods. Remove them to a separate building where there are no nests, and, as a general thing, they will forget their broodiness in a week. It is a humane and commonsense plan.

## Club Note

Mr. E. W. Staebler, West Park, Ohio, writes us that the No. 5 Year Book of the American Single-combed Brown Leghorn Club is out and will be mailed to Brown breeders upon request. Mr. Staebler is the secretary of this association, and will be glad to mail full information to any one writing him with reference to the American Single-combed Brown Leghorn Club.

## Testimonial

"Enclosed find subscription to The Feather for G. B. Weltz. The gentleman was looking at my birds and asked which was the best poultry paper. The enclosed subscription will explain what I told him."—W. L. Buchanan.

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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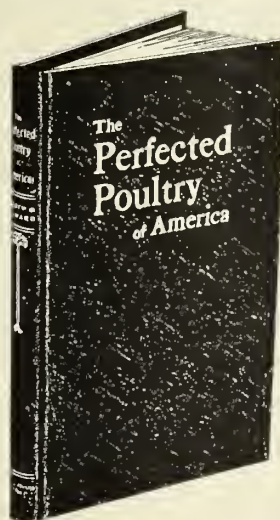
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# The Perfected Poultry of America

BY T. F. MCGREW AND GEO. E. HOWARD

ILLUSTRATIONS BY LOUIS P. GRAHAM



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The Perfected Poultry of America contains a detailed description of all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, with illustrations showing correct type, together with feathers from the different sections, so arranged as to make it easily understood and of great practical value. It should find a ready sale among breeders of standard-bred poultry.—Successful Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

We congratulate you on the high quality of the book, The Perfected Poultry of America, both as to subject-matter and illustrations. This book cannot help but prove of value to those who are interested in standard-bred poultry.—Poultry Keeper Publishing Co.

### A CREDIT TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

I consider The Perfected Poultry of America the best of its kind that has been put on the market. The printing and binding are worthy of extra notice. In fact, such books are a credit to the poultry industry, and this volume is sure to interest all kinds of poultrymen, the old as well as the beginner.—The Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.

### FINDS IT INTERESTING

The Perfected Poultry of America is an attractive volume. It is beautifully printed. Wherever I turn its pages I find it interesting, and the many illustrations show that your artist, Mr. Graham, has spent much enjoyable study in his part of the book. I believe that this book will enjoy a popular sale among those who collect poultry literature.—F. L. Sewall, Buchanan, Mich.

### THE BEST ISSUED TO DATE

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### ANY ONE CAN TELL REQUIREMENTS

The Perfected Poultry of America is the title of the latest book from the press of The Howard Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. As its name suggests, it treats exclusively of the breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. It describes and illustrates all standard breeds and varieties of poultry, ducks, geese and turkeys. It gives the history of each variety, including its origin and development, enumerates its special characteristics and describes its shape and color. The subject-matter is by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard, and the illustrations are by Louis P. Graham. Each of the part-colored varieties is represented by a drawing of the male and female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the plumage, so arranged that any one can tell from the illustration what the requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird. The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.


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DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

## The American Buff Orpington Club

At the meeting of the executive committee of the American Orpington Club which was recently held in New York City, President R. N. Barnum, of the Foxhurst Farm, Lime Rock, Conn., presiding, and Secretary Dr. Paul Kyle, of Flushing, L. I., recording, it was resolved to award fifteen or more handsome special prize ribbons at any show in the United States or Canada, providing, however, the winner is a member in good standing of the American Orpington Club. Besides, the club will donate two silver cups for the best Orpington male and female at the Boston, New York, Johnstown, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City shows. The President of the American Orpington Club, Mr. R. N. Barnum, of the Foxhurst Farm, Lime Rock, Conn., will give a silver cup for the best pen in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and Indianapolis shows. Dr. Paul Kyle, of the Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I., will donate a silver cup for the best pen Buff, Black, or White at the Richmond Hill, L. I.; Paterson, N. J., and the Greater Nashville, Tenn., shows.

For club catalogue which contains the origin of all Orpington fowls, application blanks, and all other information, apply to the Secretary of the American Orpington Club, Dr. Paul Kyle, Flushing, L. I.



## The Formation of the Chick



RECENTLY received from Mr. G. W. Hubbell the following communication:

"The other day I quoted from your book, 'The American Fanciers' Poultry Book,' from page 23, and claimed that the yolk of the egg formed the food of the

chick while the chicken itself was formed in and through the albumen. I further claimed that the germ of life was not in the yolk, but next to it. May I ask you to give me further authorities than those you have quoted, and any other view which you may have on this subject? An early reply will be appreciated."

We immediately referred this letter to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and give below copy of the reply sent Mr. Hubbell by Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, as we are sure this will prove of interest to our readers:

"The chick is formed, not from the albumen of the egg nor from the yolk but from a minute, whitish disc called the blastoderm, measuring about mm. or 4-25 of an inch in diameter, which is always found on the upper surface of the yolk.

"Both albumen and yolk furnish the nutrition of the embryo; that is to say, they both are complex mixtures of organic and inorganic substances which contain all the elements required by the growing embryo. The yolk, that is, the yellow yolk, sometimes called the food-yolk, is a highly nutritious body composed largely of proteid material destined for absorption by the blood vessels of the embryo. The albumen of the egg contains eighty per cent water, about eleven proteid material with extractives, fatty bodies and salts. By its rapid diminution from the third day of incubation it is supposed that the albumen replenishes the food yolk which as stated above is a concentrated food stuff prepared for absorption by the vascular system of the growing embryo.

"As to the location of the blastoderm or germ, as it is frequently called, at the commencement of incubation, whatever the position of the egg, if there is no hindrance to the rotation of the yolk which floats in the albumen, that hemisphere of the yolk which bears the blastoderm will come to the top so that the blastoderm, lying, as stated above, on the yolk will be uppermost. This lighter specific gravity of the germ bearing half of the yolk is probably due to the fact that besides the yellow yolk there is a so-called white yolk which contains numerous large vacuoles filled with fluid and forms a kind of support for the blastoderm, being rather broad at the surface but dipping flask-like down into the depths of the yellow yolk.

"The thin membrane surrounding the yolk is known as the vitelline membrane and contains within it the yolk, white and yellow, and the blastoderm. This is just described is the true egg; it has come from the ovary. The albumen has been added on the way down the oviduct and is therefore no more a portion of the embryo than the shell of the egg, except for the fact that in addition to constituting one of the protective envelopes of the egg, it appears, as above suggested, unlike the shell, to be a reserve storehouse of food elements for replenishing the yolk material.

"A full explanation of the inaccuracy of the suggestion of the 'growth of veins throughout the albumen, which finally forms into the chick,' would require too lengthy a study of the detail of embryology for a letter of this sort. You are, therefore, respectfully referred to such works as the following: The Elements of Embryology by Foster and Balfour, second edition, edited by Sedgwick and Heape; London, MacM. & Co., 1883; the Development of the Chick, by F. R. Lillie, professor in the University of Chicago; New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1908."

## Here's a Good One

Chicken experts in Kansas are viewing with alarm a strange retrogression of the Kansas "settin' hen." It is said upon the authority of expert chicken men that after several generations incubator-hatched chickens lose the instinct to "set." No other theory is advanced for the reason why Mrs. Helpful refuses longer to perch herself upon a nice baker's dozen of choice eggs and warm them with outspread pinions until the miracle of nature is wrought again, save that the incubator has robbed her of the "setting" instinct. This is a rather gloomy outlook, although there is a faint silver lining. The good housewife won't have to spoil her nice barrel of rain water by dousing into it at regular intervals some hen that wants to "set" all the time.—Kansas City Journal.

## Fumigate the Premises

If you have had contagious disease among your fowls, do not overlook the importance of thoroughly fumigating the premises, for if you start over again with a new flock and have not taken care that the houses and yards are entirely rid of any traces of the disease, you might as well give up any hope for success.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9



## Producing Eggs



ARTIFICIAL conditions must be produced to make hens lay in the winter time, as it is the nature of fowls to produce eggs only from April to October. Twelve to fifteen dozens of eggs a hen a year is possible and practicable. Some do even better, and others get less. It is the business of the poultry-keeper to provide not only 'weather' conditions, but also the raw materials for the manufacture of eggs."

Prof. Cyrus L. Smith, formerly an institute lecturer in various states in the Middle West, now expert for the Spokane and Inland Empire Electric Railway Company, made the foregoing observation in the course of an address on "The Housing and Feeding of Poultry," before the real-estate class of the Spokane Young Men's Christian Association. He said:

"Never let the hens out of the house from October 15 to April 15. If the hens have been properly bred, intelligently culled, are fed and housed as directed, the feeding being done at the same time every day, including Sundays, each hen should lay an average of eight dozens of eggs during the winter period. During the last five years strictly fresh eggs have averaged 40 cents a dozen for these six months in Spokane, the price for the summer months being slightly less.

"Those eggs produced between October and April ordinarily sell for a much higher price than do eggs produced from April to October. In a state of nature, fowls of all kinds usually lay eggs between April 1 and June 1; therefore, the production of eggs from October to April is an artificial production due to artificial conditions, as the hen naturally lays eggs in the spring. If we are to induce her to lay eggs from October to April, it is but reasonable that she should be provided with spring conditions. As these conditions are not to be found out of doors, we put her in a house under artificial conditions as near like spring as practicable. This artificial hen kept under artificial conditions is an egg machine, manufacturing from new material a highly concentrated, popular and desirable food product.

"This requires certain materials, without which the best of hens on earth would not be able to produce eggs. No kind of grain contains in proper proportions the elements necessary to make an egg; therefore, mixed grains are found much better than any single grain. The egg is the richest in protein of any food that comes to our table. It follows, therefore, that the raw material for egg-production should be rich in protein. Alfalfa furnishes the cheapest form of protein available in the Inland Empire. Wheat is the cheapest grain available. It is economical to make the daily ration as largely from

wheat and alfalfa as practicable, and at the same time give variety in the ration to furnish the necessary elements to manufacture eggs without waste of raw material, to maintain good appetite, good digestion, and provide for necessary exercise.

"The best method for securing exercise is to feed a portion of the grain ration in the litter on the scratching floor. This grain mixture for 100 hens from October 15 to April 15, considering present prices in this district, should be 1,600 pounds of wheat, 400 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of oats. Mix these and feed six pounds in the evening. In addition to this, make a mixture of 600 pounds of bran and shorts, 200 pounds of cornmeal, 200 pounds of oilmeal, and feed six pounds a day in the dry-feed hopper. Also feed six pounds of alfalfa hay chopped fine and six pounds of carrots, cabbage, or mangels. Make a mixture of 100 pounds of oyster shell, 200 pounds of granulated bone, 200 pounds of meat meal. Feed two and a half pounds a day in one section of the dry-feed hopper. As the hens would need more lime than they would get from the oyster shell, slake one bushel of lime, mix to a stiff mortar in a box where the hens will have access to it at all time; also keep them supplied with a liberal amount of sharp gravel."

Regarding the selection of a site for poultry-houses, Professor Smith said it is desirable that the land be well drained and preferably sloping enough so no water will stand in the yards during rainy weather. A southern slope should be selected when practicable. He added:

"The house should be dry, warm, well lighted, well ventilated, and so arranged as to be easily kept clean. The walls should be tight and absolutely windproof, leaving no cracks around the foundation, the eaves, or gables. The curtain-front houses give the best results, as they provide good ventilation without drafts.

"Considering cost of construction, convenience of arrangement, ventilation, and light, the following plan is one that I have found to give general satisfaction:

"The house is 32 by 16 feet in floor dimension, divided into two rooms with tight partition between. It will provide room for 100 hens—fifty in each room. The front is 6 feet 6 inches high, the back 4 feet 6 inches, and the gable 8 feet 4 inches in height, 6 feet from the front and 10 feet from the rear. The roost platform in each section is 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 18 inches from the floor.

"There is a nest rack 12 feet long and 15 inches wide and 8 inches deep under the platform. A 10-inch board, hinged to the front of the nest, drops down to gather the eggs. The nests are dark. There is no bottom to the nest rack, and the rack is not fastened to anything, so it can be easily moved for cleaning. Each

section has two roosts 16 feet long, 15 inches apart, made of 1 by 3 lumber set edgewise, with a strip 1 by 2, rounded, nailed on top. These are set six inches above the platform and are loose, so that they can be taken out for cleaning. The flooring is built of matched lumber.

"The joists are 2 by 6, two feet apart; studding and rafters are 2 by 4, two feet apart. The structure is sheathed with shiplap, covered with paper and sided with thin siding. The roof is sheathed close and covered with two-ply asphalt roofing. The upper three feet of the front of the house is left open and covered with poultry netting. There are four frames 3 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, made of 1 by 2, hinged to the plate, and covered with cloth, to be hooked up to the roof in fair weather, but closed at night and during stormy weather. There is a door 6 by 2 feet in one end and also in partition. A dust-bath box 8 inches deep, 4 feet long and 18 inches wide, is in each room. Dry feeding box and drinking fountain are in the partition.

"The materials required for this house are the following: Twenty-seven pieces 2 by 6, 16 feet long; 4 pieces 2 by 4, 12 feet long; 4 pieces 1 by 3, 16 feet, surfaced both sides; 28 pieces 2 by 4, 18 feet long; 10 pieces 1 by 2, 16 feet, surfaced both sides; 800 feet short flooring, 400 feet of shiplap, 600 feet surfaced boards, 500 feet thin siding, 100 feet 1 by 4, surfaced; 3 rolls building paper, 600 square feet roofing paper; 10 pounds 20d nails, 10 pounds 10d nails, 40 pounds 8d nails, 12 pairs strap hinges, 2 gallons good paint, and 10 yards heavy bleached muslin.

"This material can be bought for about \$80. The labor, if hired, will cost from \$30 to \$50. A handy man at building can do the work himself with little outside assistance."

## A Few Briefs

Poults should always be kept in from the rain.

Turkeys require grit the same as other fowls.

Stale bread, particularly if toasted, is good for poults.

Lice are as destructive to turkeys as to chickens.

To successfully raise turkeys you must have vigorous birds.

Bronze turkeys are the largest and produce the heaviest weight.

While young turkeys need more or less care, they should not be pampered.

The average size of the wild turkey is less than that of the domestic bird.

Never force turkeys to drink, although plenty of fresh water should always be before them.

Most breeders prefer stock that is not less than two years old for breeding purposes.

When kept in confinement the poults should be fed often, but not too much at a time.

White Holland turkeys usually bring higher prices in the market on account of their fine plumage.

Turkey feathers bring good prices, but great care must be taken in preparing them for market.

**CHICK FOOD**  
(NESTED EGGS)  
100 LBS  
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## LAKEWOOD FARM NUMBER TWO

We wish to announce to our friends and patrons that we have purchased at Eaton town, N. J., a farm of 170 acres and will there build, equip and run in conjunction with our farm at Lakewood an up-to-date breeding establishment, devoted exclusively to the breeding of the Lakewood Farm Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns.

We have also increased our land holdings at Lakewood and will greatly enlarge our Lakewood farm.

With our new equipment we will have housing capacity for 30,000 laying hens Incubator capacity for 60,000 eggs; brooder capacity for 51,500 chicks. Our incubator and brooder systems will be novel in the extreme, as they are heated by hot water controlled by a coal furnace, both the heating and brooding system being manufactured by the Hall Mammouth Incubator Co., of South Columbia, N. Y. This equipment has been thoroughly tried out by us and the results we have obtained this season far exceed our most sanguine expectations and make possible the production of eggs and poultry in large numbers.

General offices have been opened at 517 West Twenty-third St., New York City, to which address all business communications should be sent. We invite all who are interested to call upon us when in town. We further extend to the general public the hospitalities of our farms; letters of introduction will be given to you from our general office to our managers at the farms.

### LAKEWOOD FARMS

New York City, May 22, 1909.

## Have a Place for Poultry

This is the advice given by D. J. Ryther, in the Maine Farmer, and excellent advice it is. The substance of the article is as follows:

"An old adage, 'A place for everything, and everything in its place,' is applicable to poultry on the farm. It is a common complaint among farm women that they can have no flowers, for the 'pesky' hens scratch everything to pieces. There is no excuse but laxness that applies to such cases. Many men are so little mindful of the wife's wishes in this respect that they allow hens in the dooryard year after year. They also allow them in the barn, on the vehicles, on the piazza, or anywhere they happen to go.

"There are few farms so arranged but that it would be comparatively easy to either build an enclosure for the hens, or else enclose the buildings, all but the poultry house, and then let the hens 'go it.' The most satisfactory method is to enclose the hens. True, it will cost some more to feed them, but a part of the extra cost of feed will be offset by the extra eggs one gets by keeping the hens in until they are done laying for the day, for they delight to lay in stolen nests.

"The hens can be let out at, say, five o'clock to get green food and exercise, and, if stuff is not thrown out about the house, they will keep busy until dark without troubling the house and flower beds.

"To me it is disgusting to see hens on the piazza and in the door. I always calculated it was the work of a pretty slack pair of farmers. It is too much like old-world peasant life that we read of where hens, horses, cows, and pigs occupy the same building. The peasants are excusable, for their lot is cast in poverty, but Americans seldom have any excuse for such a state of things.

"Try fencing your hens in this year and give your wife a chance for flowers without fighting for it. It will do her good and you will enjoy the bright flowers."

## A Big Change

We are in receipt of the following communication from Mr. Geo. H. Northup, which explains itself:

"Will you allow me space in your valued paper to say to my patrons and poultry correspondents that I have sold Mettewee Valley Poultry Farm, where I have bred the famous Northup Strain of Black Minorcas for the last twenty-one years, to Geo. W. Hey, formerly of Bozeman, Mont.? I have also sold him my entire stock of Single and Rose Combed Black Minorcas, more than 500 mature birds of the finest quality I ever owned, and all my chicks of 1909 hatch, together with all my incubators, brooders, cuts, poultry appliances of every kind, lists of customers and correspondents, office furniture and supplies, and good will in business. I have also sold to Mr. Hey my stock of books entitled 'Minorcas of Every Comb and Color,' recently written by myself, and the copyright of same. Further, I have agreed not to breed Black Minorcas so long as Mr. Hey continues in the business.

"This farm is undoubtedly the largest and most complete establishment devoted entirely to Black Minorcas or to any one breed of fowls in America. It has eight large breeding houses, with slate roofs, cement and stone foundations; twenty-five colony houses, and the finest and most complete brooder house I have ever seen. It was built, heat and ventilation installed from my own plan, by which the air under the hovers is controllable to a fraction of a degree and the air is continually brought in from outside the building and discharged under the hovers. The building has floor and part of sides of concrete and the windows are covered with fine-mesh wire netting, making it rat-proof.

"While I regret leaving this work, in which I have been successfully engaged for twenty-three years, it is a great satisfaction to me to place it in the hands of a Minorca fancier in whose ability as a breeder I have so great confidence. Mr. Hey has already had large experience in breeding and showing Black Minorcas, and has won the Championship of the American Black Minorca Club for winning more first prizes on Single-combed Black Minorcas than any other member in the state of Montana, and while Northup's Strain of Black Minorcas has long been recognized as the best for utility and exhibition, wherever Minorcas are shown, I expect they will reach even greater attainments under the skilful management of Mr. Hey. Further, I take pleasure in recommending Geo. W. Hey to my customers as an honest and conscientious business man for whom I solicit their patronage, knowing that he is in possession of a larger and better stock of Minorcas, than any other breeder in this country, and believing that he will do his best to please his customers by giving excellent value for all the money he receives from them."

Mr. Northup further states that even though he can no longer breed Black Minorcas he shall always be interested in fine poultry, and while he does not ex-

pect to ever engage in the business as extensively as he has heretofore, he will probably breed a few choice birds of some other breed. While we regret exceedingly to see Mr. Northup give up Black Minorcas, with which he has been associated all these years, we feel that he will continue interested in the poultry industry in general. We also wish Mr. Hey much success.

## Pigmy Pouter Meet

We are in receipt of the following communication from the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Pigmy Pouter Club:

"To the Members of the National Pigmy Pouter Club:

"Some time since I sent slips to each of the members requesting their opinion as to a combined show of the National and American Pigmy Pouter Clubs at New York next winter.

"I must say I was greatly disappointed in the number of replies received, only eleven members replying. The vote on the question stood as follows: Yes, 8; no, 3.

"The next show of the National Pigmy Pouter Club will therefore be held at New York in connection with the American Pigmy Pouter Club.

"I also asked the opinion of the members as to the consolidation of the two clubs, but I find upon investigation that the members of the American do not favor consolidation, so that question will be dropped.

"I am going to ask each member to begin preparing for next winter's show at once and make up his mind to send some birds. Let us make this one of the grandest shows of Pigmies ever held in America. It can and ought to be done.

"Should the members care to hold an exclusive club show, in addition to the regular winter show, a very good place has been secured for the same, as Mr. Geo. Ewald has very kindly tendered the use of his lofts for the same.

"At the meeting at Chicago it was decided that each member select one color and place or secure one or more specials upon that one color alone, thereby insuring specials for all colors. I am going to ask each member to send in his selection of color at once, so the matter of specials may be arranged as soon as possible.

"Again asked each member to do all he possibly can to make the club and our next show a success, I beg to remain,

"Yours respectfully,

"H. J. Reimer, Sec'y-Treas.

"113 Heinlein Ave., Evansville, Ind."

## Pigeon Briefs

Have your pigeons so tame they will not jump off the nest every time you go near them. Encourage them in this by going about them often, but very quietly.

Hemp seed with pigeons is like sunflower seed and other rich, stimulating food for poultry. It may be well to use it during the time of molting, or when preparing for the show room, but not as a general food.

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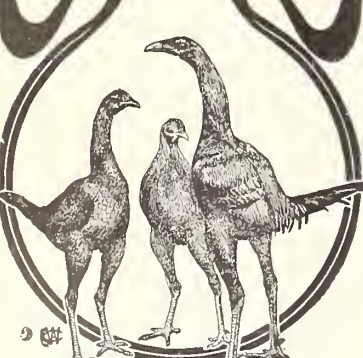
**Library**

At the present time all are anxious for more information relative to the growing of young chicks. You should have a copy of our little book

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## Poultry-keeping in the District of Columbia



THE District of Columbia, the home of THE FEATHER, has for the last few years been torn asunder with regulations restricting the keeping of poultry within the city limits. This is a great fanciers' town, and if the question were permanently and definitely settled there would be a wide awakening in the poultry and pigeon industry in this section. Our Commissioners—three in one—have endeavored to make history by coming out periodically with laws and regulations governing this "nuisance." Up to date every law they have endeavored to put forth has been found unlawful when put to the test. There is a society formed to contend with our governing powers, and we are pleased to say that they have not as yet lost a case in the courts as to the unlawful actions of our guardians where the question of keeping poultry and pigeons in the Capital City is concerned. We publish below an item that appeared in a daily paper here on this question, and one can imagine how strong is the fight and how various are the opinions of the people who populate our city by their testimonials before our governing board. It is sure to prove good, readable matter to any one interested in poultry, and we submit same for the benefit of our readers. Some of these arguments are worth repeating:

"Are roosters a blessing or a nuisance?"

"That question is put up to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It is to be decided by them within the next few days. Meanwhile the fate of the rooster will hang in the balance.

"Some time ago the Health Officer, Dr. W. C. Woodward, recommended to the Commissioners the adoption of regulations to govern the keeping of chickens in the District. One section provides that no roosters shall be kept in squares of the city which have seventy-five per cent of the property thereon improved.

"That has brought to the Commissioners letters galore. Some claim that the crowing of the cock lulls them to sleep or benefits persons lying on beds of illness. Others assert that the call of the chanticleer is an unmitigated nuisance that should not be tolerated in any civilized community.

### 'TIS MUSIC TO SAMPLES

"Writing from Baltimore, Mrs. A. C. Sample says she spends every other week in Washington.

"Across the street some colored people keep fowls," she writes the Commissioners. "Mr. Sample and myself like to hear the roosters crow, and hope the

Commissioners will not deprive the residents of Washington of their poultry, which are a pleasure and a profit to many poor people and give annoyance to no one but a few malicious or nervous cranks, who, as a rule, complain of the poor roosters in order to gratify some pitiful grudge against the neighbor who keeps fowls. To many the rooster's crow is a pleasant and cheerful sound."

### SPEAKS GENTLE WORD FOR HER

"Most complaints have been about crowing roosters," writes A. G. Knorr, of 1010 New Jersey Avenue Southeast. "Why not let him only be exiled from the complaining neighborhoods?"

"T. E. McCardell, of 602 H Street Northeast, presented the contrary views of roosters in his letter. He says that both he and a neighbor kept a rooster some time ago.

"My neighbor became ill and the roosters annoyed him during his nervous spells," he says. "We beheaded both roosters. All is now calm and serene.

"A short time ago the widow of a physician living two doors from me stopped me on the street and said she was sorry we had destroyed our roosters. I explained the reason. She said she had a son who was ill from some cause and restless and cross at nights, and that many times she hushed him to sleep in the early morning by calling his attention to the crowing chickens or roosters, and he would fall asleep waiting to hear him crow.

"There is no one in our neighborhood complains about the few chickens in the neighborhood. I cannot understand why the people of another section of the city or distant from us should be the cause of denying us the right to raise for our own use a few chickens and get a few eggs."

### ALL-NIGHTERS ARE BLAMED

"Some men and women who have been out all night in their automobiles, whom I meet nearly every morning speeding through the streets in order to get to bed before the sparrow begins his twitter, are perhaps among the number, at least, who cannot go to sleep on account of the crowing rooster."

"If people would go to bed at a respectable hour," writes David J. E. Wilson, of Randle Highlands, "they would not be bothered with roosters waking them up."

"It is gratifying to know that steps are being taken to limit the keeping of fowls," F. S. Deland, of the Winder building, has written the Commissioners. "I don't know of anything that has made life in Washington more disagreeable than chickens kept by neighbors, who have no regard for the rights of others."

"I have been annoyed by them for years. Complaints to the Police Department did not remove the nuisance. At last a neighbor kept both chickens and turkeys in his yard within fifteen feet of my bedroom window, so that sleep was impossible after the break of day, and the stench of the yard was more than we could bear.

"The fact is that in our city, which is to be the model Capital of a great nation, the keeping of fowls within the city limits—fire limits—should be absolutely prohibited."

### CENSUS OF AFFECTED

"Needless to say, I am most heartily in favor of the proposed regulations to govern the keeping of chickens in this city," F. L. Ransome, of 1455 Belmont Street, has written the Commissioners. "Those of us who work hard through the day, especially at pursuits requiring nervous energy; women, particularly mothers of children, who must often be up during the night and whose tired nerves need all that early morning sleep can do for them; lovers of gardens, who like to beautify their homes and the city; all these have long suffered from the intolerable chicken nuisance."

"To some people, a rooster, more or less, in the neighborhood may seem a trivial matter," Mr. Ransome says in another letter. "I can assure you, however, that it is a serious thing to have a family including three small children, awakened morning after morning at daylight by the persistent and loud crowing of a bird that has no business in the city."

"The provision that no domestic live fowls or pigeons shall be kept or allowed to run within fifty feet of a structure used for human habitation has also been the subject of letters, some protesting against the limitation and other declaring that the distance is too small.

"The Board of Trade to-day notified the Commissioners that their views are contained in the following suggested regulation:

"No person shall keep or collect any kind of live fowls or pigeons within 100 feet of any house used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly within the fire limits of the city: Provided, this resolution shall not apply to fowls or pigeons confined in coops within stores or public markets.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$2 and not more than \$10, and each day fowls or pigeons are kept, as provided, shall be deemed a separate offense hereunder."

"Commissioner Macfarland has forwarded all the papers in the case to his colleagues for consideration before final action on the regulations is taken in board session."

## Testimonials

"I received the bound volume of The Feather all right, and was pleased with it."—Mrs. Mary Smith.

"Enclosed find my order for The Feather and Farm and Fireside. As to The Feather, I must say it is one of the best poultry papers published to-day."—Fred F. Holz.

### Crown Bone Cutter

**FEED** your hens out green bone and get more eggs. With a **Crown Bone Cutter** you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have out bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 615, Easton, Pa.

**Best Made Lowest in Price**

## Reminders

If the poult can be raised to six weeks of age usually there is no further trouble, and they become very rugged.

Poults from immature turkeys hens are more than likely to be difficult to rear, no matter what the matings may be.

Bad food and neglect will dwarf the growth of turkeys and weaken their constitutions, giving bad results and poor return to the breeder.

The native wild turkey is still common in various parts of North America, and fine specimens are met with in the West and in Canada.

Young turkeys should be protected from dampness, the direct rays of the sun, and lice, as all of these will prove detrimental to their growth.

After six weeks of age the poults can safely be permitted to wander away and seek their food supply with the mother hen upon the range.

Bronze turkeys are particularly attractive. A large display of Bronze turkeys will attract the greatest attention wherever shown, either at a fair or poultry exhibition.

The turkey that has been fed to a plump, attractive condition, that shows the full, plump breast when dressed for market, is the kind that sells for the highest prices.

The gobbler is a better protector for the young poults than the turkey hen. The latter usually let the youngsters look out for themselves.

When taken from the nest, olive oil should be rubbed among the feathers of the turkey hen; the same precaution should be taken with the poults, so as to destroy any lice that might be on them.

The breeding of varieties makes but little difference in the main results. There are flocks of White Holland turkeys that have equal vigor and that reproduce and rear their offspring to as great an extent as any other variety. The Bronze, the Narragansett, the Black, the White, the Buff, the Slate, and the cross of these may all be equally vigorous as they are delicate and undesirable. It is the constitutional ability to produce the best results that counts with each variety, and in selecting choose to please your fancy, but bear in mind the absolute necessity of having health and non-relationship in the flock.

The Pigeon Department, Hillhurst Farm, R. F. D. 3, Orchard Park, N. Y., offers attractive prices in squab stock. These people issue an illustrated catalogue on their fifty-two New York, Boston, Buffalo winners and all kinds of supplies. Write them for a copy of this booklet. It will pay you.

**WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR 1909 FREE SQUAB BOOK**

Handsomely printed and illustrated, telling How To Make Money Breeding Squabs. (Our cloth-bound book now sent has 303 pages, 114 pictures, biggest and best we have ever issued. It's great.) See 1909 particulars and prices on Plymouth Rock Homers and Carneaux; ask for special offers, all transportation charges prepaid. We were the first, the originators. Trade with us, get the benefit of our years of experience and skill. The greatest success of the 20th century in feathers. Read about it. Plymouth Rock Squab Co. 334 Howard St. Melrose, Mass.

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks, then killed, weighing up to a pound.

Read stories of customers who started small with our prolific pairs and now have big flocks.

Millions of squabs are now going into the growing markets.

**GIANT PIGEONS**

**RUNTS**

**MONDAINES**

**MALTESE HENS**

Heavy Squab-breeding Crosses

**A SPECIALTY**

**JAMES B. COOK, KENSINGTON, MD.**

14-12

**SQUAB STOCK**

Large Mated Homers (number, color banded) \$2.00  
Famous Hillhurst Cross Youngsters, from \$1.00 up  
200 Large Homer Hens, each.....\$1.25  
Tobacco Stems, per 100.....1.00  
Best Health Grit, 100 lbs.....1.50

Illustrated catalogue on our 52 New York-Boston-Buffalo winners, and on all kinds of supplies, 5c. All stock sold on approval.

**PIGEON DEPT., HILLHURST FARM**

R. F. D. No. 3      tf      Orchard Park, N. Y.

**CARNEAUX and 7 other varieties**

**Ernest L. Winslow**

Tobacco    Apponaug, R. I.    Stems

Supplies

Illustrated Circulars and Price List

tf

**Big Profits in Squabs**

Send for our free pamphlet, "How to Make Big Money Raising Squabs." Our birds are supreme. You raise the squabs and we furnish you the customers.

**MELROSE SQUAB CO**

24 Herwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

14-10

**ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS** made to order with 3 initials, year and numbers, 20c per doz., \$1 per 100; 6 samples, 10c. **HARRY E. BAIR**, D. F., Hsnover, Pa. 15-4

**CAN'T LOSE 'EM**

Two lock Aluminum Leg BANDS FOR POULTRY AND PIGEONS. **GUARANTEED TO STAY ON.**

PRICES 12-15¢ 50-40¢ 100-75¢. Sample Band and Circular on systematic identification of fowls and chicks for 2¢ stamp. **NAME BREED** HILL MFG. CO. CUSTAR OHIO U.S.A.

**STAPLER'S SECURITY SEALED LEG BAND**

Security Sealed Leg Bands—12, 16¢; 24, 30¢; 100, \$1.00. Write for sample and circular. **STAPLER'S**, 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Birds, Poultry, and Poultry Supplies**

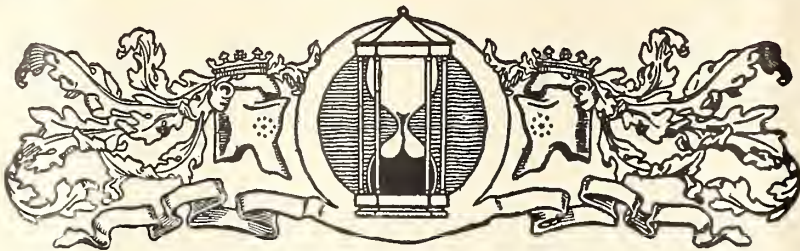
Young Parrots and Canaries just received from abroad. Maltese and Angora Kittens.

Beautiful Birds and Pets of all kind for Spring mating. New catalogue ready for delivery.

**EDWARD S. SCHMID'S**

**712 TWELFTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Sole Agent for D. C. for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Bone Grinding Machines, etc. Send for my illustrated catalogue. tf



## Two Sides to a Question



OUR interest was drawn to the two following news items, which show both sides of a question and should prove of much interest to our readers. A Vienna dispatch by Associated Press says the following as to the plague of pigeons:

"A plague of pigeons is at present afflicting the Viennese.

"So incensed are townfolk against the birds, which are of extraordinary boldness and increase suprisingly, that the magistrates have received many complaints regarding the conduct of an elderly lady, a baroness, who encourages the birds by feeding them in the Stadtpark.

"Each day the baroness appears, laden with two bags of maize, each weighing about eight pounds. The birds, which seem to have a mysterious means of telling the time, await her appearance in flocks, and then swoop down on the corn. "It is alleged that the birds cause discomfort to frequenters of the park and alarm little children.

"Inquiries made by the city authorities establish the fact that practically all the pigeons live in the inner city, nesting in the decorative stonework that characterizes Viennese architecture. So bold are they that when rain threatens they take shelter between the double window panes of the houses.

"At meal times they peck at the panes with such force that they threaten to break the glass if their demands are not attended to. Often they use the window-sills as nesting places."

By the same agency we find how the metropolitan city of this great Republic of ours is interested in and stops its many cares for a daily exhibition of pigeons in the great city:

"Promptly at two o'clock daily a man with bulging pockets and a tin can in his hand makes his appearance at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, in front of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Building. Almost as promptly a rustling sound is heard, and soon a feathery mass is floating down from the towers of Madison Square Garden, adjoining churches, and from a coop on the roof of the society's building.

"Soon a shrill whistle is heard, and then the call is answered by another rustling of wings as the delinquents appear from their mating places. The feathery mass, or, to be more exact, the pigeons, cluster around the man and beg for their afternoon repast in the cooing language of their kind. As is customary in a New York thoroughfare, a crowd soon collects and begins to grow interested in the man and the birds.

"The man, Frank L. McKee, is calling a pigeon by name, and at the same time feeding another one out of his hand, while several impatient ones are fluttering

the surprise of my friend the bird flew across the street and alighted on my shoulder."

"Junior, a beautiful white pigeon, is Mr. McKee's favorite. He is tame, and takes great delight in standing on Mr. McKee's shoulders and perching on his hat. Some 150 of these pigeons respond to Mr. McKee's dinner whistle daily. He has been feeding the birds for several years. A pigeon owner who has watched him said the other day: 'I've had pigeons for twenty years, but can't do that with them.'"

## Pigeon Notes

Do not overfeed.

Never overcrowd the loft.

Feed only sound grain.

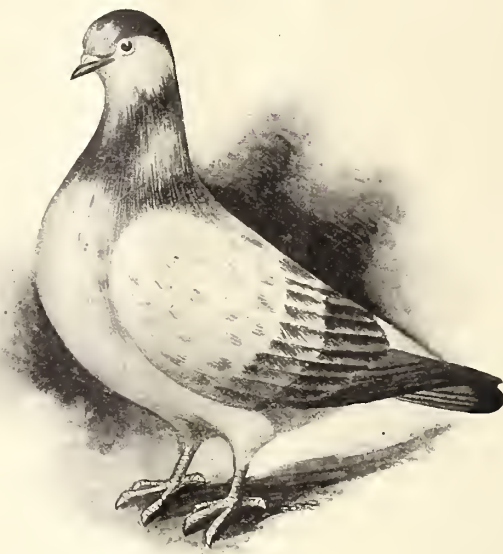
Horse-radish is a good tonic for pigeons.

Carbolic acid is a splendid disinfectant.

Empty the bath-tubs as soon as the birds are bathed.

Always separate any ailing birds from the rest of the flock.

Use sand in the summer on the floor of the pigeon loft.



SILVER TIPPLER HEN

around him and occasionally slipping head and bill into his pockets, to reappear with a kernel of corn or some other grain delicacy. Mr. McKee takes great interest in his pets, for whom he has such names as Dolly, Junior, Herr Mottel, Joe Gans, Quipp, and Beauty. He also has some interesting tales to tell about them.

"This is Joe Gans," he explained. "He is the best fighter in the lot, and, like his namesake, is jet black. You will notice he has only one leg. Last winter the other was actually frozen and withered away. There's Bob, whose tail is gone. That fellow over there had two operations performed on him for cancerous growths in the mouth. Then there's Quipp, who was found in a snowdrift, and is double pigeon-toed. Several months ago I was walking through Twenty-seventh Street and saw Junior, one of my pets, perched on a window-sill. I called to him, and to

Birds kept continually confined need careful watching.

Go through the house twice a day regularly and see that everything is correct.

Birds allowed an unlimited quantity of salt will eat it to the detriment of their condition and health.

Thousands of young birds are killed every summer by not keeping the lice under control in houses and lofts.

Keep the house as clean as possible at all seasons, but especially in hot weather, as the more manure there is in a house the faster the lice seem to breed.

Keep rats out of the pigeon loft. Not only do they manage to destroy some of the birds, but they frighten the flock in general, which is very bad for them.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write **CHARLES H. REEVE**, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

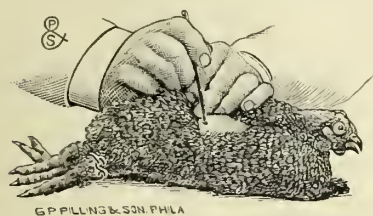




## Business World

### THE BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE

Fowls hatched any time of the year make fine Capons, but from now on the next thirty or forty days is the best time, although no ill result follows the operation at any time of the year; but it is most important that the bird should be of correct size; that means, from two to four months, although, if they are not very large, they can be caponized up to six months. The size is equally as important as the age. Fowls that are caponized in the summer months are best for the reason that spring chickens arrive at proper age and weight during these months; also because cockerels that are caponized ar-



rive at the proper age and weight for market during the months of December, January, February, and March, at which time is the greatest demand for them in the cities and the highest prices paid.

We recommend our readers to write to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., asking for their Guide for Caponizing. It will be sent to any of our readers free of charge.

After reading this little pamphlet, we recommend you to get a set of the "Easy to Use" Caponizing Tools, read over the directions, and begin the work.

According to men who know—poultry-keepers who are practical and successful—there is nothing of greater value in the feed room than a good, easy-working, always-ready bone cutter. Cut green bone, freshly cut, of course, is as much part of the regular ration as corn. Consequently the necessity of the machine. Many may claim to be good; but there is quite a difference in construction and ease of operation, and this is most apparent when one is familiar with the Crown Bone Cutter, made by Wilson Bros., Box 615, Easton, Pa. This handy machine works quickly and simply, turning out the bone-shavings in just the shape for quick digestion by the fowls. One of their catalogues, sent on request, will explain the principle and give you valuable information on egg-laying. Write for it.

The hopper manufactured by the Boston Hopper Co., 83 Causeway St., Boston, Mass., is made of galvanized iron, is rat-

proof and durable. These people issue a descriptive circular relative to same, which they will gladly send on request.

Jos. D. Wilson, Stockton, N. J., has had seventeen years' experience in raising and shipping young chicks. He can supply them in Barred and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds, at reasonable prices. Mr. Wilson will be pleased to send full particulars to any one in the market for young chicks.

Do not forget that beginning with July 1, 1909, the price of the Farm Trio will be \$1.15 instead of \$1. Even at this advanced rate this is an unusually attractive offer and you get a great deal for your money. We trust you will send us your order today for THE FEATHER one year, Garden Magazine-Farming one year, and Farm Journal two years, under this combination offer.

Geo. W. Hillson's "Barletts" hold their own and need no boasting. They are prize winners wherever shown. Write Mr. Hillson, care Box 453, Amenia, N. Y., and learn all about his stock from the free circular he offers to all who write him.

The "Rarva" booklet published by the Richmond Abattoir, Box 267, Dept. T, Richmond, Va., gives full information as to "Rarva" Meat Meal, a most economic, appetizing, and wholesome ration, which will insure strong, healthy chicks. This little booklet contains a world of information, and will be sent free upon request.

The Freeport Hatchery is offering attractive prices for chicks. They guarantee shipments. Write them, Box F, Freeport, Mich., for a copy of their booklet, telling them you saw their advertisement in THE FEATHER.

For \$1 we will give you a two years' subscription to THE FEATHER and send free a seven-inch pair of sharp shears—shears that stay sharp, a guarantee going with each pair. This is an exceptional offer and you should send in your order at once. See the large advertisement in another section of THE FEATHER.

Mr. Harry E. Bair, one of our most successful agents in the subscription and advertising line, is offering aluminum pigeon bands at reasonable prices, and will send six for 10 cents as a sample. Mr. Bair will gladly send full information to any one writing him at the above address.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

One time	.....\$1.00
Three times	.....2.00
Six times	.....4.00
One year	.....7.00

### READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2-3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. 14-9

McCullough's Whites Plymouth Rocks are bred from high-class individuals; no better blood in all America; wonderful layers; best market fowls known. I have the finest matings this year I ever owned. Eggs that will surely produce winners, \$3 per 15. Send for new mating list; it's free. Write to-day. Address PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box F, Mercer, Pa. 14-9

Chickens, Thousands. Earliest and best-laying strains. Barred, Buff, and White Plymouth Rocks, also Single and Double-combed R. I. Reds, \$12 per 100. Safe shipment guaranteed anywhere. GRAPE VINE FARM, So. Easton, Mass. 14-9

White Rocks Exclusively—Fish's Direct Stock for sale. Eggs, Pen 1, \$2.50 for 15; Pen 2, \$1.50. BROOKE B. GOCHNAUER, Upperville, Va. 14-9

### LEGHORNS

Day-old Chicks, any number, distances guaranteed. Wyckoff-Blanchard Single-combed White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, 90 per cent fertile, a specialty. Breeding stock. Circulars. C. N. REYNOLDS, Canton, Pa. 14-9

Rose-combed Buff Leghorns—Stock, Eggs. C. S. CRUMBLING, Albion, Howard Co., Md. 14-9

Single-combed Whites Leghorns—Stock Trap-nests. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENMORE YARDS, E. T. Jaquay, Prop., Steamburg, N. Y. 14-9

238 Eggs Is the Average of My S. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp). 15 eggs, \$2. 90% fertility. Pullets, \$2 each. J. GOERZ, Ardsley, N. Y. 14-10

### WYANDOTTES

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. They Have the Wyandotte shape, good combs, and even color of the right shade. A few extra good breeders and some fine young stock for sale at reasonable prices. W. P. PRATT, Chatham, N. Y. 14-9

Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive Business. Dusten strain. Stock, \$2 each; 15 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 15-1

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively—Eggs from Philadelphia and Baltimore prize winners, \$2 per 15; \$1 from farm stock. Stock at reasonable prices. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 15-5

Wyandottes—Columbian and Whites. Prize stock; Eggs, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45; special by the hundred; trios for sale. Also prize-winning Houdans. J. D. SUMNER, Kensington, Md. 14-9

Silver-penciled and Columbian Wyandottes—Won at Brockton Fair, 1908, with 10 entries, 14 prizes, including 1st hen and all shape and color specials; also winners at Boston. Eggs, \$2 per setting. J. E. MORSE, Taunton, Mass. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes—Fine Show Birds; 15 Eggs, \$1.50. Silver-laced White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.15; 30 eggs, \$2. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 14-9

Columbian Wyandottes—Two Grand Pns. Pen No. 1, headed by a bird who took two first prizes, and Pen No. 2, by a bird who took first prize the only time exhibited. Eggs, \$2 and \$1.50 per 15, respectively. A few good pullets and cockerels for sale. Arnold-Richardson. A. B. TERRY, Druggist, Amagansett, L. I., N. Y. 14-10

Columbian Wyandottes, Winners and Layers. One fine cockerel for sale; grand head, nice tall and wing, and very good shape; \$10. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-10

### MINORCAS

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

R. C. Black Minorcas, greatest winter layers; farm raised, pedigreed stock for sale direct from "Victor" Northup's \$1,000 cock. Catalogue free. SAMUEL A. McCONNELL, Steubenville, Ohio. 14-9

There Is Pleasure and Profit Breeding Black Minorcas for fanciers, farmers, and suburbanites; show winners and egg-production our specialties; eggs guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated booklet free. E. D. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. 14-9

Metuchen Poultry Farm, Single-combed Black Minorcas have a show record this year of winning over sixty specials and regular prizes at Philadelphia, Orange, Montclair, and Red Bank. At the recent show held at Red Bank, N. J., in a class of 43 birds and three pens, I won fourteen regular prizes on sixteen entries, winning all firsts and twelve specials and more points than all of my competitors put together. Write for catalogue; eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting, or \$12 and \$20 per hundred; utility eggs, \$8 per hundred. WM. A. SMITH, Box 36-W, Metuchen, N. J. 14-10

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Up-to-date Stock, none better; eggs, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30; satisfaction guaranteed. For circular write R. EASTON SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-9

Singles-combed Black Minorcas—Bred for large, white eggs, and many of them; Illinois and Indiana State championship prize-winners. Mating list and eggs ready for delivery. CHARLES G. PAPE, Fort Wayne, Ind. 14-9

Ross-combed Whites Minorcas—Stock, Eggs. C. S. CRUMBLING, Albion, Howard Co., Md. 14-9

Bent's Black Minorcas, Indian Strain, Both combs; Madison Square winners. Eggs half price after June 1. Stock, 8-week-old pullets. M. H. BENT, Box 7, Antwerp, N. Y. 14-9

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

When in Want of Good Rose or Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, why not get them of one who has bred them for more than twelve years, and who has judged more Reds than any other man living, also breeding Houdans? Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 and \$5 for 15. Also Pekin Ducks, Embden and Toulouse Geese. DAN'L P. SIOVE, Fall River, Mass. 14-9

High-class Exhibition R. C. Rhods Island Reds; Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Address JAS. J. BROWN, R. P. D. 4, Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. 14-9

### BANTAMS

For Sale—Two Cocks, Six Hens, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams; good birds; must be sold at once; also Partridge Cochins Bantams. MORGAN STINMETZ, Washington, D. C. 14-9

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 14-9

Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, and White Cochins, Rose-combed Black and Black-red Game Bantams; 500 birds. PROPER & CO., Schoharie, N. Y. 14-10

### JAVAS

Jonss, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10 1/2 pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. I have bred them eight years. Eggs, \$5 per 12. Circular free. 14-9

### ORPINGTONS

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. 14-9

S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively—Eggs for sale. Day-old chicks to any who prefer them to eggs. MISS JULIA JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 15-5

For Sale—Ours Pen of Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices and description. S. T. WHITEBECK, JR., New Baltimore, N. Y. 14-10

S. C. Buff Orpingtons (Specialist). Eggs from best pens, \$2 per 15; incubator eggs, \$4.50 per 100. CHAS. F. HIGGS, Timberville, Va. 14-9

### BRAHMAS

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J. 15-2

Light Brahmas—Eggs from Four Famous Prize-winning yards, \$1.50 to \$5. Mating list, show record, and catalogue free. FRANK L. SMITH, Lexington, Ky. 14-9

POLISH

Smith's White-crested Black Polish still winners in competition with the best for sale; eggs, \$2 for 15, \$3 for 30. Write for prize record. R. EASTON SMITH, Afton, N. Y. 14-9

COCHINS

White, Black, Buff and Partridge; Winners at Chicago, Akron, and Buffalo, 1909, of 21 regular and special prizes; 1909 breeders for sale after May 25. Catalogue. D. C. PEOPLES, Uhrichsville, Ohio. 14-9

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Fine Partridge Cochins Fowls, cheap through the summer; \$5 per trio; will be higher later. Eggs, \$2 per 13. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Chenoa, Ill. 14-11

HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, prize \$3 and \$5 setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. 14-9

Houdan Eggs, from Large, Fina-colored, Big-crested birds, prize-winning stock. Correspondence solicited; \$3 and \$2 per setting. D. S. STRONG, Middle Haddam, Conn. 14-9

ANCONAS

Shank's Anconas, Rose and S. C. Minorcas layed all the winter and laying now; 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 50, \$3. CLARENCE SHENK, Luray, Va. 14-9

FAVEROLLES

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Watch out for worms.

Dampness is death to poultry.

Do not let ducks run with chickens.

Neglect your birds and lose your money.

Never let the fowls drink impure water.

Regularity in feeding is an excellent plan.

The greatest enemy of disease is cleanliness.

Better have the poultry a little hungry than overfat.

Don't crowd; better sell some of the birds and make room.

Geese are valuable not only as food, but for feathers.

Sunflowers make good shade and the seeds are valuable, especially for the molting hens.

Why not save poultry manure? It is one of the finest of fertilizers.

Keep the nests perfectly clean. The hen dislikes a filthy nest above all things.

It is a good plan to mark the chicks so as to tell from which pen they came.

Growing cockerels and pullets should not be allowed to run together. They should be kept separate.

Never let late-hatched chicks run or be fed with older chickens, for they will be trampled and half starved.

Chicks like to scratch. It makes them strong. Exercise is the best thing in the world for egg-production.

In feeding moist food, see that it is not scattered all over the yord. Sloppy food is apt to invite disease.

Lice will not be exterminated unless you continually fight them. It will pay to keep a watchful eye on the pests.

The value of corn is greatly increased when fed with a supply of animal and

green food. Much corn is not good for the fowls at this season of the year.

This is the season in which lice and mites multiply. Use plenty of insect powder. It may be a little trouble, but will pay in the long run.

Do not allow the droppings to accumulate. Clean the house each day, especially in warm weather, and there will be less danger of disease.

As soon as it looks cloudy and threatening get the little chicks and turkeys under cover. Do not wait until the rain begins to gather them in.

Do not allow the food to become sour. Sour food will do deadly work, and one cannot be too careful in removing all the food that has not been eaten within a reasonable time.

Cochin Bantams are most desirable for hatching of all kinds of bantam eggs. As they are light in weight and profusely feathered they can cover a number of eggs and keep them nice and warm.

Decayed vegetable matter will breed maggots. If the chickens eat these maggots "limber-neck" will develop, a condition which gives the fowl the appearance of having a broken neck, the maggots forcing their way into the intestines.

Little chicks enjoy a dust bath. When the earth is dry this is easily provided by spading up the earth around the brood coop. The exercise is splendid for the chicks, and they thoroughly enjoy the bath.

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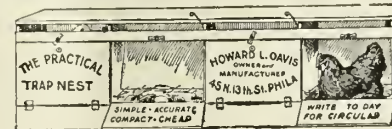
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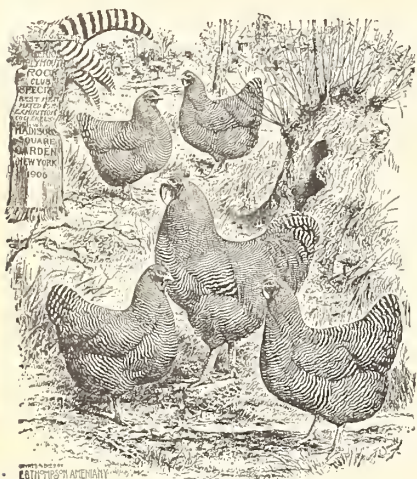
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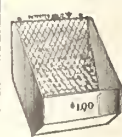
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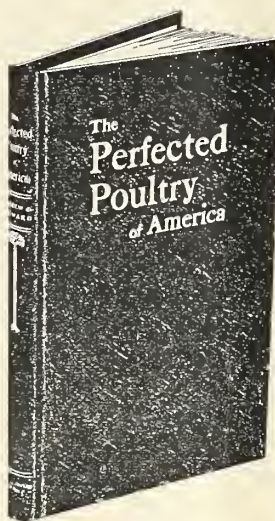
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female, which are surrounded by sample feathers from different parts of the  
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requirements of under-color and surface-color are for each section of the bird.  
The book contains over 250 pages, and is finely printed on excellent stock.—Poul-  
try Herald, St. Paul, Minn.

**The Howard Publishing Company**

Washington, D. C.



## The Fascinating Swan



HE swan is a true ornamental fowl. It is a familiar sight on all lakes of the city parks, and is perhaps more universally known than any other of its kind. Its beauty is fascinating, and contrasted with the soft tones of the water, and outlined by the

green foliage creates a picture well worth the master's hand.

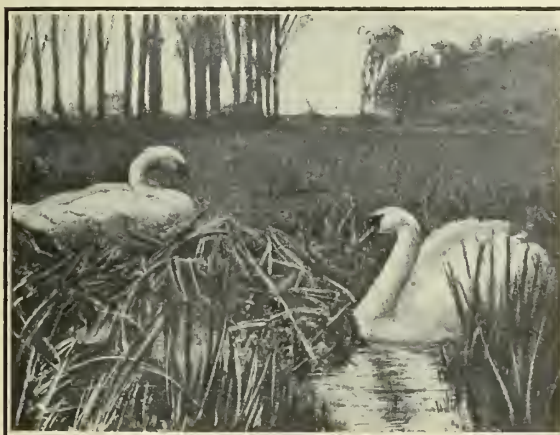
The long, well-curved neck and an abundant plumage are peculiar characteristics of the swan alone. Their graceful outlines and affectionate regard for each other endear them to the hearts of all.

The swans, says Wright's Book of Poultry, like the geese and ducks, have a very wide range, being found in all but actually equatorial regions. Two species at least are common to both Europe and America, besides others more local in their character; but Australia, as might have been expected from its isolated position, has a well marked species of its own. Every race is naturally migratory in its habits, though many individuals will remain, especially in the more temperate regions, in the same localities throughout the year, only taking short flights to and fro. Their powers of flight are considerable when once fairly in air, but the rising appears to be difficult and awkward. They almost always, if not invariably, rise from the water, striking down with both wings and feet, and thus proceed, half flying and half splashing, for some twenty to thirty yards before they fairly raise themselves; after which, however, they frequently attain a great height, Franklin stating that he had seen them in the polar regions several thousand feet above the earth. They also descend into the water approaching it in a slanting direction, and stretching out their broad webbed feet to check their speed at the moment they enter the familiar element.

Swans generally pair for life, their whole behavior offering a beautiful example of conjugal fidelity. The two birds show the greatest affection for each other, always swimming in company, and caressing each other with their bills and necks in the most interesting manner, though the male is, of course, the more powerful and courageous. Both birds help to prepare the nest, the male chiefly gathering the materials, while the female seems to take the chief part in the actual construction. The nest is an enormous affair, being built up of a large mass of coarse water plants as a foundation, which is lined with

finer grasses. In this six to nine eggs are generally laid, which are, of course, very thick in shell, and generally of a dirty white color, sometimes pale green. The time of incubation has been differently stated, but we believe Bechstein to be right in fixing it at thirty-five days, though some say forty-two. The young, when hatched, are very thickly covered with down, and are generally taken to the water by the mother when only a day or two old. There they are watched over by both parents with the greatest care until grown enough to take care of themselves.

About the care of swans very little can be said. During the process of incubation any attempt



THE SITTING SWAN

at management is impossible and dangerous. During this period the birds are so intolerant of interference that even the appearance of man irritates them. All that can be done is to give the birds a little grain, and see that their privacy is not disturbed. Domestication would remedy this and make the birds more amenable to reason, and would increase the number of eggs. Considering the size of the birds, and the hardness of the young, and their excellent quality, it is much to be wished that some serious attempt might be made to breed them more extensively for market purposes. When hatched, if very wild, the cygnets can be fed by throwing coarse oatmeal or grit upon the water, or soaked biscuits may be given in the same manner; but if the old birds are tame and familiar, they will often bring the brood to feed from the trough placed at the edge of the water, in which the feed should be placed, always in water, as in feeding grain to ducks.

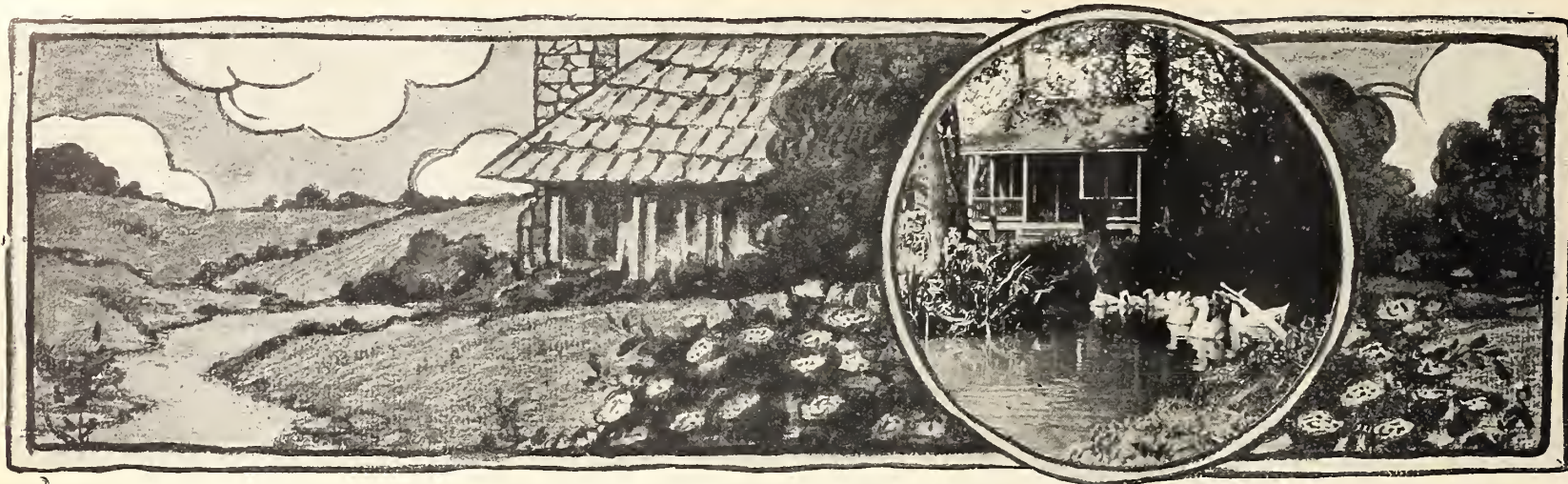
The five most common breeds are the Mute Swan, the Whistling Swan, the Black Swan, the Blacknecked Swan and the Berwick's Swan. The Mute Swan is that so well known upon our lakes and water courses as an ornamental bird, and is a native of Northern Asia and Europe. It is the largest and most beautiful of all the swans, the neck being very long and slender. The bill is red and the large protuberance at the base black; the eye brown and the legs and feet brownish or blackish gray; and the plumage all over a pure and spotless white; its voice is soft and low, with a pleasing, melancholy tone. It is not mute, as its name implies. The cygnets, when hatched, and for a good while after, are gray.

The Whistling Swan would more appropriately be called the musical swan. The bill on this species wants the protuberance of the Mute Swan, and is yellow; it is also somewhat smaller, and the neck is considerably shorter and thicker than the Mute Swan. Its beautiful voice is enough alone to make its thorough domestication worth a little trouble.

After the Mute Swan the Black is the best known, having been imported from Australia many years back. The eyes are scarlet, the legs black, the bill red, tipped with white; the plumage is rather sooty black, shading on the edges of many feathers into a very dark gray. In the long and slender neck, and general outline, it resembles the Mute Swan, but is not quite so large. The Black Swan breeds freely and the young are hardy. They are established favorites on our ornamental waters and in the zoological gardens.

The Blacknecked Swan is sometimes called the Chilean Swan. It is a most beautiful bird and is imported from South America. Its eyes are brown, the bill lead color, with the protuberance (which is strongly marked in this species) red; the legs are reddish-orange. The plumage is pure white, except the head and neck, which are jet black, excepting a narrow streak of white across the eye. In swimming the neck is held nearly straight, like that of the goose, not curved as in most other swans. The young are said to grow with immense rapidity, which is worthy of note with a view to domestication.

Berwick's Swan is a still smaller white bird. The neck is very slender, but not long. It is very shy and timid in captivity, and we believe has never been bred in such circumstances; it is indeed very difficult to obtain any of the rarer swans in pairs, the specimens captured being generally odd birds which have been wounded.



## Various Kinds of Ducks



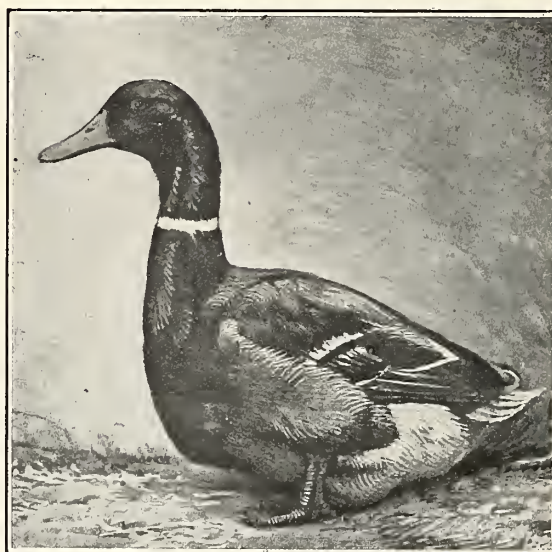
NOTWITHSTANDING the increased production of ducks, the supply of them is insufficient for the demand. Duck culture is a comparatively new field, and is one in which much profit may be realized. In hatching ducks, the same principles of incubation

apply as for chicks.

Ducks are hardier and not subject to as many ailments as chicks, hence are easier cared for and freer from disease, which so often causes sad havoc in broods of chicks. The duck, when confined in runs, is constantly on the move, keeping up an incessant exercise from morning to night. Ducks must be provided dry quarters at night by placing straw or dry earth on the floor of the duck house, which should be removed when it becomes damp from the droppings and replaced with dry bedding. Although ducks are very hardy, there is nothing which will introduce disease quicker than damp bedding. It is imperative that ducks have dry bedding, if the greatest success is to be attained. Cold feet with the duck has the same effect as a frozen comb on a chicken, it hinders and often entirely stops egg production.

The supposition that ducks can only be successfully bred where water was supplied for bathing purposes is a mistaken idea, for good results have been obtained where the ducks have been kept in confinement, with only sufficient water for drinking purposes. When confined the duck must be supplied with an abundance of green and soft foods.

A duck house should be built on a location having good drainage; it should be constructed plain, warm and convenient, and made proof against rats, weasels, minks, and other destructive vermin. A house twenty by twenty-five feet, will accommodate a flock of fifty ducks. It should be four feet high in front and seven feet high in the rear, with two windows in front facing south. The door may be placed in either end of the house. The only interior arrangement of a duck house is the nests, which should be placed on the floor. The nests should be large and roomy, about sixteen inches wide, eighteen inches long and twelve inches high, with a strip four inches wide nailed on front to hold the nesting material in place.



ROUEN DRAKE

The house as described above can be built in rows, if it be desired to keep more than one flock. The run should be eighty to 100 feet long, separated by mesh-wire fencing. In building these houses a passage the entire length of the building should be made for feeding and watering purposes. This passageway is five feet wide, and separated from the houses by a mesh-wire partition. The feed troughs and water fountains are placed in the passage.

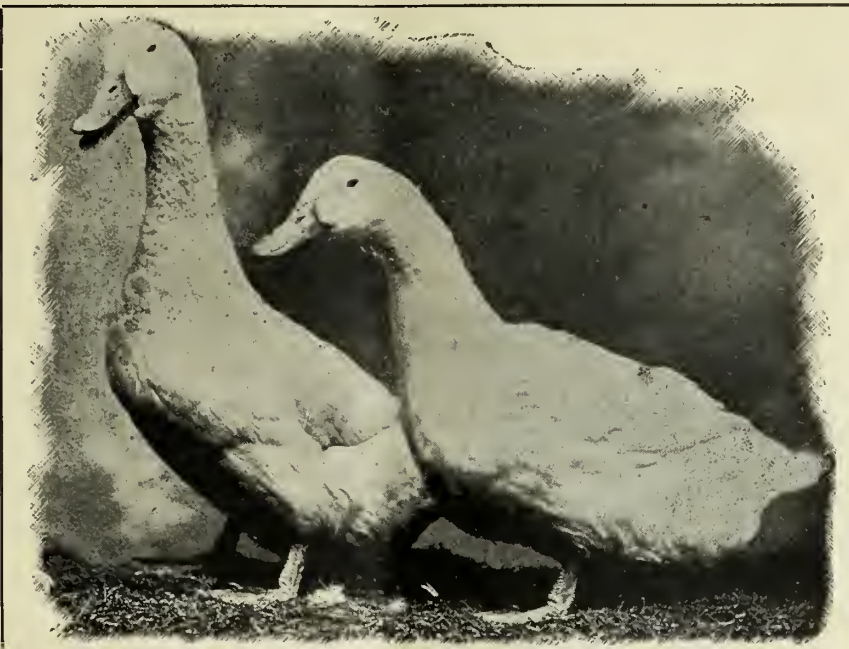
The food for the ducks should consist mainly of meat, vegetables, and grasses, with a small ration of grain during the middle of the day. The wild duck obtains its food from brooks, ponds and water fronts, and consists chiefly of grasses, roots, flags, small fish and various kinds of water insects. This class of food should be supplied the domesticated duck in confinement in preference to hard grain diet. The duck has no crop; the small duct or passage leads from its throat direct to its gizzard.

During cold weather they should be fed three times a day. The morning and evening meals should be a mash of wheat bran and corn meal, mixed with boiled turnips, potatoes or cabbage, and a small quantity of ground meat. At noon cracked corn, wheat and oats should be fed.

Cabbage leaves and turnip tops thrown in the pens between meals will be relished by the ducks. Provide a small patch of green rye when convenient. Do not leave any food in the troughs to sour. Feed only as much as the birds will eat up clean.

An excellent food consists of a mash of cooked turnips or potatoes, with one-third corn meal or wheat screenings added, to be fed three times a day until the ducklings are three weeks old. Fresh fish, grass and herbage is an agreeable diet for ducklings. Skimmed or sour milk may be mixed with the mash, but should never be given as drink. Ducklings should be kept in warm, dry coops. The coops should be closed early at night and opened in the morning. Until they are a month old, the ducklings should be allowed to remain only a short time at intervals in the water, for too long bathing produces cramps when young. Cold dews and showers will stunt them at this age, and, like young turkeys, they seldom recover the effects of a chill.

There are many profitable ducks bred in confinement for practical and show purposes, as will be found in the following list. The Mallard or Wild Duck, is conceded by naturalists to be the parent of our farm breeds of ducks. The range of the Mallard is throughout the entire continent of Europe and North America; in summer its range is the extreme north and in winter to the torrid zone. The plumage of the Mallard drake is dense and elastic, and beautifully colored. The bill is greenish yellow, feet, reddish orange, and claws deep reddish brown; head and neck, deep green, changing to violet; on the middle of the neck is a ring of white; the lower neck and a small portion of the breast a deep chestnut, or purplish brown; the back is yellowish brown, tinged with gray; the hind part of back, brownish black; rump, deep green, as are the recurved feathers of the tail, the rest being brownish gray, broadly edged with white; the wing-coverts, the primary quills and coverts, brownish gray; the secondary coverts are white in the middle, with a terminal band of velvet black; about ten of the secondaries have the outer webs brilliant deep green, changing to purplish blue, with a black bar at the ends, succeeded with white; the outer edge of the inner secondaries are deep purplish brown, the rest gray, the breast, sides and abdomen are grayish white, minutely undulated



PEKIN DUCKS

with dark gray; the feathers under the tail are black, glossed with blue; lower wing coverts are white.

The female is smaller than the male, with a greenish gray bill, and dusky brown feathers, edged with pale reddish brown; a white throat, the lower part of which is yellowish gray, spotted with brown. The female renews its plumage every autumn, as does also the male. The latter undergoes another change in the summer, when he assumes a plumage like that of his mate, though of darker hue. By October he is clothed with a new coat of feathers and is through molting for the second time.

The Aylesbury Duck receives its name from Aylesbury, a country town of Buckinghamshire, England. The plumage of the Aylesbury is pure white throughout. There is no difference in the plumage of the sexes, except the curled feathers in the tail of the drake, indicative of his descent from the Mallard. The head is long and neatly formed; eyes of a deep leaden blue color; bill of pale flesh color or pinkish hue; neck slender, long and gracefully curved, body, long and canoe-shaped, with a round, full breast; shanks are brilliant light orange color; wings strong and nicely folded; back is long and broad. The Aylesbury Duck is very popular in America and occupies a prominent place among its class. Their weights are: drake, nine pounds; duck, eight pounds. Pairs have been exhibited that weighed eighteen pounds.

The East Indian Duck has long been known under the various names of Black East Indian, Buenos Ayres, Black Labrador and the Black Brazilian. It is very handsome and is really the bantam of its class and is bred for small size and iridescent plumage. The head is short; the bill is short and dark yellowish green in color; the neck is short and neatly curved; back, broad in length and medium in width; breast, round and plump; body, long and slender; wings small and nicely folded; tail, short with two recurved feathers in drake; thighs, short; shanks are short and nearly black in color. The plumage throughout is black, with a rich green luster. In size the drake seldom exceeds two and one-half pounds, and the duck two pounds.

There are two different varieties of the Call Duck—the gray and white. In size and shape they are almost identical, and are smaller than the common duck. As the name implies, this

variety is noted for its loud and continuous quacking in a shrill note; this characteristic renders it valuable to sportsmen as a decoy. In color the white variety is spotless white throughout. The gray, both male and female, is similar to the Rouen in plumage. It is very sprightly and is becoming popular among duck fanciers. It is small in size and belongs to the bantam class.

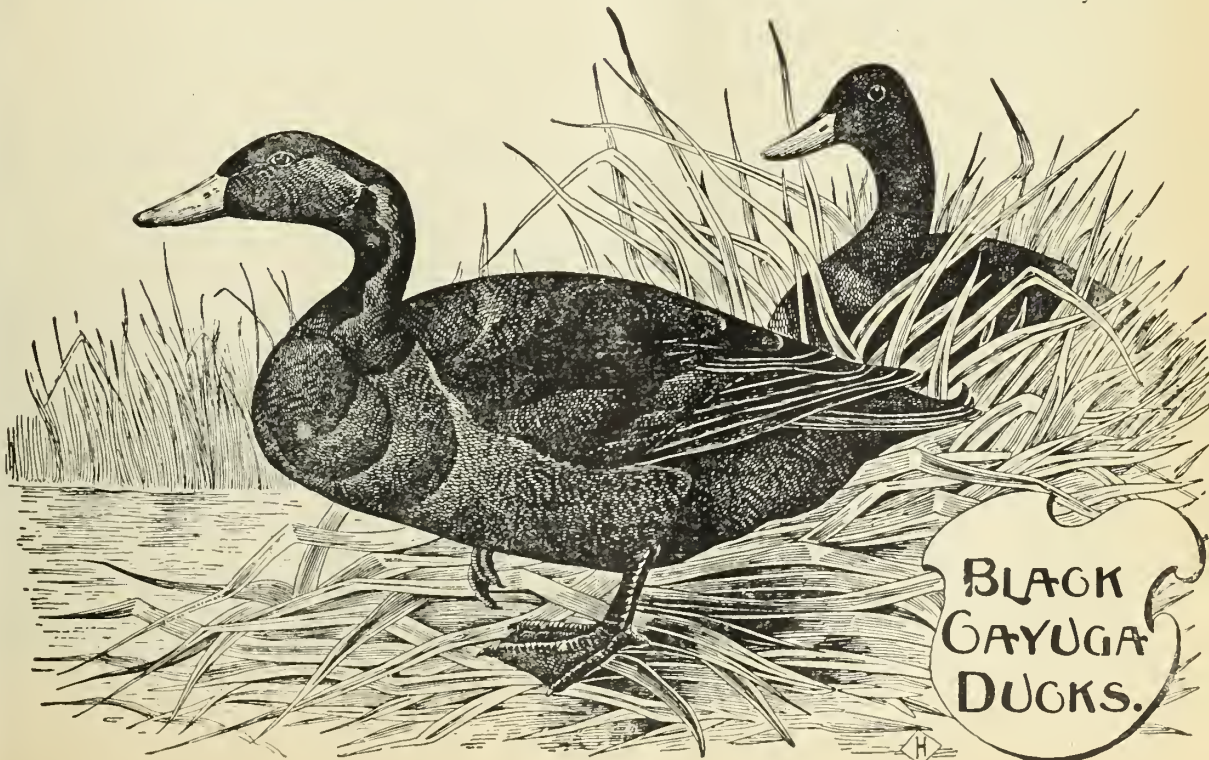
The Black Cayuga Duck has been bred in this country so long that all trace of its origin is lost. Tradition says that it descended from a sort of wild duck that stopped in Cayuga and Seneca river on its flight north and south in fall and spring, yet no specimens have been seen which closely resembles it in weight or color. It is sometimes called the Black River Duck, Cayuga or Lake Duck. The Cayuga Duck of to-day possesses a glossy, black head, dark hazel eyes, a dark or black bill; a gracefully curving neck, clad in black feathers, with a greenish luster; a long, broad back and a long finely shaped and plump body, both a glossy black hue; long, well folded black wings, the plumage of the duck

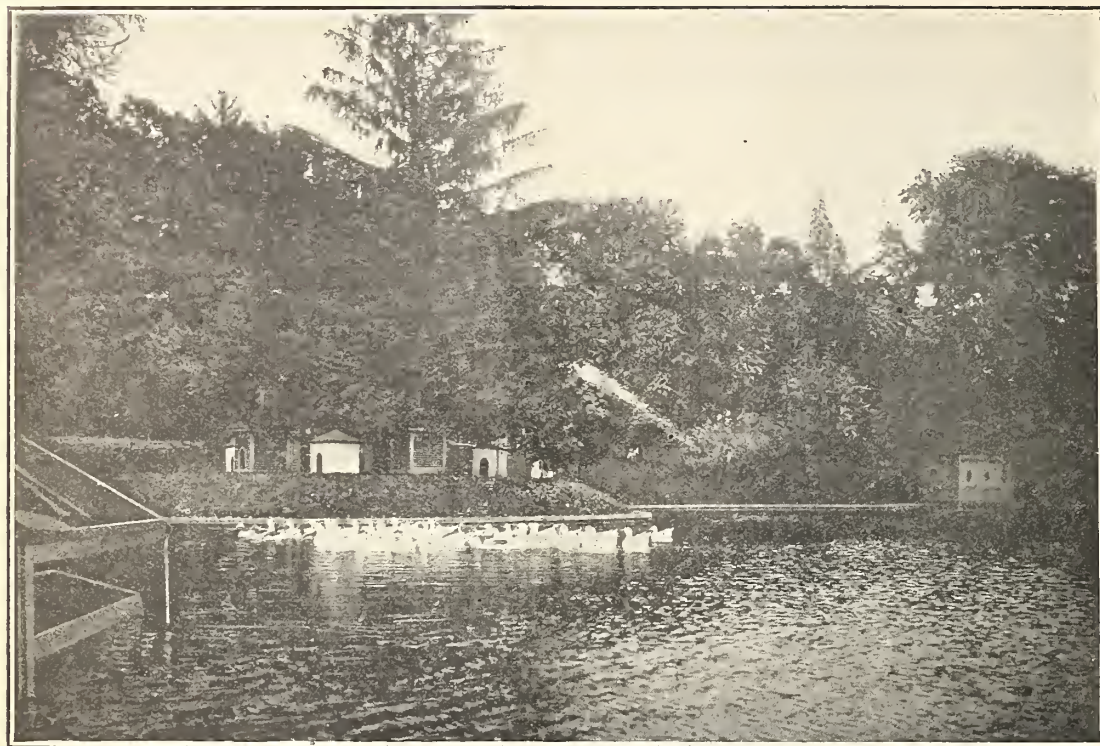
sometimes being a dark brown and the coverts of the drake very lustrous green black; the tail feathers black, and black is also preferred for the shanks, though dark slate is permissible. In the sunlight the back and wings often throw purple reflections. The plumage throughout, when in the best conditions, should be glossy black in parts, with green reflections. The Cayuga is extremely hardy, and ranks among the best layers, producing eighty or ninety eggs in the spring and sometimes laying in the autumn. The flesh of the Cayuga is considered by competent judges to be of the highest quality. Care in feeding must be taken, as it fattens easily and has a tendency to get down behind.

Crested White Duck holds a conspicuous position. It can be considered in the heavy class, the drake weighing seven and the duck six pounds. It has a medium sized head and rather slender, long neck; well rounded breast and medium broad back. The bill is yellow; shanks are short and light orange in color; toes are straight and same color as shanks. In plumage they are pure white throughout. The peculiarity of its name is from the large white crest on its head, which resembles that of the Polish fowl, which makes it very pretty.

The Pekin Duck is the favorite duck in this country. The first breed originally came from Pekin, China, the first importation being made in 1873. The weight of the drake is eight and the duck seven pounds. Its plumage is downy and the color a faint creamy white throughout. The head of both drake and duck is long; bill, deep yellow in color and medium in size; eyes, leaden blue in color; the neck of drake is thick and long; in the duck it is of medium length; back, broad; breast, full; the body is very long and deep; wings, short, which renders it easy for confinement; shanks are strong and reddish orange in color. The Pekin Duck is a prolific layer, hardy, easy to breed and not over-fond of water.

The Rouen Duck bears a close resemblance to the Wild or Mallard duck in its plumage, though domestication has lost the light and graceful shape of its ancestor, it being heavier in build and fattens with greater aptitude. It came originally from the city of Rouen, in Normandy, as its name indicates. It is hardy, and fattens readily. The drake should have a clear yellow


BLACK  
CAYUGA  
DUCKS.



AN ATTRACTIVE DUCK POND

bill, with a slight greenish tint; a bright yellow is objectionable, and on the other hand a leaden color is a very bad defect. The bill should come straight down from the skull, like that of a woodcock, and be broad and long. The head is a rich green, glossed with purple, which extends down the neck, around which is a collar or ring of pure white, not quite meeting at the back. The breast is a rich, deep claret, extending well down below the water-line, and then passes into the delicate French gray of the under parts, which extend to the tail. The back is a rich greenish black, the curls in the tail being a dark green. The wings are grayish brown, with a "ribbon mark" across them, which should be a very bright and distinct blue, edged with white. The flights are gray and brown, and the legs are a rich orange. The

appearance of the drake should be commanding.

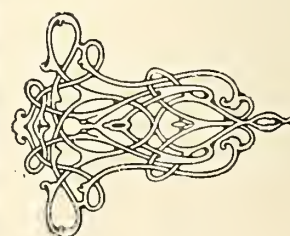
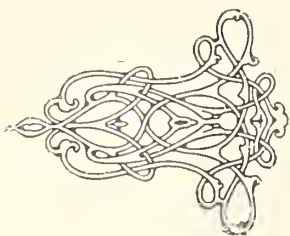
The bill of the duck is not quite so large as that of the drake, and is of an orange color, nearly black, two-thirds down from the head. The color changes during the laying season to a dirty brown, with two distinct lined shades running down on each side from the eye to the darker part of the neck. The breast is brown, penciled over with dark brown, almost black. The wings have a ribbon mark as in the drake, and the legs are like his, orange, but generally of a duller tinge. The Rouen is an excellent layer, and the most profitable breeder for the farmer.

The Wood Duck is sometimes called the Carolina Duck. It is found in nearly every section of North America, being found in the southern por-

tion in the winter and migrating to the north in summer. It is the most beautiful variety of the web-footed family, if we except its cousin, the Mandarin Duck. It is bred for its wonderful beauty. Its name is derived from its characteristic of building its nest in a hollow tree. Its eggs are small and smooth on surface, like polished ivory.

The White Muscovy Duck has some peculiar characteristics, being long and large in common with its cousins, the colored Muscovies, having longer wings and tails than any other breed of ducks. The color, as their name indicates, is pure white in all the plumage. The bill is short in proportion to the size of the body, and, being wide at the base, it appears stout; is of pink color; not the same as the legs, those being yellow. The bird appears long, owing partly to the length of tail, yet there is a breadth of breast and body which prevents an appearance of slimmness; neither is the neck long in proportion to the body. The drake is considerably larger than the duck, so that the sex may be easily distinguished at a distance. The head of the drake is large and surmounted with a crest; this crest rises and falls when the bird is frightened or attacked. Another feature, which is quite ornamental when contrasted with the white plumage, is the red face and scarlet ear-buckles at the base of the bill. These become enlarged with age. The comb and wattle are bright red, and full in time of health, while exhaustion from laying or any other cause, makes them turn dark colored and shrunken. Muscovy Ducks perch like pigeons, and can fly a considerable distance with ease, their long wings giving them this advantage over other species of domestic ducks. This variety is sometimes known as the "Musk Duck," owing to the peculiar odor of the bird in the feather, which, however, is not traceable when it is dressed for the table.

The Mandarin Duck is one of the most beautiful birds among water fowls. It is sometimes called the "Fan-winged" Duck, from the peculiar shape of a portion of its wings, which rises over the back in the shape of a lady's fan. The head has a crest, falling gracefully back on the neck. The color of the body plumage is very fine and uniform in this curious variety—considered in China the prettiest of the duck class.





## A Talk on Pigeons



MY EXPERIENCE in growing pigeons for profit has been rather limited, but I have learned in the few years that I have given to the subject that there are many ups and downs to the business. I have never bred on a large scale as compared with some, but

have devoted my efforts more to quality than quantity, being interested more in working Homers than in straight squab breeding.

My first birds were secured from a friend in Old Mexico, and on my way home I secured more of a well-recommended breeder in San Antonio, Tex. I then purchased a few pairs from a breeder in Colorado, and these constituted my breeding stock. The first year the birds more than paid for their feed, but the margin of profit was small. The next year gave better returns, and after culling out all small and poorly-marked specimens I had a good bunch of birds to breed from. I had my old birds banded, and kept a band record of all young ones hatched, so that I could tell at a moment's notice just what pair of breeders such and such a young one was from. The next spring brought its trials, such as the trouble of mating up the birds for the season and culling out the extra cocks. At first I thought nearly all of the birds were cocks, for they would all waltz and fight, but I soon learned that the note of the hen was a little less on the bass than that of the cock. This gave me very little help, however, for if I took out a pair and mated them they were broken up as soon as they were again placed with the others; so I finally caught all of them and shut them in a pen, then took out a pair and placed them in the mating box; as soon as they were mated I turned them loose in the breeding pen, where they went to work with no more trouble. In this way I soon had all the birds mated, and found that I really had some extra hens instead of extra cocks, as I had at first thought.

One pair of early hatched youngsters mated late in the fall and selected a hole under the roof of the loft for their nest, and even after being shut up all winter they went back there the first time I let them out for a fly in the spring and made so much trouble over it that I finally had to let them have their own way about it. Rather aggravating, but it surely spoke well for the homing instinct.

My first birds were rather small, but by careful selection I now have birds that are of good size; and the squabs will range from seven to eight and one-half pounds to the dozen. I consider this a good-sized bird, and do not believe it can be very much better with pure Homers. Of

course, I might increase the size by an infusion of Runt or other blood, but by so doing I would lose the homing quality.

With the best care and food I have not been able to get over seven or eight pairs of young a year from the old breeders, but even at that they are a paying proposition. I notice many ads



THE DUCHESS

of old breeders at from 50 cents to \$1 per pair, and do not see how they can be raised at a profit for this money, unless they are allowed free range, as on a farm, and are given very little care.

With the best care, and with feed at \$2 per 100 pounds, I cannot keep old birds for less than 50 cents a year; that is, \$1 per pair. It will cost nearly this much to bring the young birds to breeders, for, although some of the late-hatched birds will breed the next spring at seven or eight months of age, the early-hatched ones, and the ones that one wants to use for breeders if they would keep up the size and strength, will hardly get started before fall, and I have not found it a paying proposition to try to breed during the very cold weather. Anyway, I think the birds deserve a rest for a few months, and they will start in again in the spring with renewed energy.

As to the feed question, it is hardly necessary to go into the subject, for it has been discussed time and time again. I will say, however, that during the winter, while the birds are separated, I feed two parts bolted cracked corn, one part hard red wheat, and one-half part cane seed or

Kafir corn. I can get the cane seed so much cheaper, however, that as a general thing I use it. In the breeding season I use a ready-mixed feed put up by a firm in St. Louis, and find it as good and cheap as I can mix myself. When flying, of course, I use special feed, but that is outside of the squab question.

Young birds cannot be sold for less than 50 cents per pair with any profit, and old breeders must bring \$1 per pair to break even. Good, young birds are worth from \$1 to \$2.50, depending on size and quality, and old birds of good quality are worth from \$2.50 up. At least, I do not see how they can be sold for much less and make their breeders any money. Scrubs are not worth the express on them, and no one will make anything by trying to get good birds for a little money.

Summing it all up, I find that there is a fair profit in the business, and, although there are some trials, the pleasure more than offsets them. Begin with a few birds of the best quality and gradually work into the business, and you will make it a paying proposition. Start in with no experience and 100 pairs of so-called mated birds, and you will lose money.

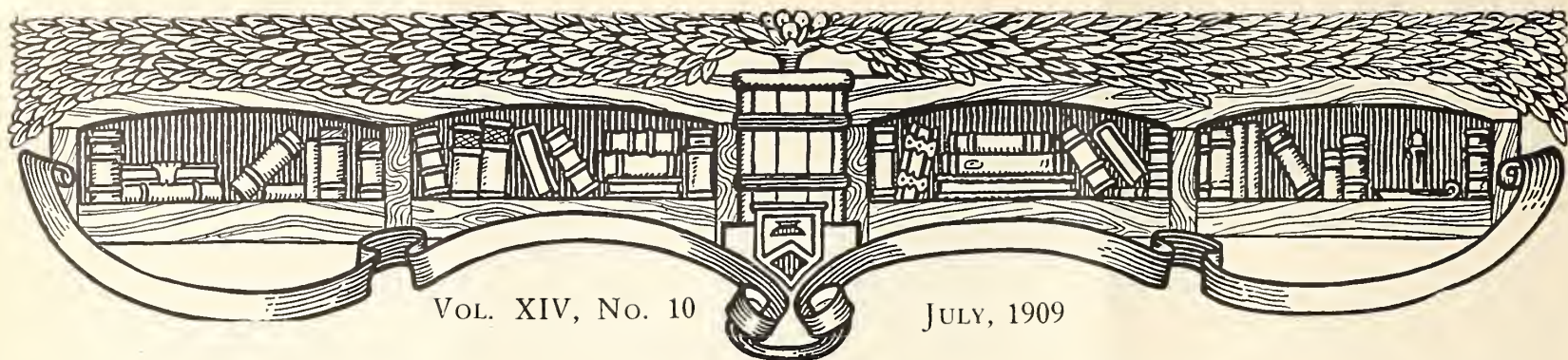
### Pigeon Notes

#### FOR THE FLOORS

The floor of the pigeon-house should be covered with coarse sawdust. It is readily obtainable from mills, and, when fresh, acts as a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. The space where the food hopper is kept should be covered with a sharp, gritty sand. The sand prevents the waste of the scattered food and serves as grit for the birds. The floor of the flight should be covered with light, porous sand. This should be placed several inches thick on the top of a bed-work of coarse material, such as broken bricks, builders' refuse, large cinders, or other substances that will quickly absorb the surface moisture.

#### THE BATH

Pigeons are naturally cleanly in habit, and if the opportunity is offered them they will take a bath once in every forty-eight hours. The bath is of vital importance to the health of the birds, and the denying them this necessity will work dire results in the loft. Water is cheap, and it should be supplied in abundance. The bath should be supplied daily during the spring and summer months, or at least three times a week during warm weather. In winter, once a week is sufficient.



## Editorial Comment

"Hatching chickens by steam" is being verified in these days of advanced civilization and progressive poultry culture. The modern incubator and brooders are great institutions. By their use impossibilities have been made possible, and new fields in poultry raising are being cultivated with success. Incubation is no modern invention, but ages old. Centuries ago chickens and other birds were hatched artificially in various ways; but it was not until the last quarter century that it was developed into a state of perfection and reliability. American genius has made it a grand triumph, and developed it into a practical science. Thousands each year use the incubator instead of the hen, and thousands more must necessarily adopt its use to be abreast of the times and keep pace with the rapid strides that are being made in hatching and rearing chicks, whether for the market or for the show-room. It is no experiment to use the modern machine; successful hatches are promised beforehand with as much surety as can be credited to the hen. Eggs that will hatch under the hen will hatch equally as well in an incubator. After all we might say that the egg is, itself, responsible for successful hatching, whether the hen or incubator be used, and unless it is laid by strong, healthy stock, no power under the sun can produce a chick of any merit from it.

Patience sometimes and under certain circumstances is more than a virtue.

From some observations, it is conclusively proven that all men are not created alike.

To help one when help really counts is doing the right thing to all concerned.

A new feature deserving of consideration is that recently set forth as to the value of having the young chicks well born. This refers to having the production from the incubator as vigorous as those hatched by the hen. This is done by closely guarding the regulation as well as the degree of heat in the machine. When chicks are not properly hatched, little success can be hoped for in rearing them. Too much heat or too little heat are both more than likely to prove injurious to the welfare of the young chick.

The claim made that the male is half the flock has had consideration for a quarter of a century. There is no possible chance for disputing this. Disaster is bound to come from an ill-favored, badly selected, or ill-bred male at the head of a pen. On the other hand, the best male bird of any variety ever purchased cannot bring success to the yards of an owner who does not have a fine lot of hens for the mating. The best male in the world cannot bring success with a poor mating of hens. The surest road to success in poultry breeding lies through getting of the best possible females mated with good male birds.

A well-dressed hen is an undressed affair.

No two men's ideals measure up to the other one's standard.

The first starter doesn't always win the race.

The selection and mating of poultry for any purpose whatever is the fundamental principle for success. No one can hope to succeed in producing better laying hens if he does not mate good layers for producers. One cannot hope to rear exhibition fowls of quality unless he has the best to breed from. The high prices paid for the best is only a sample lesson of quality. Select the best, keep the best, care for them properly, rear the young chicks to the best advantage, and you will succeed from the carefully selected matings. No matter how good your breeding stock may be, if they are not properly cared for and the chicks hatched from them are not properly reared to maturity, the results will not be successful. The three fundamental principles for success is good breeding stock properly cared for, and the product from them well hatched, and grown to a healthful, vigorous maturity. There is no use to hope to succeed with slipshod methods in keeping fowls.

Fickleness is one of the landmarks to a swampy surrounding.

So many people only think they do—when they really don't.

There is somewhat of a difference between the one who can but will not, and the one who will but cannot.

Obtaining a large egg production during the winter months depends more upon the kinds of buildings the poultry are kept in than upon any other proposition except proper breeding and feeding. For best results these three combined always bring success. If either of the three is lacking, but slow headway will be made.

Lazy persons should be compelled to cover a setting of eggs for the full term of twenty-one days and twenty-three nights.

A dreamer is in a state of approaching insanity.

Filling long-felt wants is like traveling on an empty stomach.

Just at this time, when the weather is so oppressive, is the most important to the poultry grower. Do all you can to protect the poultry from the direct rays of the burning sun. Remember how hot the houses may be at night. Keep them clean and free from insect vermin, and open the front as much as possible, so as to permit the fresh air to go in without creating drafts and breezes throughout the building when the weather conditions change. Try and remember that the poultry deserves comfort as well as ourselves.

The hen is a very much abused creature under some men's treatment.

Did it ever occur to you that the responsibility alone rested with you and not with the hen?

To be fickle is to be weak in more ways than one.

It doesn't take many hot-air artists to fill a large-sized balloon.

During the entire summer, up to this time, fresh-laid eggs have brought good prices in the market. In fact, the market has been so high as to discourage both the wholesaler and the retailer from handling them to any extent, and when we remember that the eggs cannot be put away for cold storage during the heated term, we can congratulate ourselves that cold-storage eggs cannot drive prices so low next winter as formerly, unless the market is very low during the fall months, which does not seem likely at this time.



## Breed for Egg-production

**M**ANY years ago we were content with the hen that produced twenty-five or thirty eggs in a year. When the statement was made that hens could produce a hundred eggs, it was declared absurd. Then the suggestion was made in the columns of this paper that the 200-egg hen was near at hand. Considerable comment was caused by this, yet there are many proofs at hand that hens have produced in one year, under perfectly good management, as many as 200 eggs.

There are not nearly so many of these as there should be, nor as there could be, if people would carefully select their breeding stock for that particular purpose. We have before us a statement of several pens of fowls. One produced an average of 120 eggs, two others about 150 eggs, one pen 188 eggs, another pen about 200. Eggs were hatched from each of these pens, and the best egg-producing pullets of all that were hatched came from the hens which laid the eggs in the pen that averaged 200 eggs per year.

We know what a terrible strain it is upon the constitutional vigor of a hen to produce as many as 180 to 200 eggs in a year. This is most likely to be done by pullets in their first year, and we believe that if these same pullets would be properly cared for and kept into the spring of their second year as hens and not worked too hard for the egg-production, the eggs from them would establish a line of egg-producing poultry that it would be hard to overcome.

Much more attention is given to selecting the stock from which fine milch cows are grown than we recommend for producing a laying strain of poultry. When the time comes to hatch the chicks in the spring, many of us are much too anxious to place the first eggs we can lay our hands on under the hen to be hatched or into the incubator, as may be; but if we would select in advance these heavy egg-producing pullets of the year before and keep them for the express purpose of laying the eggs from which to hatch our laying pullets for the next winter, we would be surprised at the startling increase of egg yield that we would have as a result of such selection.

Pullets hatched from eggs that come from hens that only produce thirty-five or forty eggs a year do not inherit the laying instinct; rather would they inherit the propensity of the mother hens not to lay many eggs. While, on the other hand, eggs from the continuous and large egg producers would be pullets that would

inherit the laying propensity, and that would naturally become large egg producers themselves.

That like will produce like is a very old saying. It is a saying worthy of consideration in the poultry business. Hens that are heavy egg producers are more than likely to produce their own kind, while hens that are poor egg producers are doubly certain to produce those less prolific than themselves.

Another feature of vital importance is the selection of male birds from the hens that have been fine egg producers in line for several generations. If the proper amount of attention is given to both of these necessary requirements, people will find that the increased egg-production in their flocks will be so marked as to be beyond all expectations. Hundreds of people complain that their poultry does not produce any eggs during the winter months, and that they lay so few eggs during the entire year as to make them unprofitable as egg producers; and while complaining of this known fact they will continue year after year to hatch their pullets from the same hens that have never laid enough eggs to pay for the corn they eat. Then, again, many people will read in their papers how poultry

## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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should be kept, fed, and cared for and pay no attention to it whatever, and yet expect the hens to give them a profitable return in eggs.

There are just three absolute requirements for success in poultry keeping—the first, to have a line of laying hens fed for producing eggs; second, to properly house them during the winter months so that they will be comfortable, provide dry floors and deep litter—over a foot deep—for them to scratch in, and, third, to properly house, feed, water and care for them as hens should be kept for the profitable egg-production in the winter months.



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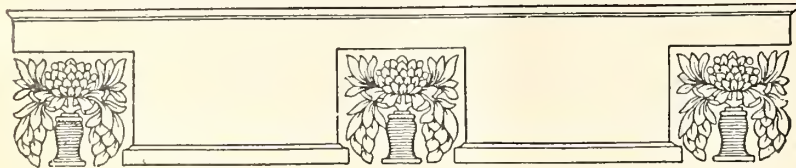
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## The Best Fowls



THE present Standard describes so many breeds and their subvarieties that an amateur is apt to become confused in considering them. One of the best proofs of this comes direct from the beginner to the editors of poultry and agricultural papers, who are constantly in receipt of letters asking for information as to the best breed of fowls for their special use or locality. Usually the reply is, "The best fowls are usually those that have the best attention given to them—housing, feeding, etc."

While this is reasonably true, and a fair answer to the question, at the same time we imagine that a slight description of all breeds and their subvarieties would not be amiss to all beginners; for, while the fanciers and well-informed poultrymen are familiar with these breeds and variety distinctions, we know there are many who do not have the slightest conception as to the number of breeds, nor do they know how or why they are so divided and named.

The Asiatic family is so named because its members originally came from Asiatic countries. The first of all these, the "Shanghai," that has been developed into the present-day "Cochin," came as a surprise to the English poultryman; then the Brahma came to this country. All of these had the yellow skin and shank. They produce, as do all the Asiatic fowls, eggs that have the dark or shaded color of shell. This marked difference they transmit to the result of all crosses of which they are part. The Asiatic family are the feathered shank tribe of poultry. As they came to England and this country, they had as sparsely feathered shanks and toes as the Langshans now have.

The Brahmas, Light and Dark varieties, are largely used for capons and heavy market poultry. They are fairly good egg producers, as some of them lay quite as well as the best-laying Leghorns. They are graded as producing from 120 to 150 eggs per year. Some of the Asiatics go broody more than is desirable, and while they will naturally show more inclination to become broody than some of the other varieties, they quite as naturally incline to a profitable egg production during the winter months. The Langshans lay eggs that have the darkest colored shells; the Brahmas next, and the Cochins the lightest color of the three. The yolk of the Langshan's egg is usually quite dark; those of the Cochin rather a pale color. Plenty of green food always enriches the color of the yolk of all fowls, and the color of the yolk of all varieties becomes lighter in shade when they do not have green food supply.

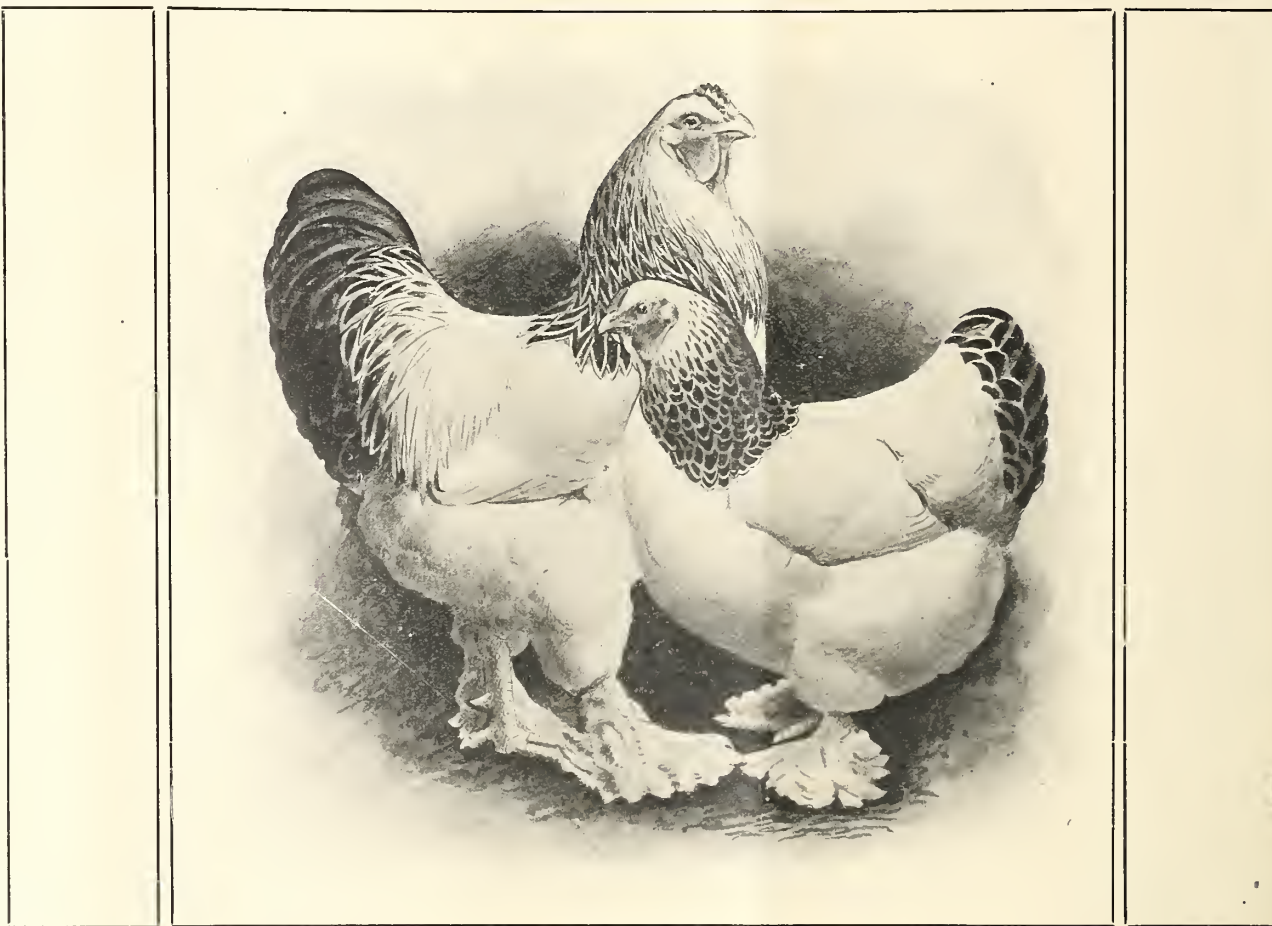
The supposition is that Nature provided against the destruction of all the eggs of the wild fowl through having the color of the shell conform to the color of the natural nest where they would most likely be deposited for safe keeping and incubation. The color of the shell has no influence whatever over the color of the plumage. The color influence of plumage comes naturally through that part of the egg that produces the down and feathers. The whole European family of fowls lays eggs that have the white shell. These are

plumage of white males that does not show in the plumage of the females of the same variety of fowls. This may be caused by the presence of the color that upholds the yellow skin and shanks of the fowl. The only distribution of this in the male is into the beak, skin, and shanks. In the female, she has the outlet of color through the egg production, which robs the beak, skin, and shanks to color the yolks of the eggs, thus preventing the shading in plumage; and frequently the long-continued egg yield will deprive the shanks, and beak as well, of their richness of color. Any white fowl that has yellow shanks will show less color in shanks at the end of the laying season than she had as a pullet. The more prolific an egg producer she has been the less color will be found in the shanks.

So much credit in the show pen is given for clean, clear yellow shanks in fowls that should have these that it is to the advantage of the exhibitor to discourage exhibition female fowls from laying only

gives equally profitable returns in egg production with the standard-bred fowls that are selected, bred, trained and fed for the purpose intended. All the cross-bred, mongrel-bred, or barn-yard fowls lack this ability. They cannot be selected and bred for the purpose, because they do not have the natural breed ability to stand the handling that is necessary to gain the required ability for the work. Hens must be bred and fed for the long-continued egg-production the same as cows are bred and fed for milk-production. In no other known way can success be gained in their handling. This is true of all fowls. Asiatics will prove to be good egg-producers if properly handled for this purpose.

No matter what breed or variety you may select to keep, you may depend upon having profitable results from their keeping, providing you have interest enough in them to bestow the proper care and attention upon them that is necessary for having the best results. So much of the success gained through the keeping of



LIGHT BRAHMAS

distinctive from those that produce the eggs having the dark shells. When those that lay the dark shells are crossed upon the white-shell producers the product lays eggs that have a shell that is either light brown or cream color. Some of the Leghorns will lay eggs the shell of which is neither brown nor pure white, but just a little off the pure-white color. It is thought that this comes from the influence of some cross made to improve size.

Oftentimes there is an almost unexplainable cream or yellow cast in the

during the brooding season. Then, again, fowls that lay continually do not have the most desirable type or breed characteristics; their combs are likely to droop—all of which detracts from their exhibition qualities. So long as this is true no one will cultivate laying among their exhibition fowls during the show season. This fact is not well understood by some, and others use it as a reason for saying that exhibition fowls are not good egg producers.

The facts are that no cross-bred poultry

poultry comes as the result of good care and proper management as to prompt the statement that good results come from the proper care of poultry; also the known fact that good results have not been obtained is taken as positive proof of laxity in care and management, or that the poultry has been improperly housed and looked after.

To get Eggs, feed Reeve's Laying Stock Feed, \$2 per 100 pounds. CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. 15-3



## Summer Care of Stock



UT few young of any kind of poultry or waterfowl will be hatched after the 1st of July throughout the greater part of the country. Thousands upon thousands of young fowls of all kinds are in the care of growers throughout the world. Success with them depends almost entirely upon the care bestowed upon the grow-

was accomplished through care and application of methods which relieved the hens from the worst influences of the burning sun. Natural shade is always the best protection for the growing stock. Full-grown trees or underbrush furnish the best production. It is remarkable to note how the growing chicks will take to the shade of an asparagus bed, gooseberry, or currant bushes. This leads one to consider the advantages of a com-



ENGLISH TYPE, BLACK LANGSHANS

ing chicks from now to the time of maturity. There are a number of drawbacks that confront them during the heated term, all of which may be mastered, improved, and turned from threatening failure to success.

Heat is most enervating to all kinds of animals and fowls, as well as to mankind. In the Australian laying contest recently reported upon, the fact was set forth that during January last, many days the thermometer registered above 112°. Even with that terrible heat which is more debilitating in Australia than here, the hens were carefully handled, and did remarkably well during that period. This

bination of fruit with poultry as described in this issue.

Where one cannot have the natural shade, artificial should be supplied. We have seen many kinds of artificial shade for poultry, the most successful being the low-set posts, covered with open-mesh wire fencing, upon which may be stretched building paper of any kind, canvas or awning goods. If one lives near a woods where a sufficient supply can be obtained, limbs or brush thrown upon such a stretcher furnishes a good shade. Nothing is better, however, than such an awning construction covered with building paper which will shed water. In the

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14-12

CHAS. M. SMITH, Manager.

large poultry plants of England, they use a cheaply constructed building for the protection of poultry during the heated term. During wet weather and at all times of the year, this same building may be used as an open roosting shed and shelter from the rain, and as a protection from the rays of the sun. Being entirely open in front, and having the slatted ventilation under the eaves of the roof, it makes a splendid protection from rain, sun, winds, bad weather of any kind, and a good open roosting shed for the fowls.

Some kind of protection from the sun where no natural shade is present must be provided, or one cannot grow chicks to the best advantage.

When a natural shelter from the direct rays of the sun is not provided the fowls are usually of necessity kept in rather confined quarters. Where this is the condition, the most perfect sanitary conditions must be preserved—cleanliness, freedom from damp, vermin, and all plagues that may be detrimental to their improvement must be avoided. Filthy surroundings insure failure, perfect sanitary conditions add greatly to the possibilities of success.

The feeding of the growing stock during the very hot weather must have due consideration; plenty of pure water must be constantly at hand, and a good, liberal supply of growing food, composed of a well selected, balanced ration should be given them in liberal quantities. They should be kept sheltered from the weakening influences of the heat, properly fed and watered to keep them growing from start to finish, and, above all things, never overcrowded either by day or by night.

Another most injurious condition is the overcrowding of the growing stock in their houses or roosting coops at night. They should have plenty of room within airy, well-ventilated coops, so that the heat will never become oppressive, and so that they will never suffer for fresh air nor be troubled with draughts of cold, damp air blowing over or upon them with every change of cold weather. A cheaply constructed coop, a large store-box laid upon its side, open in front or covered with wire cloth to protect them from outside marauders during the night, is a good roosting place for them, providing there are not too many in the box, and

the front is always open for ventilation and fresh air.

To sum up the summer care of growing stock, they must have protection from the rays of the sun, either through natural or artificial shelter, their surroundings must be kept clean and in good sanitary condition, the night roosting places properly ventilated and large enough to prevent overcrowding; they must have plenty of good, wholesome food, fresh water and grit where they can help themselves at all times. These cares add to the possibilities of greater success.

To be successful with the turkey flocks, one must remember that they must be provided with food at all times—less when they have a well stocked range to go over, more when this is lacking. No matter how prolific the food supply found on the range, they must be well and frequently fed during all wet and rainy spells, for no matter how much natural food there may be on the range, they cannot get it during the very wet spells. Thousands of young turkeys die of starvation and drabbed feathers during the rainy season, brought on through weakness in their fruitless search for food that they cannot get at such times. If they were well supplied with food at such times, they would prosper instead of die.

Even ducklings and goslings may be destroyed during the heavy rainfall. It is almost as easy to drown a very young duck or gosling in a heavy rain as it is to drown a young chick or turkey. Have an eye to all these evils, protect them if possible, but if a heavy rainfall comes unexpectedly, look out for the young flocks of all kinds, and save them from the deluge, if possible.

## Soft-shelled Eggs

Q. Can you advise me of any remedy to be applied to pigeons that continue to lay soft-shelled eggs? A quantity of oyster shells is always at hand.—J. R. S.

A. Relative to your pigeons continuing to lay soft-shelled eggs when plenty of oyster shells is before them, would suggest that it might be that they are too fat, or perhaps you do not feed them enough wheat.

To get Eggs, feed Reeve's Laying Stock Feed, \$2 per 100 pounds. CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. 15-3

DEVELOPING FOOD  
(SEE PAGE 6)

100 LBS.  
FOR 100 CHICKS  
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.  
BUFFALO, N.Y.  
U.S.A.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURERS  
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Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of all Poultry Supplies.  
Address nearest office.

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Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Boston,  
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MALTESE HENS

Heavy Squab-breeding Crosses

A SPECIALTY

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14-12

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Large Mated Homers (number, color banded) \$2.00  
Famous Hillhurst Cross Youngsters, from \$1.00 up  
200 Large Homer Hens, each.....\$1.25  
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Illustrated catalogue on our 62 New York-  
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## Big Profits in Squabs

Send for our free pamphlet, "How to Make Big Money Raising Squabs." Our birds are supreme. You raise the squabs and we furnish you the customers.

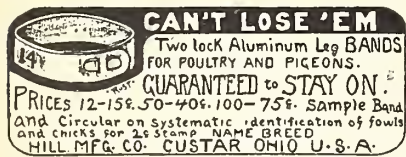
MELROSE SQUAB CO.  
24 Harwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

14-10



ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS made to order with 3 initials, year and numbers, 20c per doz., \$1 per 100; 6 samples, 10c. HARRY E. BAIR, D. F., Hanover, Pa.

15-4



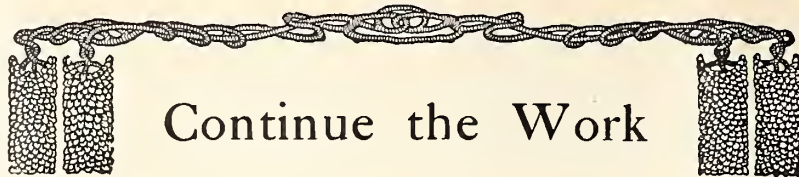
Security Sealed Leg Bands—12, 16c; 24, 30c; 100, \$1.00.

Write for sample and circular.  
STAPLER'S, 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

## A New Store

Lakewood Farms, of Lakewood, Eatontown, and Vineland, announce the opening of their new store at North Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, N. J. (opposite the Elberon railroad station), and invite their patrons and the public to an inspection of the finest farm store in Elberon and vicinity. No pains have been spared to make this the ideal of what a farm store should be and the products will speak for themselves. The reputation made by Lakewood Farms will be only an incentive to further efforts to furnish farm products having the purity and flavor of those produced on the private estate of the country gentleman. A visit to the Lakewood Farms will be considered a favor.

We will send you for 75 cents a year's subscription to THE FEATHER and a copy of George H. Northup's book, "Minorcas of Every Comb and Color," copy of which should be in the hands of every Minorca breeder. You should take advantage of this offer at once, as we have only a few copies of this book to offer in this way.



## Continue the Work



AS THE heat of summer comes upon us, ambition and determination seem to recede. One can willingly and pleasantly perform during the month of April or May labors which seem quite impossible during July and August. These facts often lead to the destruction of large numbers of fowls that might become the prize winners of the coming show.

To succeed in growing exhibition stock, one must keep them going from shell to show-room. Nothing retards the growth, reduces the size, and impairs the plumage equal to the scorching sun of dog-days. If the poultry is not properly fed, properly watered, well protected from the direct rays of sun and heat; if they are permitted to overcrowd during the warm nights and thus become debilitated, they will never reach that stage of excellence that makes the exhibition fowl.

Shade of some kind must be provided to protect them from the direct rays of the sun and sufficient room arranged for in the colony coops to avoid overcrowding which produces excessive heat and destroys health and vigor. Protection from the damp is necessary in the colony coop or roosting place of the growing chick. They must be sufficiently well fed to keep them growing. Any vermin must be absolutely destroyed. When natural shade is not at hand some shelter should be erected. The ideal place for growing exhibition fowls is under the protection of trees and shrubbery that casts a natural shade over them. The best possible conditions for rearing them is along the edge of a small woods, and near an open field, where they can roam over it at will. This provides an ideal growing place for them. Everything should add generally for their health and protection, but above all things protect them from the sun and heated conditions of a close coop during the summer.

If the growing stock or old fowls are overcrowded during the hot summer nights it will more than likely destroy the possibility of their growing a perfect coat of feathers for the exhibition hall. Such conditions destroy the color cells from which the feathers are produced, the size and perfection of the plumage, weaken the constitution, and reduce the possibility of growing a healthy coat of feathers. Such conditions reduce the size of the specimens themselves to such an extent as to make them undersized for exhibition purposes, all of which may be removed and obviated through careful care and attention for their welfare and comfort.

The most important period in the life of the young chick is the first four weeks of its existence. During that time it should be most carefully sheltered, nourished, fed, and watered for a good start and quick growth. Following this is the heated term of summer. During this

period they should have their freedom at the first peep of daylight, to roam over the fields and gather nature's food supply. They should be supplied with plenty of pure, fresh water at all times, and a good ration of solid grain. If these conditions exist, and they have a shelter at night with plenty of room, they should grow to the ideal maturity. If the conditions are other than this, more than likely there will not be a great amount of success in finishing them for the exhibition hall. The finest coat of plumage that can possibly be grown comes when the conditions are as near to Nature as possible. A flock of poultry, old and young, that has the freedom of a wheat stubble field sowed to clover that has on its border the undergrowth of scrub oak and hazel, makes the ideal place for growing an elegant coat of winter feathers. A flock may be divided, one-half permitted to grow and thrive in this way, the balance kept on other accommodations not so favorable, and the greatest difference in their finish will be perceptible. Fine exhibition fowls are grown on small lots and in small poultry houses. Those who succeed with them in this way should be congratulated. Hundreds do succeed in this way and contribute in the care and attention of the fowls. On the other hand, many fail for lack of application. While Nature's ways produce the most beautiful coat of plumage, it also tends to produce a characteristic not always most advantageous and that is that fowls grown in this semi-wild condition become very wild and excitable, compel careful care and attention to quiet them down and make them fit for the exhibition pen. But if the fowls are properly grown to a fine maturity and cared for so as to have the finest possible coat of feathers, they will be in fine condition for the show-room.

## Pigeon News

A pigeon fancier in Antwerp, Belgium, recently made a unique experiment by means of which he tested the celerity of flight and the power of orientation possessed by a swallow. Several pairs of these birds had nests under the eaves of his house, and without great difficulty he caught one of the swallows and marked it with a splash of red paint for identification. Then he shipped the bird by rail, together with a consignment of homing pigeons that were being trained to the town of Compiègne, in northern France, a distance of 147 miles. The morning after their arrival, pigeons and swallow were liberated simultaneously at seven-fifteen o'clock. The homers, following their natural instinct, circled round and round many times before getting their bearings, but the swallow darted away toward the north immediately after its

cage was opened. Sixty-seven minutes later the watcher in Antwerp saw the swallow enter its nest, while the first pigeons did not arrive for four hours and seven minutes. The former flew at a rate of nearly 132 miles an hour, but the speed of the pigeons averaged only slightly more than thirty-five and one-half miles an hour. This latter time is considerably slower than that of which the homer is capable under ordinary conditions, but, granting this fact, the superiority of the swallow is only too evident.

Many think that the breeding of pigeons is a pastime. It is not. It is a difficult task to produce show specimens, and it is not accomplished except through continued care in selecting, mating, and caring for the birds.

The sanitary condition of the pigeon house should always be such as not to seem obnoxious to any one. Unsanitary conditions are never of advantage to the young pigeons. Young birds and fowls are much more sensitive than are the old, mature specimens.

Some of the most successful squab growers dress and sell their entire product in their own home town. By carefully selecting the stock for producing the squabs, and a presentation of your wares to your neighbors in your home town, you should be able to work up among the people that are fond of squabs a trade that would be much more profitable than it would be to send them away to a distant market.

## From All Sides

"I have heard from the article that I wrote for The Feather on Silkies from all sides. That little advertisement asking for the addresses of breeders of Frizzles was a wonder. It brought three different breeders. Now, let me tell you something: I advertised in four different poultry papers and four large daily papers the same advertisement, and The Feather was the only one that brought out an answer. That shows which paper is read by the breeders of poultry, and shows which paper I will advertise in when I have stock to sell."—Geo. S. Proctor.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following:

### CATALOGUES

Garnet Hill Poultry Yards, Eugene Cowles, Prop., Shelbyville, Ky.  
Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass.

### CIRCULARS

Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass.  
Fairview Poultry Farm, J. S. Walker, Prop., R. F. D. 2, Palestine, Ill.  
E. W. Staehler, Box C, West Park, Ohio.  
H. L. Davis, Glenolden, Pa.

### CLUB BOOKS

National Columbian Wyandotte Club, Geo. F. Eastman, Granby, Mass.  
S. C. Brown Leghorn Club, E. W. Staehler, West Park, Ohio.

To get Eggs, feed Reeve's Laying Stock Feed, \$2 per 100 pounds. CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. 15-3



## Meeting of the Revision Committee



THE Revision Committee of 1910 of the American Poultry Association met in Chicago April 6, 1909, at 10 a. m., and continued in session from day to day until the 21st. There were present at the opening session Messrs. Butterfield, Denny, Drevenstadt, Hewes, Kimmey, Marshall, Russell, and Tucker. Mr. Smith did not arrive until the 13th.

The committee organized by dividing its membership into subcommittees, as follows: Messrs. Drevenstadt, Russell, and McGrew, on Games, Game Bantams, Orientals, and Miscellaneous; Messrs. Butterfield, Drevenstadt, and Russell, on Polish, Hamburgs, French, and all Bantams except Game and Ornamentals; Messrs. Hewes, Drevenstadt, and Marshall, on Wyandottes; Messrs. Smith, Tucker, and McGrew, on Mediterranean; Messrs. Tucker, Hewes, and Marshall, on Turkeys, Water-fowls, and English; Messrs. Russell, Smith, and Hewes, on Plymouth Rocks, all varieties; Messrs. Marshall, Drevenstadt, and McGrew, on all Americans, except Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes; Messrs. Smith, Tucker, and Russell, on Asiatics; Messrs. Denny, Smith, and Kimmey, on glossary, editing, and color work.

All criticisms, suggestions, and recommendations of change were first considered in subcommittee, and after being thoroughly debated and passed upon were finally disposed of by majority vote of whole committee. All matters of a general nature were worked out by the full committee. From commencement to finish, the work of the committee was untiring and faithfully performed. While the deliberations were sometimes earnest and slightly exciting, yet on the whole good nature prevailed and difficulties and differences of opinion were satisfactorily adjusted.

Among the matters of general interest, it was decided by unanimous vote to suggest to the association the advisability of abolishing color disqualifications in plumage from the American Standard of Perfection, cutting severely for serious defects. It was also decided that all disqualifications should be eliminated, except for natural deformities; such deformities to consist of crooked beaks, decidedly wry tails or squirrel tails, deformed backs, combs foreign to the breed, shanks and toes foreign in shape or color to Standard descriptions. It was determined that the next Standard should be illustrated with halftones instead of line drawings.

The Standard weight for Andalusians and White-faced Black Spanish were abolished. The committee on color work and glossary were authorized to have reproductions of feathers in color which will approximate the color and markings used in the Standard descriptions of different varieties.

Provision was made for illustrations in black and white of feathers from all sections of varieties illustrated. But little change was made in the word descriptions of form and color. These changes were mainly confined to correcting mistakes, and in an effort to make the word descriptions clearer and less liable to unavoidable mistake.

The discussion on these questions always took the form, first, of an effort to ascertain what changes were desired by the fancy or was desirable; second, the possibility of obtaining in breeding the results desired.

## Great Mid-west Poultry and Pet Stock Association

Chicago, under new management, bids fair to rival the largest shows ever held in America. The new association is backed by business men that have a thorough knowledge of the wants of the poultry and pet-stock breeders. They will offer liberal cash and special prizes and guarantee the payment of them.

America's leading judges have been engaged to award the prizes. The Coliseum building, one of the best showrooms in America, has been leased and, with the famous Empire coops with which to cage the show and a city of more than 2,000,000 people to patronize it, we look for one of the greatest shows ever pulled off in this country. The dates, December 7-12, 1909, are ideal for a good western exhibition, and coming, as it does, two weeks ahead of New York, gives the eastern breeders an opportunity to patronize both exhibitions. A glance at the list of stockholders will convince the most skeptical that this show will be run on down-to-date, broad-gauge principles, and it is really gratifying to us to know that Chicago has at last taken its proper place at the head of the great mid-west poultry industry.

The show will be run on practically the same lines as New York and Boston. The premiums will be \$5 for first and \$3 for second in the single class, with \$8 for first and \$7 for second on breeding pens. Following is a list of the stockholders. For further information address the Secretary: Chas. Buschmann, Indianapolis, Ind.; Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry Dipple, Indianapolis, Ind.; Reese V. Hicks, Topeka, Kans.; F. L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill.; Dan Palmer, Yorkville, Ill.; E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Irving A. Sibley, South Bend, Ind.; A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill.; C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.; J. C. Dinsemore, Kramer, Ind.; Frank Hare, Quincy, Ill.; A. E. Martz, Arcadia, Ind.; Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Geo. Rudy, Mattoon, Ind.; Wm. A. Stoltz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ernest Kellerstrass, Kansas City, and Theo. Hewes, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Fully prepaid advertisements of twenty-five words or less inserted under this heading at the following rates:

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Six times	4.00
One year	7.00

### READ CAREFULLY

Copy may be changed as often as desired, though we advise running a standard ad when possible. In order that buyers may become acquainted with it. Length of ad is not limited, but additional words will be charged for at the rate of 4 cents each for one insertion, or 2 2/3 cents each for each insertion when run three times or more. Figures count as single words.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. tf

McCullough's White Plymouth Rocks are bred from high-class individuals; no better blood in all America; wonderful layers; best market fowls known. I have the finest matings this year I ever owned. Eggs that will surely produce winners, \$3 per 15. Send for new mating list; it's free. Write to-day. Address PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Box F, Mercer, Pa. tf

### LEGHORNS

238 Eggs Is the Average of My S. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp). 15 eggs, \$2. 90% fertility. Pullets, \$2 each. J. GOERZ, Ardsley, N. Y. 14-10

### WYANDOTTES

Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively—Eggs from Philadelphia and Baltimore prize winners, \$2 per 15; \$1 from farm stock. Stock at reasonable prices. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 15-5

Columbian Wyandottes, Winners and Layers. One fine cockerel for sale; grand head, nice tail and wing, and very good shape; \$10. F. A. WHEELER, Slatersville, R. I. 14-10

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. Old and young stock for sale at prices that are right. Address THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 14-12

Clearance Sale of White Wyandottes. Reduction on all stock and eggs. Winners at Litchfield, Danville, and Illinois State Show, 1909. Catalogue. ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill. 15-1

### MINORCAS

Rose-combed Black Minorcas—Our Stock Has Won first prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, and many other shows. We guarantee fertile eggs and satisfactory birds. Catalogue mailed free on request. G. A. CLARK, Seymour, Ind. 15-1

There Is Pleasure and Profit Breeding Black Minorcas for fanciers, farmers, and suburbanites; show winners and egg-production our specialties; eggs guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated booklet free. E. D. CROUCH, Twinning, D. C. tf

Metuchen Poultry Farm, Single-combed Black Minorcas have a show record this year of winning over sixty specials and regular prizes at Philadelphia, Orange, Montclair, and Red Bank. At the recent show held at Red Bank, N. J., in a class of 43 birds and three pens, I won fourteen regular prizes on sixteen entries, winning all firsts and twelve specials and more points than all of my competitors put together. Write for catalogue; eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting, or \$12 and \$20 per hundred; utility eggs, \$8 per hundred. WM. A. SMITH, Box 36-W, Metuchen, N. J. 14-10

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

When in Want of Good Rose or Single-combed Rhode Island Reds, why not get them of one who has bred them for more than twelve years, and who has judged more Reds than any other man living, also breeding Houdans? Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 and \$5 for 15. Also Pekin Ducks, Embden and Toulouse Geese. DAN'L P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass. tf

### BANTAMS

Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Fort Dickinson, N. Y. tf

Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, and White Cochins, Rose-combed Black and Black-red Game Bantams; 500 birds. PROPER & CO., Schoharie, N. Y. 14-10

### ORPINGTONS

William Cook & Sons, Box C, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. For the best Orpingtons, all varieties, send to their originators. Catalogue free. tf

For Sale—One Pen of Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices and description. S. T. WHITE-BECK, JR., New Baltimore, N. Y. 14-10

S. C. Buff Orpingtons Exclusively. 25 Utility Pullets and Cockerels, 75c. Other males and females, \$1 to \$3. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$4 per 100. MISS J. P. JONES, Tobaccoville, N. C. 15-5

### BRAHMAS

Business Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 Each. From ideal winter laying strain. Finely marked, hardy stock, from heavy layers. Address MICH'L K. ROYER, Hammononton, N. J. 15-2

### PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Fine Partridge Cochins cheap through the summer; \$5 per trio; will be higher later. Eggs, \$2 per 13. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Chenoa, Ill. 14-11

### HOUDANS

For Sale—Eggs from Highest Egg-record Houdans, and prize-winners. Two pens, price \$3 and \$5 a setting. Correspondence solicited. MRS. A. McMULLEN, Missoula, Mont. tf

### DORKINGS

Dorkings—Silver Gray Colored and White. After 38 years' breeding have attained highest perfection; New York Silver Gray Cockerel, first, 1908; two other firsts, Wiltres, Boston, 1908; best Silver Gray Cock, with Challenge cup. Few choice birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 per setting; two, \$5. Gray Japanese bantams. HENRY HALE, Ridge-wood, N. J. 14-11

### DUCKS

Pekin Duck Eggs, per Setting, \$1; \$7 per 100. Breeding stock after May 15. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Glassboro, N. J. 14-11

"Jersey Strain" Pekin Ducks are Madison Square Champions for 1909. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 setting; circulars free. PAUL G. SPRINGER, Rural 4-H, Bridgeton, N. J. 14-10

### HOMING PIGEONS

Homer Squab Stock—Nestmates, \$2; Hens, \$1; Cocks, 50c. Youngsters, 90c per pair. Parent stock carefully selected, free from disease; vigorous and productive. E. C. SNYDER, Bloomville, Ohio. 14-11

I Offer Guaranteed Mated Homers in any quantity at \$1 per pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice this price. Beautiful white Homers, \$1.50 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens, and save dollars. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 1563 East Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 14-12

### DOGS

Beagles, All Ages—75 Pups, from 2 Months to 10 months old; bitches in whelp and empty. Homer pigeons, 75c a pair. TIFF KENNELS, Brooklyn, Pa. 15-5

Beagle Dogs for Sale; Thoroughly Bred. Shipped on trial; must be right. If you want a good dog, give them a trial. WILLIAM T. DOUTGLASS, Dallastown, Pa. 14-11

### FOR SALE

Fine Location—Virginia Poultry Farms, between Richmond and Washington; climate, health, soil, other natural advantages unequalled; best railroad service. Write FRANK H. COX, Ashland, Va. 15-1

### PRINTING

Printing for Poultrymen—We Have the Very Best equipment for doing all kinds of printing. From a postal card to a full bound book. Nothing too large nor too small. Send to us for estimates on catalogues, circulars, letter-heads, and envelopes, or anything you may want in printing. HOWARD PUBLISHING CO., 714 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

### JAVAS

Jones, "The Java Man," Suffield, Conn.—Mottled Javas, Black Javas; the best there is in the United States. Am breeding from two 10 1/2 pound cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, \$3 per 15; packed to go any distance. I am the originator of Rose-combed Rhode Island Red Bantams, Little Beauties; Rhode Island Reds every way with bantam size. Have bred them eight years. Eggs, \$5 per 12. Circular free. tf

## MISCELLANEOUS

Ninety Varieties Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Ferrets dogs, Angora goats, Balgian hares, etc. Descriptive 60-page book and store at your door, 10¢ mailed. List free. J. A. HERGEY, Box 22, Telford, Pa.

INVINCIBLE POULTRY YARDS, Oak Summit, N. Y. Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Rhode Island Reds, and Plymouth Rocks. Send for circulars. 14-10

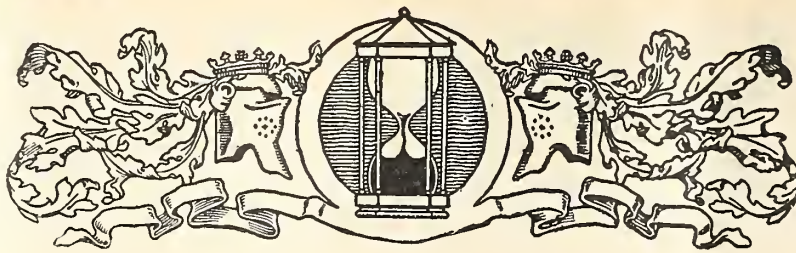
Cornish Fowl, Houdans, Airedale Triers—The best of their kind. Circular free. R. D. REIDER, Pres. Am. Cornish Club, Middletown, Pa. 14-10

Coon Hounds, Fox Hounds, Beagle Hounds, Wolf and Deer Hounds, Blood Hounds, and all breeds of Pet Dogs, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets; list free. BROWN KENNELS, York, Pa. 14-12

Golden Polish—A few pairs of choice year-old birds; grand layers; prize winners. Sell cheap to make room. E. K. MORRIS, South Lee, Mass. 14-12

## POSITIONS WANTED

Poultryman with 15 years' experience wants position as manager; will start a plant under reasonable terms; am up to date; references, editor of this paper. Address RICHARD BOULANGER, General Delivery, Washington, D. C. 14-10



## Shows and Show Dates

September 28 to October 9—Tri-state Poultry Association, in connection with the Tri-state Fair, Memphis, Tenn. Judges: Theo. Hewes, F. J. Marshall, and S. T. Campbell. R. C. Stockton, Superintendent, 10 North Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

The premium list of the Tri-state Poultry Association show, to be held in connection with the Tri-state Fair, at Memphis, Tenn., September 28 to October 9, has just been received. It is gotten up in a very tasty style and makes some very attractive offers, a summary of which follows: Regular cash prizes for every breed of standard poultry, turkeys, ducks, and pigeons, amounting to \$2,000; sixty special prizes; thirty-eight cash prizes, ranging from \$125 to \$5, amounting to \$525; fifteen cups and medals, valued from \$50 to \$10, amounting to \$400; two silver cups for amateurs (parties who have never exhibited before), valued at \$40; five juvenile premiums (exhibitors under twenty years of age), headed by scholarship in Nelson's Business College, worth \$50, and other valuable prizes valued at \$90, making a grand total of \$3,055.

The Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association has elected officers as follows: W. J. Gram, president; Arthur O. Schilling, Vice-president; H. F. Hildebrandt, Treasurer; R. H. Pringle, Recording Secretary; F. A. Newman, Secretary; C. W. Augenstein, Superintendent.

The Great Rochester Show is rapidly pushing to the front rank and is becoming one of the most important shows in the country. The association is determined that their coming exhibition, to be held January 10-15, 1910, at Rochester, N. Y., shall by far overshadow their last show, which was the most successful ever held in this state outside of New York City. The following judges of well-known reputation will officiate: George W. Webb, W. C. Denny, M. S. Gardner, W. J. Stanton, Edw. D. Cornish, Fred Maunder. Any information will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, F. A. Newman, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

The Rhode Island Red School, given by the National Single-comb and the International Rose-comb Clubs, will be held again at Springfield, Ill., in connection with the state fair, at 10 a. m., October 4, 1909. All Rhode Island Red breeders are invited to join the clubs and attend this school. No further cost to attend the school. Be with us.

The International Rose-comb Rhode Island Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers for 1910 at Springfield, Ill., during the state fair. This meeting will be called at ten o'clock sharp Tuesday morning, October 5. All

who are interested in this breed should meet at the poultry building and attend both meetings and the school of instruction.

To members of the National Single-comb Rhode Island Red Club: The annual meeting and election of officers for 1910 of the above club will be held at the Poultry Department, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., Monday, October 4, 1909, at 8 p. m. All who can do so should attend the school of instruction and both meetings.

Geo. Griesneyer, of Craigin, President, and J. J. Peters, of Lincoln, Ill., Secretary of the National Rose-comb White Leghorn Club, wishes to call the attention of all members in regard to issuing the annual club catalogue. Members can assist us in various ways by sending us write-ups, or articles on different subjects pertaining to the good qualities of our breed, etc. Those who are not members and wish to become members have now the best opportunity of joining, for the membership fee is but \$1. Send to us for application blanks.

G. R. Haswell, Secretary, announces that the Ohio State Poultry Association Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000, shares at \$2, and the following directors and officers have been selected: Prof. C. S. Smith, President; G. R. Haswell, Secretary; Chas. L. Stiles, Treasurer; Chas. D. Fischer, Wm. E. Hague, Hugh B. Hark, G. R. Haswell, John T. Heizer, Oscar L. Miles, Chas. S. Plumb, E. Earl Shedd, Jr.; Chas. L. Stiles. The first annual show will be held in Columbus, Ohio, January 10-16, 1910.

The East Tennessee Poultry Association will hold its Fifth Annual Exhibition at Knoxville, Tenn., January 5, 6, 7, 8, 1910. Special prizes. John E. Jennings, Secretary-Treasurer, 202 W. Fifth Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

Following is the report of the Executive Committee of the National White Wyandotte Club: "The Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cleveland, Hawn, Martin, Doak, and Hume, to which committee the charges filed against W. R. Graves, of Southboro, Mass., and Theodore Ambrosius, of Collinsville, Ill., were submitted, reports that it has read and digested all of the testimony and the exhibits attached thereto, and that the vote of the committee upon said charges is as follows: With reference to W. R. Graves: The committee voted to censure him for his connection with the transactions referred to in the charges. With reference to Theodore Ambrosius: The committee voted to suspend him from the club for a period of two years."

The New York State branch of the

Rhode Island Red Club of America extends an appeal to all breeders of the state to send an exhibit to the state fair at Syracuse in September. We expect to turn out the largest exhibit of Rhode Island Reds ever shown in this country, and as an education to all breeders it will be worth traveling miles to see. Special offers. For information write the Secretary, H. L. Greene, Sherburne, N. Y.

## Questions and Answers

### TO TELL THE DIFFERENCE

Q. How may I be able to tell a White Wyandotte hen from a White Plymouth Rock?—W. P. C.

A. The Wyandotte hen has the rose comb, short back with some cushion and fluff; the Plymouth Rock has the single comb, longer body and back, with less inclination to cushion and fluff. The Plymouth Rock is longer of form than the Wyandotte.

### CUT GREEN BONE

Q. How shall I feed cut green bone? Raw or mixed with mash? And how much for each fowl?—C. K. D.

A. Cut green bone should be fed raw as it comes from the machine. One-half to one ounce per day to each fowl is about right.

### TOULOUSE GEESSE

Q. Kindly give me the origin of Toulouse Geese. Also, are they considered better layers than Embdens?

A. The large Gray or Toulouse Goose had its origin in southern France, and takes its name from the French town of the same name. They are said to have been bred from the old-time gray goose from which *pate de foie gras* is made, the principal part of which is goose-livers potted with truffles. This goose, taken from France to England, was not so well formed or colored as now. The regular beauty of feather is the result of English breeding for feather and form. They are more prolific layers than are the Embdens. Some of them will lay as many as forty or fifty eggs before showing a desire to sit.

### LIMBER NECK

Q. I would certainly appreciate any suggestions you might offer relative to my fowls. They are peculiarly affected. The first symptom noticed is the stooping of the body, with drooped wings; later on the neck is extended to full length, and the fowl goes about as if choking, with the neck bowed crooked but head hanging low. They seem bright, and try to eat. At times they rest the head on the ground.—J. G.

A. We should say the trouble you mention is what is known as limber neck, and is caused by eating decayed meat of any kind, which poisons the system and acts on the brain. The fowl is unable to hold up its head or to eat, and dies. There is no positive cure. A dose of castor oil or Epsom salts may do some good.

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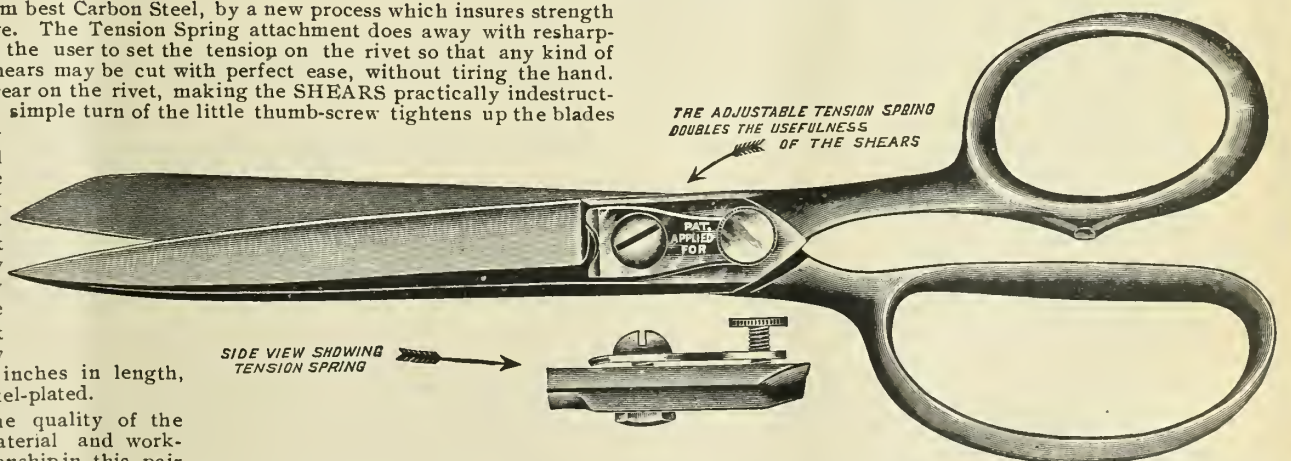
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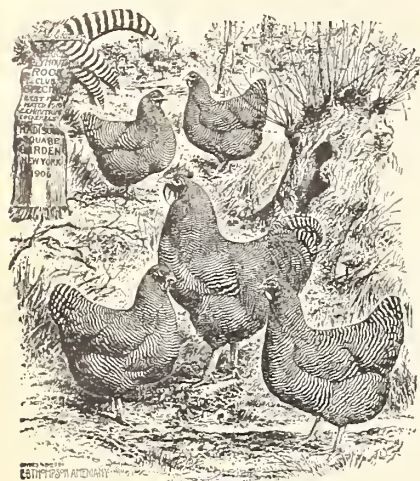


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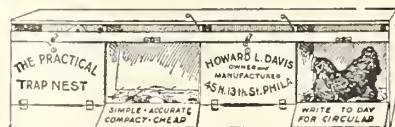
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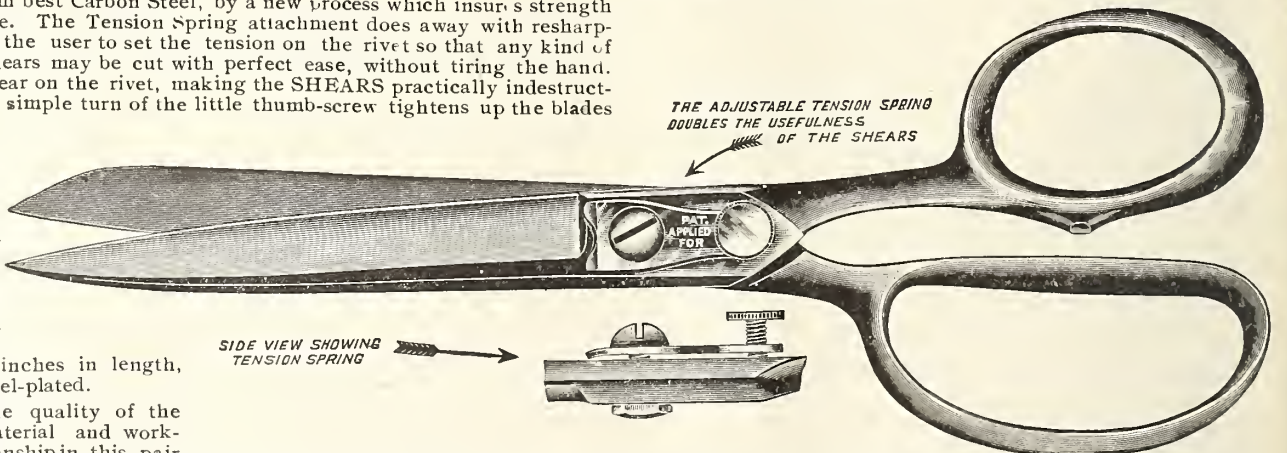
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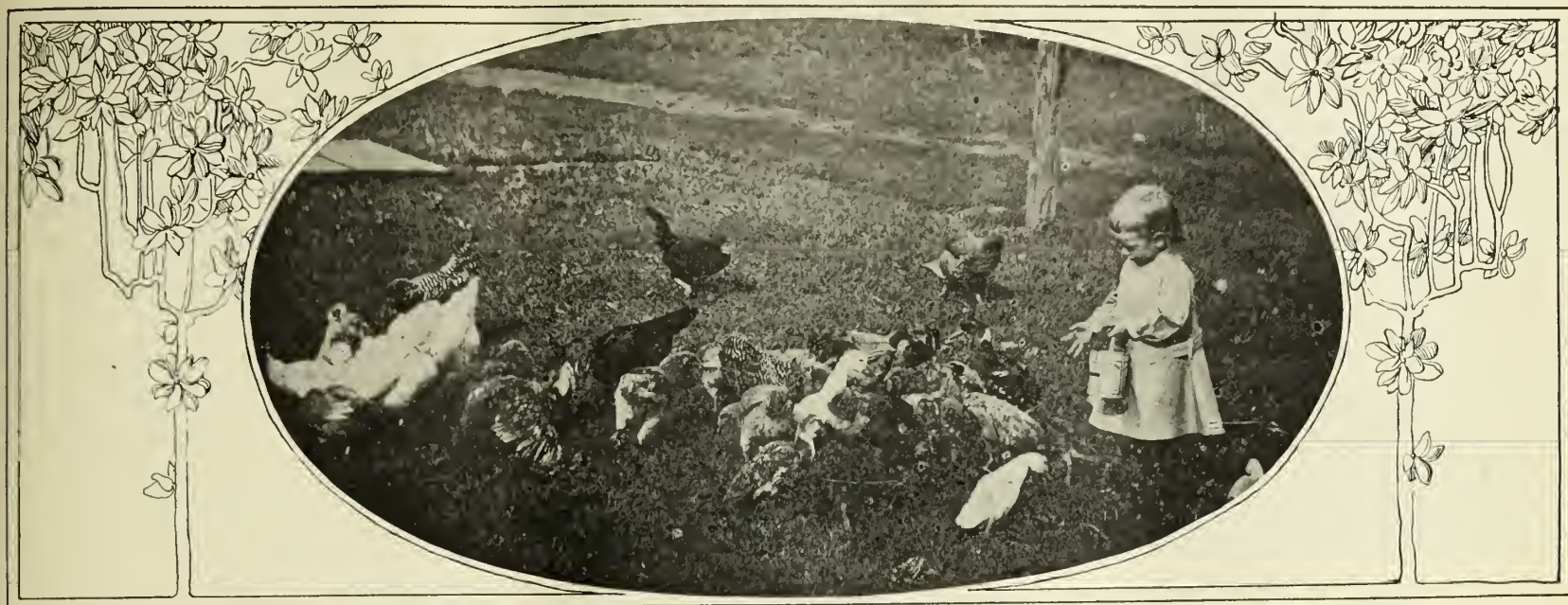
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## Growing the Youngsters

At the present time there is more literature issued giving advice and instructions about growing young chicks artificially than is issued on all other branches of poultry culture. A recent English writer has made a statement which is as follows: "That the early day methods of the Egyptians and others in the artificial hatching and rearing of chicks was carried to such an extent that people almost forgot the ability of the hen to hatch and rear the young chicks. The chicks themselves almost became non-sitting by instinct, having been deprived of the opportunity to hatch their eggs for so long a period of time."

Those who read so much of the literature of artificial methods become so infatuated and are so wrapped up with these plans as to be somewhat like the hens referred to by the writer in that they know really so little of the methods followed through the natural channels of hatching and growing chicks.

At many gatherings the past winter, the question was asked by those who kept Leghorns exclusively for egg production and who hatched and grew all of their chicks through artificial methods, whether chicks could be produced of a better quality through natural methods than by artificial means. These questions were asked in the best of faith by men who had been in the poultry business for some time, and who had not hatched or reared a single chick for several years other than artificially. While somewhat surprised at the questions that were asked with reference to the raising of the young chicks with mother hens and the comparison of loss in the one as against the other, it seemed probable that the only way that people could gain information was through experience. Those not having had experience with the hatching in the natural way would know as little about following up of these plans as would those that had never made use of incubators and brooders know of the artificial methods.



A PRETTY GROUP

One person stated that he had raised over 3,000 chicks the year before, all of which were hatched in incubators, grown in brooders, and nearly every one of the 3,000 had been hatched within the period included from the 15th of April to the first of June. Another who hatched last season over 4,000 young chicks, 3,000 of which were hatched by artificial methods, and admitted to be raised in brooders, 1,000 hatched and reared by hens, stated that he had never succeeded in growing to maturity more chicks from the 1,000 hatched reared by hens than he had been able to raise under the artificial methods.

Such instances must satisfy all that to be successful with either the artificial or the natural methods, one must have the ability to handle both or either successfully. In looking into this question from that standpoint, the conclusion is de-

rived, that the success in poultry growing, as in any other branch of live stock business, depends largely upon the ability and the knowledge of those engaged in it. It is useless to suppose that every one is fitted for each and every following in life. Some are naturally fitted for the successful growing of poultry, and there are others who have none of the requisite characteristics for this work. At the same time any reasonable, fair minded, industrious, ambitious person who will apply himself to the studying of the ins and outs of poultry culture can make more or less of a success in the growing of young chicks.

Experience has shown that of the large numbers engaged in the poultry business, women are more successful with the growing of young chicks than are men. But, nevertheless, there are a number of men more successful than are the women in the handling of poultry. This is largely due to the fact that the men have more strength, and can stand the labor better; so when they have an equal aptitude for the business, they would naturally make a greater success.

### NATURAL METHODS

The Leghorns are still accepted as the most representative in numbers and popularity of all the Mediterranean breeds and are prime favorites in the non-sitting breeds and varieties. While this is true, it has happened that as many as one-fifth of an entire flock of several hundred Leghorns have become broody in a single season. One person had over thirty White Leghorn hens in one season go broody and successfully bring out and rear broods of chicks. If this instinct was cultivated in these special individual Leghorns might not the owner of these have increased this instinct, and in a short period of time had a strain of Leghorns that would naturally become broody the same of other fowl? No matter



HAPPY AND CONTENTED

from what source the Mediterranean breeds have been derived, they must of an absolute certainty have descended from a tribe of fowls that formerly had the instinct of reproduction. The non-sitting proclivities evidently have come through training for years, and if having been deprived for years of the privilege of nesting and hatching their own eggs.

But the question at hand is the using of natural methods for growing young chicks. Hens that become broody and that are intended to be made use of for hatching the eggs should be removed from the hen house to a comfortable place to themselves. Where a properly constructed nest is made for them, they are given the eggs to hatch. In the construction of these nests, it is better by far to have a box on a nesting place double the nesting size rather than to have it too small, so as to closely confine the hen and prevent her from sitting out, as she would over the nest of eggs. To be comfortable on the nest when hatching, the hen must have room enough for comfort so that she may move and turn about upon the nest and not be compelled at all times to sit in one position, because there is not room enough for her to turn sideways and be comfortable.

A square box, two feet square is much better for this purpose than to use a box that is eighteen inches one way, and nine inches the other. The most appropriate nesting box is one that is at least fourteen or fifteen, perhaps sixteen inches square. Some earth is usually thrown into a box of this kind as a foundation for the nest. This is thought to prevent the presence of insect vermin, but the most advantage to be gained from this is the fact that the earth will pack closely, and help to hold the heat in the nest. The theory that moisture will come from this earth is not well founded, because the moisture that nature makes use of in aiding the hen in her work comes from the atmosphere, but the earth does make a good foundation for the nest and being closely packed helps to hold the heat in and about the nest to benefit the eggs. On top of this earth may be placed hay or straw; the best is very soft, fine, meadow hay which will pack closely, and is not so porous as the straw. When straw is used, broken oats straw is the best, because it is the softest, but any good straw of that kind if properly rubbed in and pressed down forms a good nesting place for the eggs and the hen.

When making ready for the process of natural incubation for the hen, the body of the hen should be well and thoroughly dusted clean down to the skin with some good insect powder. Never make use of any insect powder that has sulphur or lime in its make-up, because the lime irritates the skin, and if there is any of it left about to get into the eyes of the young chicks when hatched, it may destroy their eyesight.

Sulphur is not considered worth much for insect powder, because it is neither beneficial to the hen nor the young chick. If it gets into the eyes of the young chicks, it irritates them considerably. For good insect powders nothing is better than the Persian insect powder. This is dusted into the body of the hen three or four times during the stage of incubation, so as not only to destroy all the insect vermin that may be upon her body, but the continual dusting during the period of same will destroy any young insect that may be hatched from eggs upon the body of the hens during the period of hatching. The last dusting should be made three or four days before the time that the eggs are due to hatch.

In addition to this there should be a good dust bath provided for the hens near their nesting place, so that they may have the opportunity of thoroughly dusting themselves in this when they come from the nest to eat and get water. This they should do every day. Nothing is better for the food of the hen during this time than a mixture of good solid whole corn and wheat, and plenty of grit as well. The dust bath may be made of dry earth or finely sifted coal ashes from hard coal. With the mixture of ashes and the very dry earth a sprinkling of sulphur is thought to be beneficial. No harm will come from this.

Where a number of hens are hatching in the same room, care should be taken that they do not get into each other's nests or change from one nest of eggs to another. They should also be watched that they do not stay too long from the eggs when they come off to eat. Some people have coverings or enclosed nesting places for their hens and permit them all to come off at the same time, usually about nine or ten o'clock in the morning or nearer noon. Then they are all fed and watered, and a visit to the room is made to see that all have returned properly to their nests, and that there is no danger or trouble through their getting mixed up or two hens going upon the same nest and the one nest of

eggs being left uncovered. As many as fifty hens have been handled in this way in the one large room. It is better, when possible, to have a ground floor to this room because it allows the hens once a day to scratch about and be upon mother earth.

An advantage to be gained in having each hen shut in some way upon her nest is that it removes the possibility of all the hens or a number of them going to the one nest where the eggs may be hatched. As soon as the young chicks begin to break through the shell and peep and cry, it attracts the attention of other hens, whose eggs are not due to hatch and the natural instinct is to go to or answer the cry or call of the young chicks. This is why several hens often try to go upon the same nest at this period of the hatching season. Care and attention should be given to this; guard against the troubles that may occur if a number of hens quarrel to be upon the same nest.

It is not unusual for those handling the chicks to have a good sized basket lined with woolen cloth into which once or twice a day the young chicks which have been hatched from under the hens are placed. This basket of chicks is taken to the kitchen and kept under or near the stove where they will be perfectly warm at night, and then the chicks are returned to the hens. As soon as there is enough chicks hatched that are old enough—twenty-four hours old—to be removed from the nest take one of the best mother hens and remove her to the coop and give her a brood of chicks.

If there are not enough chicks hatched for all the hens, clean out the nests of some of them, make the new nest of the nesting material that is used and give the hen another clutch of eggs to hatch providing she has withstood the strain of three weeks and not become depleted or too thin in flesh. In this way some of the hens can be made to do service for the hatching of two clutches of eggs.

After careful consideration of all the plans recommended, it seems certain that chicks twenty-four hours old are ready to come from the nest, and food should be placed so that they may be their own judge as to when they will eat their first meal. The care of hens in this way can be carried on successfully without any very great amount of trouble or labor. As many as three or four hundred chicks can be successfully hatched and reared in this way through the care of one person.



A PRACTICAL COOP

## COOPS FOR THE YOUNG CHICKS

In the construction of coops for the young chicks there are a few very simple items to be desired; a reasonable amount of room for the mother hen and chicks, plenty of light, air, and ventilation without having any drafts blowing through the coops. Some buy store boxes two and one-half feet high by three or four feet long, and then strip the front with laths and cover the top and the sides with tar paper. This will provide a dry, comfortable, warm box and the board floor is no objection providing that a coating of an inch of nice, clean, dry sand is continually kept upon it.

In a box of this character, the mother hen and brood may be kept. When weaning time comes the hen is removed and the box continued to be used as the home of the young chicks until they are fully matured, providing the brood is not so large as to make the box too small for the purpose. Where chickens are grown for market, the cockerels of these breeds may be sold so soon as they are large enough. This reduces the brood and prevents the possibility of overcrowding in the coop.

Other coops are built after the old plan of the V coop, that is built in the shape of a letter A and stripped down or across the front. This coop is placed upon the ground, which serves as a floor. But when such coops are used, it is always well to have movable board floors so that they may be slipped under the coops during very wet spells this providing a perfectly dry footing for the mother hens and the young chicks.

There is danger in using coops that have been kept for several seasons, as they may be infected with vermin or disease. In the use of any old coops for the mother hen and chicks, the coops should be thoroughly painted inside and out with some good liquid insect destroyer at least three or four days prior to using them. The fumes of such liquid insect destroyers have a bad influence on the young chicks, but where they are thoroughly painted several days before being used all this will evaporate and the danger will be gone.

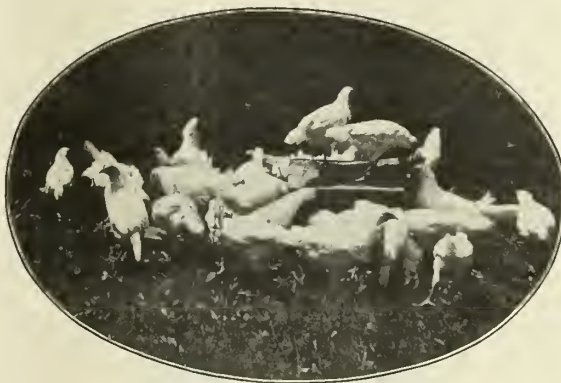
In placing these coops consider the necessary demand of a dry footing; that is, do not place the coop where there is a low place that the water drainage may run to it, rather place it on a more elevated spot where the necessary drainage will be away from it. Also place the coop near a shady place so that the young chicks may run from it into the shade, and also where there is a grass plot. The coops should be so located that the sun will reach them at least an hour or two each day. It is not wise to place it out where the blazing sun can shoot its rays down upon the coop for the entire day. A few hours of bright sun during the warm weather is of benefit to the coop, the hen and the brood, but a continuous downpouring of the hot sun during the entire day is not for the best. Shade of some kind must be provided for the young chicks during the heated term. Do not neglect this, even if you must build artificial shade for them.

## FEEDING THE YOUNG CHICKS

Quite a number of chick foods are sold at the present time, which cannot be surpassed for the feeding of the young chicks. Those who make exclusive use of these foods, do not follow any other method of feeding for the first four to six weeks of the life of the young chick. But for those who desire to use what they grow or have about the place for feeding the young chicks, there cannot be anything better than the following:

For the first few days hard-boiled eggs, mashed very fine, shell and all, mixed with twice the amount of stale bread crumbs. Following this, or during the same time as this is fed, give some small oatmeal, some small broken wheat and some very fine corn-grits. A very good chick food can be made as follows: 25 pounds of cracked wheat, 25 pounds of oatmeal, 20 pounds of very small broken corn, 15 pounds millet seed, 7 pounds of the best quality of granulated beef scrap, small size, and 8 pounds of very small chick grit. This can be used until the chicks are fairly well grown, when the only change needed will be to have the wheat whole, the oats hulled, and the balance of the ration the same as given above.

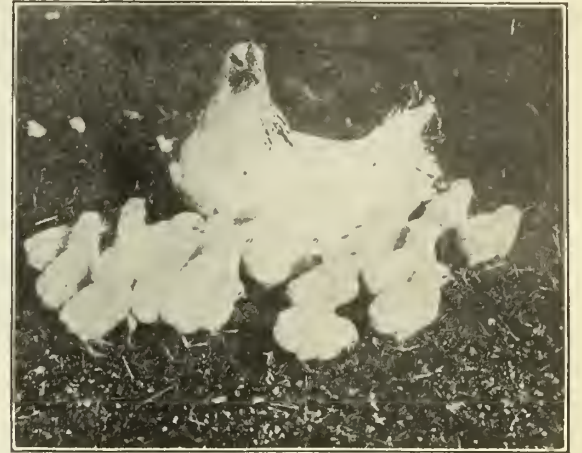
For those who do not care to go to the trouble of having this mixture, there can be nothing better for the young chicks over four or five weeks old than whole wheat and cracked corn. Of course, the addition of the other grains and beef scrap is of great benefit in the hastening of the growth of the young chicks. In growing chicks for market purposes, one must always be very careful in the feeding of beef scrap to have it perfectly fresh and sweet. Bad, unwholesome beef scrap has been fed to such an extent in some cases as to taint the flesh of the chicks and make them unpleasing in flavor for the table. This need not be, because there is plenty of good, wholesome, sweet beef scrap to be purchased on the market, and the best is always the cheapest.



FEEDING TIME

Cheap, unsavory food of any kind is always of more detriment than good to the growing chicks. A mixture of grains or anything of the grain kind that does not have too much husk about it is good food. With the list of products above mentioned one can select from them that which will surely grow their chicks to a vigorous maturity.

The use of oats in the hull, has been continually condemned simply because the hull of the oat is of no more advantage as a food product than so much straw. It is a loss of time and labor to compel the young chicks to grind up the oat hulls when it may be avoided if whole oats are used. The large, full, heavy clipped oats reduce considerably the amount of hull that must be consumed. Many grow Kaffir corn, sorghum seed and even the seed of broom corn, and make use of it for feeding their poultry. There is not much advantage in the seed of the broom corn or sorghum seed, but the seed of the Kaffir corn is very good for the young chicks and for the old as well. Never make use of too many of the fattening kind of grains, such as corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, and broom corn seed. Give at least one-half of the ration in wheat and hulled oats or oats of some kind, as they are better foods for growing the young chicks, but at the same time some portion of their diet should be of the fattening grains which are equally desirable.



ATTRACTIVE FLOCK

In the use of mash or mixed foods, one of the least beneficial is corn meal mixed with cold water and fed as a mixture of paste of ground meal. Where mash food is used in this way, a mixture of very finely ground oats, the chaff and hull sifted out, one-third; ground corn meal, one-third; wheat middlings, one-third, and a little bit of cheap flour, say a tablespoonful to each pint of mixture thoroughly mixed with either scalding hot skim milk, sour milk, or water. Whichever is used have it thoroughly boiled before it is mixed in with the meals. Allow this to stand for an hour or two until it becomes thoroughly steamed. Never feed it hot. It may be fed just a little warm, and always have it of a crumbling consistency. The reason that the flour is of benefit, is that it has a tendency to make the product cling together and helps to produce a well made mixture of dry, crumbly mash for the young chicks. A food of this kind cannot injure them in the least, but where it is fed in a sloppy or pasty form, it is an unnatural food for the young chicks and frequently creates bowel trouble.

Bread soaked in milk and mixed with some ground oats and corn meal makes a good food. Table scraps may be cut up very fine and mixed in with the mash food. One of the features to be fed to the chicks that will have the tendency to create indigestion or looseness of the bowels. Nothing is better for the maintenance of good health than plenty of nice, small grit, small particles of broken charcoal and a little very fine bone or bone meal added to the mash.

Charcoal often prevents the fermentation of the food in the crop of the gizzard and tends to tone up the system. It also sweetens the passages and prevents indigestion and bowel trouble. Where there is a tendency to bowel trouble nothing is better than to feed rice that has been boiled almost perfectly dry in milk. Allow it to stand until fairly cool and feed in reasonable amounts to the young chicks.

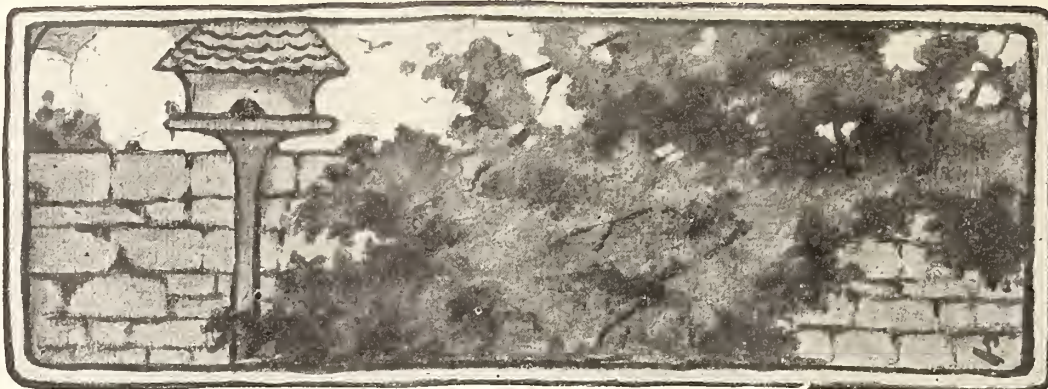
## Table Poultry

As a general thing it takes about three to four months to grow a broiler, depending upon the weight wanted.

For shrinkage in dressing broilers an allowance of about a half pound each should be allowed.

It is a mistake to ship to market poultry that is not of good size and in good condition.

Too great care cannot be taken in killing and dressing poultry, to avoid bruising. Discoloration quickly follows a bruise.



## Growing Squabs for Market



HOSE who have succeeded in growing squabs for market have done so because they have learned to conduct it as a business, and not as a pastime. When any of our feathered tribes are kept merely for pleasure, usually more is expended for our own satisfaction than is needed for their welfare, and for this reason no profit is made from them.

This is true of poultry, pigeons, birds, and pet stock of all kinds. We can cite the case of a gentleman in New York whose specialty is the production of mules, a canary cross with other birds. He tells us that those he produces cost him about thirty-five dollars each. On the other hand we know a shoemaker who rears birds in the room back of his shop and makes money on these at five and six dollars per pair. Pleasure governs the outlay in the one instance, in the other, the main desire is to make money.

In writing about squab growing, Mr. Todd, of Massachusetts, tells us that to succeed we should cross the Dutchess with the Runt and the product of this cross with Homers. He also states that first crosses of the Runt, the Dragoon or the Mondaine or Hen pigeons are not good. All of these are expensive crosses and may be bred for pleasure, but scarcely for the business of raising squabs for the market.

Handling Runts for squab growing is a branch of the business by itself. The Runt is the Asiatic of the pigeon family and must be handled specially for best results. They must be mated, fed and cared for to meet the demands of heavy weight, meat producing pigeons. Like the Cochins they must be accommodated with nests and perches close to the floor. They are heavy feeders, slow of motion, not so active in the bath as others, and unless dry floors are provided, are apt to keep their feathers in a filthy condition. They do not rear, as a usual thing, more than three or four pigeons a season. For these reasons only those who have a special demand for their squabs at high prices can afford to keep Runts for the market growing of squabs.

Of all the Runt family the variety known as the "Hen Pigeon" is the best for squab growing for market. These have full round breasts, heavy bodies and short tails that are carried up from the floor. They are more active than the German Runt, so called, and produce more and better squabs. They are rather scarce and high in price. All varieties of Runts sell from six to twelve dollars per pair. To cross these with

a Dutchess then wait a year for the product of the Homer cross to begin work with, is rather expensive for those who have to gain a partial living, at least, from squab growing. When Mr. Todd tells of these crosses he evidently writes from the standpoint of one who has his mind directed toward the pleasant pastime of experiment and a toothsome squab for his own table, as it is quite unlikely that any one could follow this line of crosses and make money selling the squabs at from two-fifty to four dollars per dozen, according to the season of the year.

We know breeders who make money from both varieties of Runts for growing squabs, and

when you buy do not accept any other kind in return for your money.

Do not expect to get squabs that will average more than nine pounds per dozen. We hear and read about the twelve pound per dozen kind being produced from Homers. We doubt this and will continue to do so until fully convinced that they can be produced from Homers. Some few pairs do this well, but on the average, nine pounds to the dozen is all that can be expected from Homers of the best quality. The best managed Runts will not average sixteen ounce squabs when ready for the spit. Runts do produce squabs that weigh full sixteen ounces with their feathers off. We have seen many of these, but at the same time a large loft of Runts will not have such a high average.

Two absolute barriers are against success in squab growing. We expect entirely too much from the first purchase, and we do too little to help ourselves. We must not expect the earth for one dollar and fifty cents per pair for breeders. The one who sells them to you has probably fed them a year, at least, to grow them; this has cost him not less than one dollar per pair, no other expense added. He may want to send you mated pairs; most certainly he would do so in every instance if he could. No one with common sense would do otherwise if he could avoid it, but you will thoroughly learn the lesson if you keep to the business, how difficult it is to select mates and keep mated your own stock, without considering the birds you try to mate for others.

Do not hope for a profit from them the first season. If you make it, be pleased at your success; if you do not, don't blame the pigeons, the sellers, or yourself. It is doubtful if one out of ten makes money the first year; those who do are fortunate in their management. It is a well-known fact in all business, that one must become established to succeed and make a profit. It is just the same with growing squabs, poultry, bees, fruit, or anything that must increase to return a profit. Sad to relate, many take up these vocations, believing that they can make a living from the moment they start. This cannot be done, for many reasons. You must make haste slowly to succeed with growing squabs.

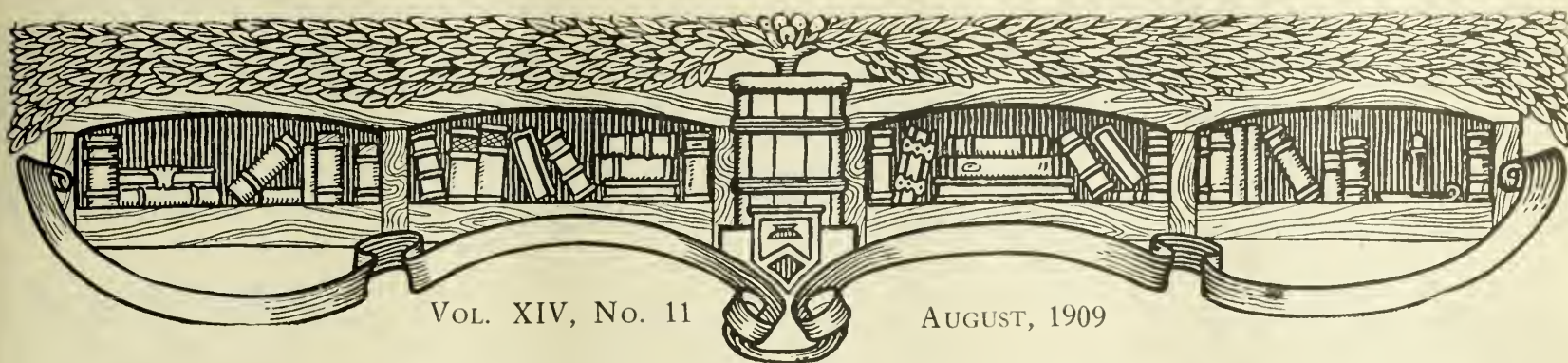
At least one-sixteenth of our entire population is directly or indirectly engaged in growing poultry of all kinds and squabs. One in every sixteen of our entire population working with this branch of the live stock interest to produce the half-billion that is credited each year to their production. Does this appear to you as a failure?



A GOOD BREEDER

from both of these mated with Homers, also from the half-bred Runt Homers as well. We know of others who do not succeed with any of these, which is a reasonable proof of the great value of the proper management of these varieties and crosses. Proper management is the corner stone of success in the profitable handling of all kinds of squab-breeding pigeons.

No other breed equals the Homer for producing squabs for market. No one should ever keep any kind or variety of squab producers that are under size, slow breeders, or that are enfeebled through inbreeding. Have large, vigorous, non-related specimens and keep in mind the fact that the large, vigorous Hen pigeons produce the fine large squabs, and that the under size ones must necessarily produce squabs small size and inferior in quality. To succeed it is necessary to have good strong breeding stock, and



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## Editorial Comment

Strict care and constant watch should be kept during the rearing of the young birds, as a day of two of carelessness may result in the loss of a promising youngster. Take a look at the young birds every day, and when the least trouble is noticed, if possible change the young to another nest, as often a change of parents will effect the desired improvement.

Indisposition of the cock or hen is soon detected by the appearance of the squabs. If any defects are to be seen at the age of four weeks, it will be well to kill the bird, as the chances are against him. Furthermore, sickly or deformed birds detract much from the appearance of a group of racing pigeons. Be careful of your birds, and in the end they will reward you.

Don't be so big that you can't recognize your friends in the dark.

The wise watch their own footsteps without the least suspicion of their neighbors'.

The hen fever is as incurable as a mule's habit for kicking.

In the near future many southern states will become large producers of turkeys, as in Texas at the present time. Large duck ranches will prosper there as well. The secret of success with these in the South will be thoroughly understood, but it must be borne in mind the thousands of both broiler chicks and broiler ducks that have been lost in other localities by those who rushed in without the necessary knowledge and ability to succeed. Make haste slowly. Learn the business by experience, which may be gained quite as well through a small beginning as by going into it to a large extent and being swamped. Many who have started in a small way have worked up into a large business, while many others who have made a big start have failed. It is the same in all things. Only those succeed who thoroughly understand what they undertake.

When a man says he knows it all, he has a lot yet to learn.

Fresh air, plenty of room, and no overcrowding may save hundreds of young chicks in the next two months. The reverse will undoubtedly destroy lots of them.

Unless well situated to hold for higher prices, always sell when your stock is ready for the market.

. It is a hard matter to prove to a hen man that all things come to him who waits.

Every time a duck quacks it isn't necessary to go to see if she laid an egg.

What some people don't know about chickens would make enough books to fill a public library.

When desiring to dispose of any of your winter flock of poultry, never send them to market while they are giving good returns in eggs. At the same time, never sell them in thin flesh or in poor condition. It is a very easy proposition to put them in marketable condition. In feeding poultry for market, confine them in small lots within enclosures, and feed them all the fattening food it is possible to induce them to eat. The best preparation is ground oats, with all the hulls sifted out, one-third finely ground cornmeal, one-half wheat middlings, and the balance of flour. If you have a little fat or beef scrap, this may be mixed in. Always mix this food with boiled milk of some kind, if possible—sour milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or any milk will do, provided it is thoroughly cooked and the food mixed therewith into a very dry, crumbling mash. It is best to feed just what they will clean up from three to five times a day, rather than to feed too much at a time. Keep them hungry, yet keep them eating. Provide a sufficient supply, so that they may never lack food in their crop and gizzard. In addition to this, a plentiful supply of fresh water and grit should be given them. When poultry are finished or fattened in this way, send them to market just as soon as they are ready to go.

The next few months will be very trying on the brooding hens. Treat them kindly. Either confine them in grass-covered lots or suspend them in mid-air in open slat boxes. Do not ill-treat them.

It is easier to raise Cain than poultry.

A writer states that the reason poultry pays upon the farm is because it can be so cheaply kept. Nothing need be provided for them, he states, during the summer months, and but little during the winter. It is doubtful that poultry treated in that manner would return profit, but we are fully satisfied that the poultry on the farm is the farmer's best-paying proposition, providing he cares for them properly, giving them good ration for the production of both meat and eggs.

When farmers learn that fancy points and handsome plumage characteristic of the pure breeds also cover plump, uniform-shaped carcasses, perhaps they will try some of the pure breeds.

Cull out the drones and the non-producers day after day, and week after week. Dispose of those that eat their heads off, and improve the condition of the others by making more room for them.

What's meaner than a hen that won't set when you want her to, and a mule's left hind leg?

Don't let anybody set the pace for you—be your own pacemaker.

Things done with reason are things reasonably done.

Nothing will be of as much service to the growing poultry as colony coops. No one can have too many of these.

If sold live, feed them all the whole corn they will eat just before shipping. Try to manage so that they may travel overnight and be sold the first thing in the morning. If some grain can be put into the shipping coops, so much the better. This is the best way to prevent the loss of weight during shipment. If dressed for market, do not feed for twenty-four hours before killing. Stick through the roof of the mouth, dry-pick, hang in a cool place until all the animal heat has departed from the body before packing to ship. Always be careful about washing perfectly clean the shanks, feet, and head of poultry sent to market.

Experimenting with muslin curtains for the front of poultry houses has been carried on in many localities during the past two winters. More of this experimenting should be done. No one should turn their whole plant into muslin-front houses without experimenting as to the advisability of same in their locality; yet every one who has trouble with a damp interior during the winter months should try the muslin fronts in a few of their houses.

Take good care of the molting hens for the next ninety days; it will be a trying time for them.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9

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## Flight Feathers

Birds must have grit and salt.

Keep the loft dry and warm as possible, and don't overcrowd.

Lice are dangerous and should be feared.

A water-fountain is an indispensable article if running water is not used.

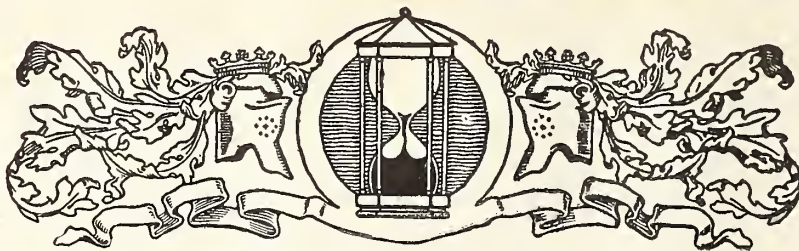
Place the bathing pan on a gravel groundwork in order to keep the birds from soiling themselves after bathing.

Birds allowed the free use of clean water are always exceptionally free from lice, and their plumage is bright and glossy.

Never allow a quantity of food to lay upon the floor, as it has a tendency to take away the sharp edge of hunger.

During the hot weather, and when the pigeons are molting, it is a wise plan to sprinkle the floor of the loft with water; this allays the dust and helps to cool and purify the air.

To get Eggs, feed Reeve's Laying Stock Feed, \$2 per 100 pounds. CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. 15-3



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It is not a bad plan to throw some into the nest dish, also some upon the floor, so they may be induced to go to work making nests and hatching their young. These are the first conditions that will be demanded for the successful growing of squabs. If these arrangements are perfected and the breeding stock properly mated, housed, and supplied with nesting-places and nest-pans, they should go through the month of January in good condition and be ready for the production of their nest of eggs in February.

It is not best to attempt to grow squabs during the colder months unless your houses are warm enough to prevent the freezing of the eggs or the young themselves after being hatched. But little advantage can be gained from the urging or coaxing of the breeders to go to nest too early. Last year there were considerable inquiries as to why it was so many squabs had died in their nests during the cold weather. When the young are hatched during the cold months they are very likely to become chilled when the parent bird leaves them for food. Once they are chilled through, they are quite likely not to seek a food supply, and, chilled through, they are a lost product, which cannot be regained or replaced.

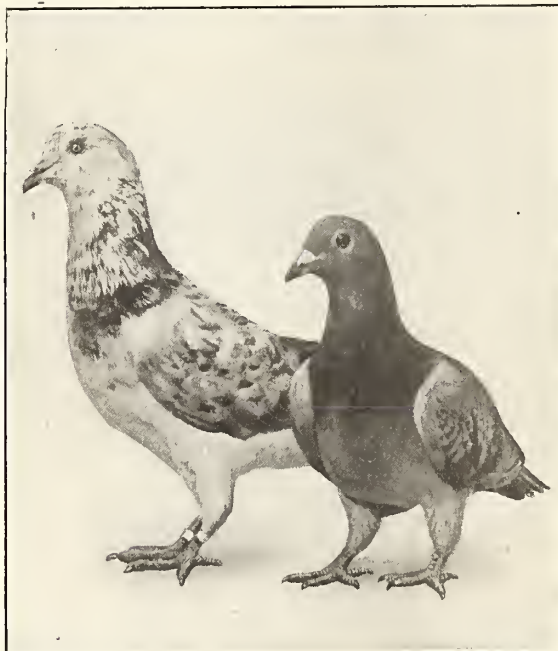
## Squab Breeding



THE first consideration in squab culture is having strong, well-developed breeding stock—the females as large and vigorous as it is possible to have them. Following this, never have in the loft unmated males or females. One such specimen may disturb a whole season's work. We have known unmated male birds to fly about the loft disturbing every well-behaved, well-mated pair that were intent upon raising their young. Such a specimen will drive the hen pigeon here, knock a young squab down there, or some eggs from the nest, and in many ways do more harm than can be repaired in a whole month's work. There is no rea-

sonable excuse to be offered for keeping any unmated specimens in the loft. Be absolutely certain that all the pigeons you have in your breeding loft are well-mated pairs. If they have been thoroughly well mated, as they should be, there will be very little difficulty in caring for them and having them to attend to their duties.

At times the newly mated pair will cause considerable disturbance in the loft by flying about searching for a nesting-



A PAIR OF YOUNGSTERS

Every loft should be provided with a mating coop. Birds that are to be mated should be separated from all other pigeons for three or four days. Then the male and the female that you intend to pair should be placed in the mating coop. This is a box-coop with a partition of wire between the two apartments. Place

place best suited for their fancy. In doing this it is not unusual for them to fly into nesting-places of other pigeons and quarrel and contend with them for the same. To prevent this, it is best to show them into a nesting-place for a day or two, so as to have them get accustomed to it. Usually, when this is done they will cling to this for a home.

Any good, substantial boxes will do for a nesting-place. Many people are now making use of empty egg crates or orange boxes placed on the side, and within these may be located the small wooden dishes or clay dishes that are made use of for their nests. Plenty of straw should be provided for the making of the nests.

## Summer and Winter Quarters for Fowls

**H**ENS have done exceptionally well for me when kept entirely out of their winter quarters through the summer. As soon as the weather is mild enough in spring to permit it, I leave open the doors and windows of the poultry house more and more, until the fowls are accustomed to outdoor air day and night. Next they are transferred to a spacious yard, having only trees and a low shed for protection against storms, and it is really surprising how long they will remain voluntarily out in the rain. They are not allowed to return to the winter quarters until late November, when severe cold sets in. As soon as the winter house is vacated it is sprinkled thoroughly with kerosene oil. This, with complete desertion all summer, destroys every vestige of insect life. Of course, all nests, droppings, and rubbish are cleared out before the sprinkling is done.

A large yard, which insures exercise, green food, bugs, and worms, encourages hens to lay liberally in summer and molt early. Summer eggs bring good prices and early molting insures early winter laying when eggs are high. But if hens are annoyed by insect pests they may have every good thing and still fail to do well.

In the open yard the hens do finely—better, in fact, than where they can choose a close sleeping place and roost compactly together. The latter condition encourages the propagation of their parasites. For nests in the yard I use small boxes obtained at the grocery store. They are placed side by side on the ground and a wide board leaned on edge against their entrances. The layers love to creep into one end of the little alley thus formed and steal along until they find a nest that suits their fancy. Eggs that are set in such nests usually hatch well, as they are so near the damp ground, and the sitters never needs to jump down on them to their destruction. Like a layer, she is forced to go slowly and quietly to her nest after each feeding. These nests easily rid of mites. A few tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil being sprayed over the inside and a match applied, the sudden flame and heat, and mites and nits are destroyed alike. The nest straw may burn, but the boxes will not take fire, and the new material is placed in the ashes of the old. All this, including the odor of the smoke, is bad for vermin. So the flock is perfectly healthy and invariably profitable. The out-of-door life all summer and the hardening process of gradually increasing cold in autumn tend to make the birds grow a thicker plumage, which protects

them better in winter and aids larger egg-production at that season. They show that they appreciate the warm shelter that they get then.—Hollister Sage.

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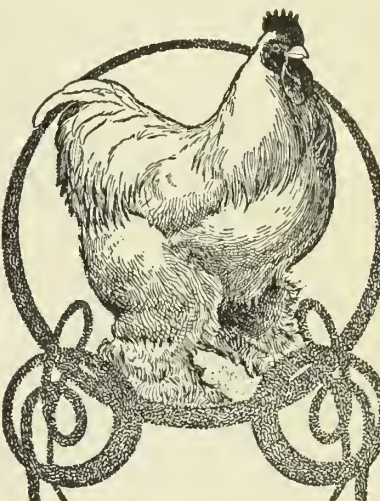
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The fact is that an Asiatic egg, from Brahmans or Cochins, has a greater influence to thicken a custard—so much so that five of their eggs will make an equal amount of custard of the lime consistence as will seven Leghorns. Drop a Leghorn egg or Wyandotte egg into hot water, and a Brahma or Cochin egg, and see which comes out in a solid, round condition, and you have the reason why people prefer brown-shell eggs over white shell. Their assented preference for Brahma eggs has overshadowed all brown-shell eggs for the reason that five brown-shell eggs will thicken as much custard as will seven Leghorn eggs. The Rhode Island Reds, which lay brown-shell eggs, have a corresponding effect. One has only to drop into hot water Leghorn, Wyandotte, or Hamburg eggs and Brahma eggs to see none come out in that compact form as does the Brahma. While the Rhode Island Red approaches it because of its ancestry, the Cochin.

It is useless to deny that Brahma eggs are no better than white-shell eggs when they can be made to demand 1 cent per dozen more from special customers over eggs from any other breed. Those who are used to Brahma eggs desire no other, and use no other when Brahma eggs are to be had.

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The nearest to a capon for excellence is a Brahma cockerel kept in celibacy from the time it is five months old till ten months old. So long as a Brahma is growing, so long is the carcass soft, juicy, and tender, and I defy any epicure to distinguish it from a capon.

We have sold these cockerels at ten months old weighing twelve pounds in March, that had been kept in celibacy, and had them equally appreciated by patrons who buy capons. They tell us no man can tell the difference in eating them.

As a breed for poultry, the Brahma will make more pounds of poultry meat for the food it consumes than any other breed, and remains tender to a greater age than will any other breed. When it comes down for all the usages of poultry, egg and exhibition, the Brahma is the most valuable breed on earth. It lays more dollars' worth of eggs in a year for the fact that it lays seven-twelfths of its yearly product in the five coldest months of the year, when eggs sell for the very highest prices.

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Is the White Plymouth Rock the best of all the American breeds? I say this believing it to be absolutely true, but by no means any other of the American breeds, for, tell me, is there a poor breed among all these breeds that have been created in America? But the fact remains for the White Plymouth Rock to be classed as best of several acknowledged first-class breeds, and this I class the Brahma as the best and most profitable of all the Asiatics. White Plymouth Rocks, the best of all American breeds, with the White Leghorns as the best of all the Mediterranean breeds. If I am to guess, then the Orpingtons must rank best among the English creations or breeds. While for the greater number of eggs, without regard to size, it is phenomenal here that can be a Golden-spangled Hamburg. I have seen them lay 151 eggs in six months, from January 1 to July 1—"Felch."

## Questions and Answers

### DUCKS HAVE STAGGERS

Q. My ducks seem to have an ailment like staggers. Am losing a great many of them. They eat and drink as if almost starved for food and famished for water. They will then stagger off, fall down, and many of them die.—H. B. C.

A. Young ducklings must be fed often, but not too much at a time, as they are apt to gorge themselves with so much food and water that it will kill them. We have known a lot of young ducks to be shut up at night as soon as it was dark and not be turned out again till seven or eight in the morning and then allowed all they would eat and drink, to tumble about and die like sheep, as the saying is. They should be fed and watered very early in the morning, each time a moderate meal, and be fed often during the day.

### TROUBLED WITH RATS

Q. How can I get rid of rats? Have been overrun with them the entire spring. Am afraid to poison them for fear of killing the chicks.

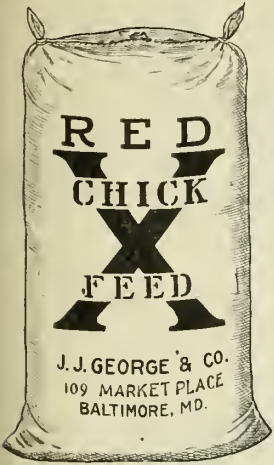
A. Spring traps, wire traps, ferrets, and dogs are about the only means that can be made use of other than poisoning. The best way to get rid of rats is never to have or leave anything that they like to eat where they can find or get to it. So long as rats can find plenty to eat, they will stay about where they can obtain it.

### BANTAM HOUSE

Q. I would thank you for information relative to the best form of house for bantams. I have not much space for such a house, and it must be economically built.—J. S.

A. A very good bantam house may be made from an upright-piano box. Secure a box of this kind, raise it off the ground with a few bricks; put a small window in one end, a door in the other, and cover the whole box with tar paper. We think this will answer your purpose very well, if you intend raising only a few bantams.

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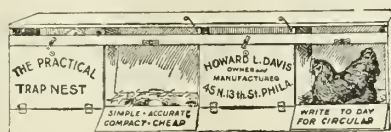
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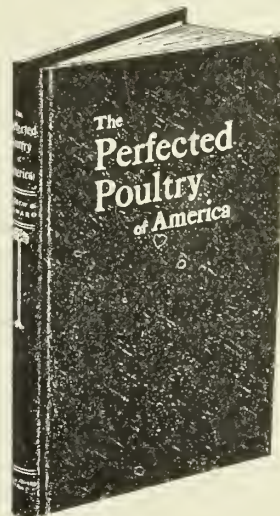
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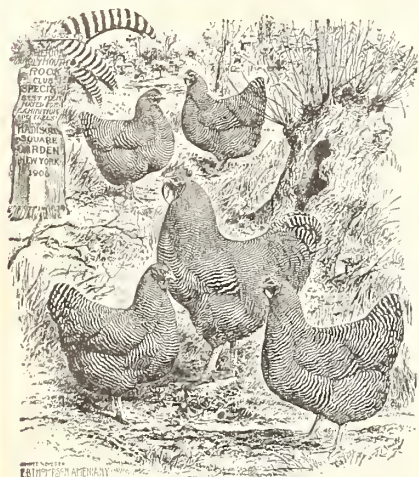
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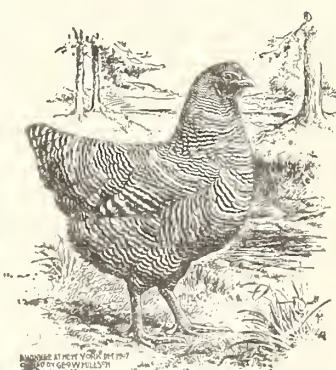
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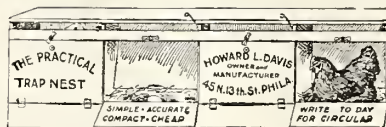
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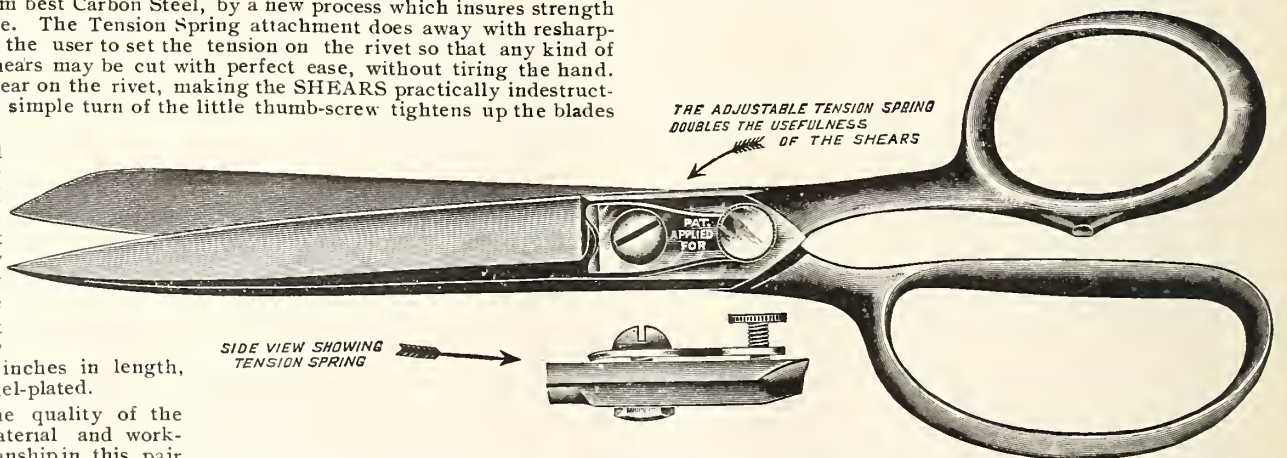
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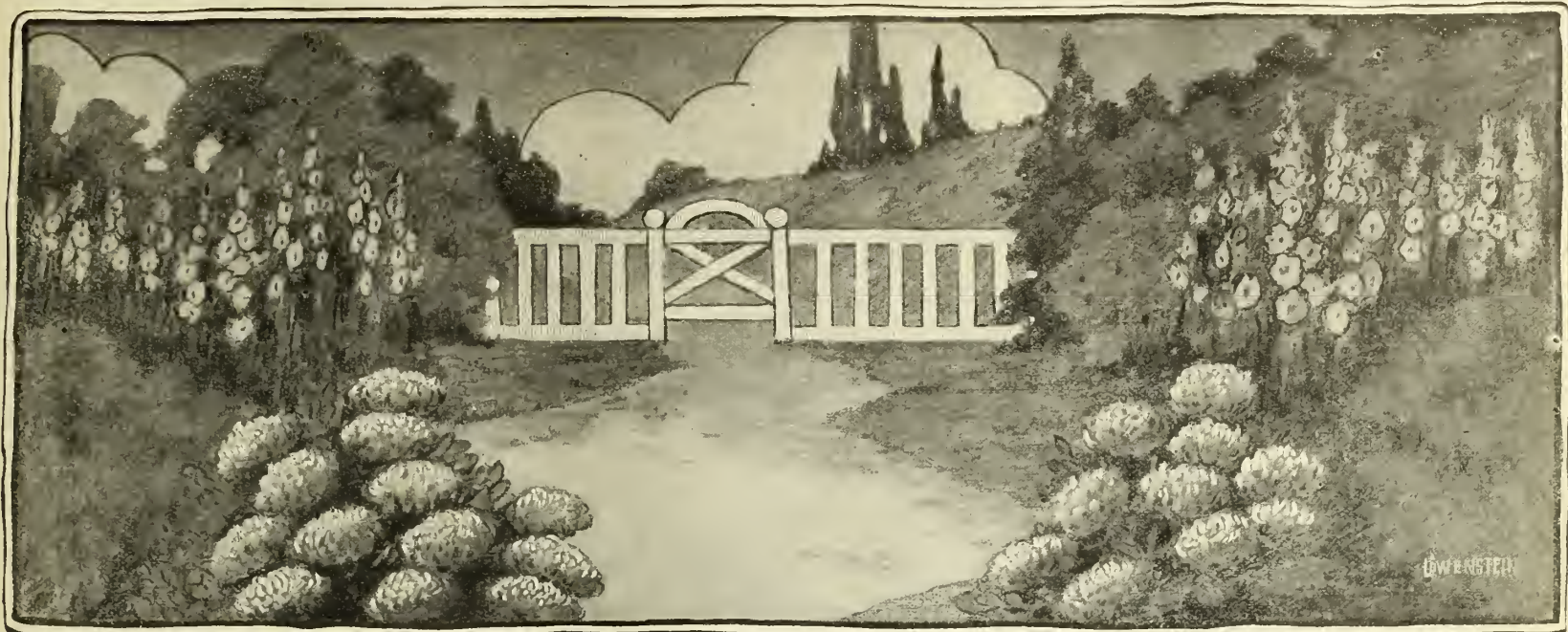
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## The Columbian Wyandotte

The Brahma-colored Member of the American Family of Favorites

The fact that the Columbian Wyandotte has been presented at two meetings of the American Poultry Association, as a preliminary skirmish along the line of demanding admission to the Standard as one of the Wyandotte varieties, makes this a very opportune time to tell our readers of their beauty and value as the fancier's pet and the market poultrymen's advantage.

This variety of the Wyandotte family has the color and markings of the Light Brahma fowl. They are true Wyandottes as to shape and general characteristics, and, in addition to this, they have one valuable advantage—the possession of the most beautifully colored shanks of the most desirable shade of rich golden-yellow admired by the majority for market poultry. This variety seems to be hampered with one disadvantage that we are at a loss to thoroughly understand, and this disadvantage is apparent with the Silver-penciled variety as well. This is the rather small size of the greater portion of the females of these two varieties. Just why the Columbian Wyandotte females should be rather undersized we cannot understand. All the different claims of originality grant them the advantage of both the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte crosses in their general make-up. We have not met with any claim that shows the intermingling of any blood required to reduce the natural size of this variety below that obtained by other Wyandottes.

The early-day, or original Columbian Wyandottes are said to have originated from a cross of the Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. Mr. Babcock is said to have obtained the same result from the crossing of Pea-combed Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Plymouth Rocks. We are well aware that very surprising results have been obtained from the crossing of fowls quite foreign in appearance to the result obtained from the union of the two. At the same time, we should not think any good, reasonable fancier would start out to produce the



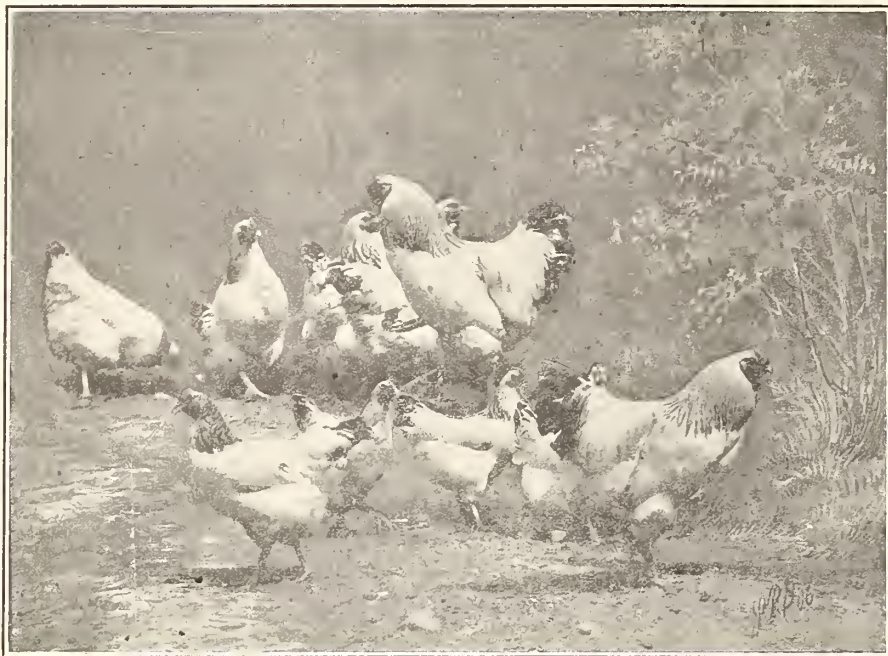
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE MALE

Columbian Wyandotte from such crosses as these. Having given due credit to Rev. B. M. Briggs and Mr. Babcock for their good work in the early-day starting of this variety, we shall turn to what we consider the present-day or the new Columbian Wyandotte, as we now see them in the exhibition hall and in the hands of fanciers fully capable of bringing them to the true Wyandotte type and the proper color and markings for the variety. In the uplifting

of this new variety no one has been more active than has Mr. William B. Richardson, of Rhode Island. He seems to have fathered the destiny of this variety and is doing all in his power to bring them to the attention of the people at large and have them admitted as one of the recognized varieties in the Standard of Perfection.

These, like nearly all new varieties, had a difficult task to gain a name. We believe they were first brought to public attention at the poultry exhibit of the Columbian Exposition, and the name given them was taken from that event. At first, they were called "Brah-Wyandottes" or "Bra-Wyandottes," and many claimed that they should not be called Wyandottes at all, but that they must be called "Bare-legged Brahmas," and one, more enthusiastic than the others, called them "Braylings" at a show where the writer was judging. The matter of naming fowls seems to take with it much trouble and, at times, injury to the variety itself. The Rev. B. M. Briggs is quite persistent, we understand, in claiming that not a drop of Brahma blood flows in their veins, unless Brahma blood flows in the veins of the White Wyandotte. Every one knows that the original Silver Wyandotte had Brahma blood in its make-up, and every one will believe for all time to come that the Columbian Wyandotte has Light Brahma blood in its make-up, whether the originator aided in having it there or not. The originator of the Silver Wyandotte discredits the presence of some of the blood made use of by those who finished the Silver Wyandotte; at the same time it is known to be a part of the make-up of this variety as we now have them. This same condition is true of the present-day Columbian Wyandotte.

As we see the Columbian Wyandotte to-day, they are very handsome fowls. They do lack the best of Wyandotte shape, leaning as they do to the Brahma type. The combs are good and color and markings so greatly improved



A FINE PEN OF COLUMBIAN BEAUTIES

as to make them worthy of membership among the American varieties. They have, like the Brahma, the most beautiful golden-yellow beak and shanks, which are very attractive. We do not know of any other Wyandotte that seems to show these features as strongly as they do. In fact, the color is so pure and true that it attracts one's attention immediately. This fact must make them very popular as a market fowl with us.

The close examination of the exhibit of this variety at St. Louis and other recent shows leads us to the belief that there are several types or strains being bred. Some of these have the clean, clear top and body color of the Light Brahma and White Wyandotte, while others have a badly shaded or marked surface plumage.

We predict that the next boom in a new variety will come to the Columbian Wyandotte, for the double reason that they can be bred to such attractive shape and color, and, in addition to this, they will become very popular as a utility fowl for market poultrymen.

None of our heavy-weight poultry has been so generally popular as has the Light Brahma. They are the prime favorite for capon roosters and heavy dressed poultry. The Columbian Wyandotte that is so nearly their counterpart in color and fine qualities, must become very popu-

lar as a medium-weight, general-purpose fowl. They naturally inherit from the Brahma the rich yellow skin and shanks, and there has never been any trouble experienced in keeping these to the satisfactory shade and color. Where the Columbian Wyandotte has been made use of as a cross for market poultry they have improved size and color of shanks and skin. There is seldom, if ever, any danger of their having the chalky-white shank and the undesirable very pale yellow skin that in many localities is not preferred. But, when these are considered as exhibition fowls, it is quite necessary that much improvement be brought about in surface color, under-color, hackle, saddle, and covert markings. Up to this time but few have been produced that have the proper striping in hackle and saddle of male and in hackle of female. That this may be obtained it will be necessary either to make new crosses with some rich-colored Brahmas, or to search very carefully for the strongest colors and breed them together to obtain color and marking anywhere approaching that which is demanded with a Light Brahma.

Another matter of grave consideration is the color of fly-feathers. In Light Brahmas at the present time the fly-feathers of the female must be very dark, and in the male birds solid black, or nearly so. We have never as yet met with

a Columbian Wyandotte that nearly approached these demands; in fact, the greater percentage of them have almost white flies, while others have one-third, or not to exceed one-half, of the fly of a solid black. The color of the Columbian Wyandotte must be the same as the color and marking of the Light Brahma, and to have them right they must have perfect Wyandotte shape, also true Light Brahma color and marking.

With these, as with other Wyandottes, the shape and size have been more or less neglected. They will have to be selected, paired, and mated for all the requisites of the variety; for, to have them as beautiful as they should be, every single section of shape and color must be improved.

Quite a few experienced breeders have taken hold of this variety and they are doing much to add to its beauty, and, as above stated, we shall not be surprised to see an early-day boom in this variety; but if it is the hope of those who foster them to have them continue to be a success, they must be brought within the lines of shape-demands of the Wyandotte and color-demands of the Light Brahma.

In connection with these, a few words may be said as to the Light Brahma Bantam. They, like the Columbian Wyandottes, to be of value, must be the perfect color of the Light Brahma. We have noticed the classes of these that have been shown already this season, and have been somewhat disappointed not to notice more improvement in them. It is true that a few exhibitors possess specimens that are very creditable to themselves, but there are still too many bad-colored light-colored Bantams brought to the exhibition hall. We noticed some at a recent show that had tails almost as long as a Japanese Bantam, and the head and tail of some of them were carried very much like the Japanese. The western crosses have an approach of Light Brahma Bantam brought into play—the Black-tail Japanese Bantam crossed—and the strength of this little Japanese still shows itself in many of the specimens. The fanciers who foster the interests of the Columbian Wyandotte and the Light Brahma Bantam should join hands for better shape, better color, and better markings in both of these.

When the most perfect results obtainable have been gained with the Columbian Wyandotte they will take their position as one of the most beautiful and most desirable of our American varieties. There is a chance for the fanciers and a chance for the market poultrymen to take hold of this variety and make it one of the most beautiful and also one of the most desirable varieties of all our fowls, for every purpose, including magnificent exhibition fowls, splendid egg producers, and valuable market poultry.

## The Japanese Bantam

The question was asked a short time ago if it were not a good plan to classify the bantams as the larger breeds of poultry are classed; as, for instance, the Asiatic classes, Game classes, and, in addition, select some proper name for the balance of the bantams. This was suggested because bantams are usually classed as Game Bantams or as Bantams other than Game. In connection with this, it was proposed that the Japanese Bantams had better be classed with the Asiatics. While the Japanese Bantams might be termed Asiatic Bantams, having come from among the islands or countries of the South

Seas, still they have been so long known as ornamental bantams it would be a mistake to so classify them.

These suggestions and information gained in other directions prompt the statement of knowledge gained through sending an order to Japan for bantams. A fancier desirous of having the genuine article, requested his cousin, the purser of a vessel that trades with China and Japan, to bring back on the next voyage some Japanese Bantams, and also some Japanese dogs. The result of this venture was the purchase of nine small dogs in Japan and twenty-some Japanese

Bantams. Unfortunately, all the dogs were lost in transit, not a single one of them living to reach the American shores. Of the twenty-some bantams that were purchased, but five of them were able to reach this country, and they were all that are called "Silkies."

On questioning the purser, he said that he simply made inquiry to fill the written order which called for Japanese Bantams and Japanese dogs. The commission was given to a dealer in Japan who pays special attention to the filling of such orders, and the bantams furnished were known to him as Japanese Bantams. Undoubt-

edly the "Silkies" might be classed with the Asiatic Bantams. It is said that they were one of the original crosses used by the Chinese to produce the Pekin Bantams. The size and shape of the combs of the original Pekin Bantam would indicate that the Chinese had also used what are known as the Black-tailed Japanese Bantam.

When the purser was shown the style of Japanese fowl so much desired by his American cousin, he promised, on his return to Japan, to try and secure as many different varieties as possible, and of the best quality. He took with him photographs of the several kinds desired.

In connection with this a Mr. Pollock, living in a small country town, had a Chinaman who did chores and other work for him. Mr. Pollock, having some Pekin or Buff Cochin Bantams, asked the Chinaman if he ever saw any of such in his country. He said that they had plenty of them, also plenty of the big fowls like the Cochins and Brahmas. Mr. Pollock requested the Chinaman to send to his friends in China for some eggs for him. A large basket of eggs came to hand some six months later at the exact time that they were requested to arrive. From this whole basket of fifty or sixty eggs of assorted kinds and sizes, a few Pekin Bantams were hatched. From those hatched a few were grown to maturity. They were a very deep cinnamon color, being almost as red in color as are the Rhode Island Reds of the present day. One or two of the specimens grown had very green legs and five toes. This again leads back to the possible cross

made by the Chinese in early days to produce these bantams. But if, as repeated in the legends or fairy tales of the Chinese Empire, these miniature fowls were known to them several thousand years ago, how far back must the Silky and the Japanese Bantam have existed?

On a visit a short time ago to a Japanese store, in a window were seen some beautifully executed



A SILKIE MALE

ivory carvings of different types of fowls. One, the most perfect Malay with the long legs and the walnut comb, another a beautifully formed Aseel female, with perfect comb, short, heavy legs, and very broad shoulders. Another a small Japanese fowl done in bronze and silver. The clerk in charge gave us the privilege of examining them more closely. They were brought and placed on the table and then we asked to be informed as to their name. He looked in surprise, and said they were chickens; but when made aware of our desire in the matter, he proceeded to the private office and brought forth an aged Japanese, from all appearances sixty-five or seventy years old. The young Japanese finally made the elder understand what information was wanted. All he could give was that one was a Game fowl, the others small fowls.

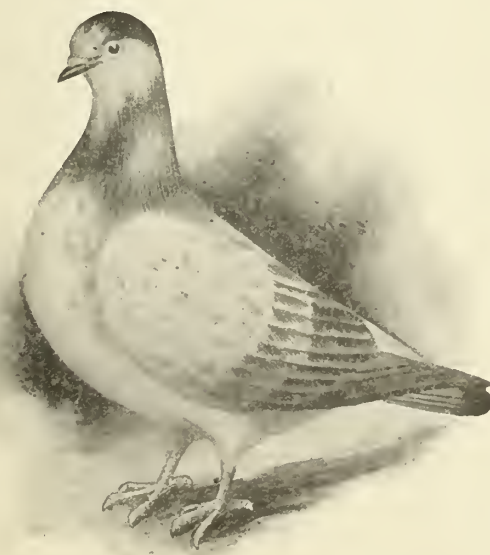
The elderly Japanese was thoroughly capable to cut in ivory or metal any of these specimens, and the work was so superbly done as to deserve the highest praise from any one acquainted with either of the three breeds of fowls, who could readily pick them from among the collection. At the same time, those who made them did not know their proper names. From these facts it is readily seen that it is quite necessary when sending to the South Sea Islands to send more information than the name by which we know the poultry. It might be advisable for all those who send to foreign lands to obtain specimens of fowls or animals to send the best pictures which can be obtained along with the order.



## The Feeding of Pigeons

As a delicate article of food, pigeons enter largely into the dietary of the human family. Especially is this so in the cities and larger towns. As many are aware, thousands of pigeons are sacrificed at the traps every year in testing the skill of the amateur sportsman. These pigeons, as a rule, go to the handler at the traps, and are by him gathered up and sent to market, where they are eagerly sought by stewards of the clubs and hotels, by buyers for restaurant use, and by caterers for the private family. Here they are served up in shape of pies, stews, broils, potted pigeon, and have even been known to do duty as broiled quail and woodcock, when the customer was not well up in the gastronomic arts.

The pigeons thus sacrificed while in the main composed chiefly of the common kind, frequently, however, have a sprinkling of birds of more aristocratic blood, that have, unfortunately, been born with blemishes so marked as to render them unsatisfactory to the fancier's eye. Being strong and lively they have been turned in with the common herd, on the principle that the money they would bring was of more value to the breed-



SILVER TIPLER

er than the satisfaction he would get from them when served up at his own table.

Consequently in all large lots we often find Antwerps, Magpies, Archangels, Swallows, and other good flying varieties that the experienced eye quickly detects, but that answer the purpose of the marksman as well as pigeons of a more plebian origin, and that when placed in the market show no trace of their bluer blood. While full-grown pigeons find a ready market, especially when game is scarce, it is the squab about four to five weeks old that is most in demand and of which there is rarely a glut. That these can be raised at a profit there is no question, and how to do it is what we propose to show.

A loft or breeding-room, such as I have described for fancy pigeons will answer for squab-raising also. The same care should be given in the matter of cleanliness, feeding, watering, bathing, and exercising, as with fancy pigeons, as the object is to induce the breeding birds to produce as many pairs in a season as possible, for herein lies all the profit of squab raising.

In carrying out a systematic plan of breeding, the selection of breeders is a very important item and one it takes a little time to accomplish, for there are several points to consider in their selection. Throwing a lot of common birds promiscuously together into the breeding-room, while they will no doubt mate, breed, and produce squabs, is not the correct way to begin a successful career as a squab-raiser.

The first step I would advise after preparing the necessary accommodations, would be to select large, light-colored birds for breeders, as the squabs they will produce will be light-colored and bring at least fifty per cent more in market than squabs from small, dark-colored birds. Pure white birds for breeders would be the best, but it is not always possible to get a number of these together at first, but it should be the aim of the squab-raiser to work toward this end, so that in time his flock may be all white.

I have said light-colored birds; by that I mean those in which white as a color predominates. By large birds I do not wish to be understood as meaning Carriers, Pouters, or Runts, as they are, as a rule, poor breeders, although if Runts could be relied upon, they would produce a squab that would be far and away above all other squabs for table use; but by large birds I mean large-sized common pigeons, or crosses between common pigeons and some of the large birds. Persons living near large cities have opportunities for selections of such birds that persons remote from large places do not have, they being frequently found in the poultry and bird stores as well as markets of these places.

But to start a flock, select the largest light-colored bird to be had in the country round about, then by introducing White Carriers, White Duchesse, and heavy-bodied White Pouters, a cross can be made that will eventually give just the size and kind of birds most desired for the purpose aimed at. Another step toward perfecting such a flock is the selection of the best feeders and most careful nurses among the lot, discarding all of the poor and unreliable feeders. These are soon learned and should be disposed of and their places supplied by others until the required number of proper quality is reached.

As I have said, it will take some time to accomplish this, but while working toward this end the enterprise can be made to pay its way, as some squabs will be raised even by poor feeders. Such an outfit as this connected with a poultry-farm, will add much to the income and be in direct line with poultry breeding.

As with successful egg-farming, constant attention is required to see that the pigeons are living harmoniously together, that each pair keeps to its own locality, is feeding its young properly, and is regularly supplied with proper food and clean water. A flock of beautiful white pigeons, although of no particular variety, is a pretty sight about any home, and so the owner has not only a source of income but a constant source of pleasure in the pleasing addition they furnish to the home surroundings.

Squabs are most in demand during January, February, and March, and owing to their scarcity bring then the best prices of the year, say from \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen for nice, large, fat, and light-colored birds. The time has been when they brought \$7 and \$8 per pair, but that was long ago, when everyone had "money to burn." The advantage of raising light-colored squabs as against the darker ones can be seen in the great difference they command in price. Good, fat squabs should weigh from six to seven pounds to the dozen. In years gone by there

was no systematic attention given to raising squabs for the market; they were picked up a few pairs here, and a few pairs there. Now there are those who make a regular business of it, keeping from 1,500 to 2,000 birds for breeders.

These are usually divided into colonies and treated much after the manner recommended in the first of this article. Squabs are sent to market in packages of one-half dozen each, undrawn or with their intestines undisturbed, usually packed in ice, and when held up for examination are suggestive of a delicacy that having once been tried is ever remembered. They are largely used for invalids who need tempting, appetizing, and delicate morsels, and that they fill the bill many young mothers can testify who, while convalescing, have found them to be the only food having any attraction for their fastidious appetites. By squabs is meant the



PIGMY POUTER

young pigeons up to six or eight weeks old, nearly or quite feathered. But young pigeons are tender and delicate food up to six months old. After this, when they become mature and fitted for the duties of maternity, the meat becomes firmer and dryer. Although flying about and apparently of mature age, they may still utter the call of the squab known as "squealing," and at this time may be separated from the general flock and put through a course of fattening by which they are made as fat and delicate as though just from the nest.

The French are adepts in this practice, as they are also in the fattening of all poultry. The food generally given is millet, with a slight mixture of hemp-seed, tares, and very small peas. These are allowed to soak in water until swollen, when the expert takes a small quantity in his mouth, takes the young pigeon in his hand, inserting its bill into a corner of the mouth, and

by the assistance of the tongue inducing it to take the softened grain. It is soon taught to enjoy the plan of feeding, and the crop is quickly filled.

Pigeons treated in this manner soon become plump and round and make most excellent eating. In place of millet, hemp, etc., the variety of oatmeal known as pin-head oatmeal, combined with coarsely ground cornmeal, would make superior material for such feeding.

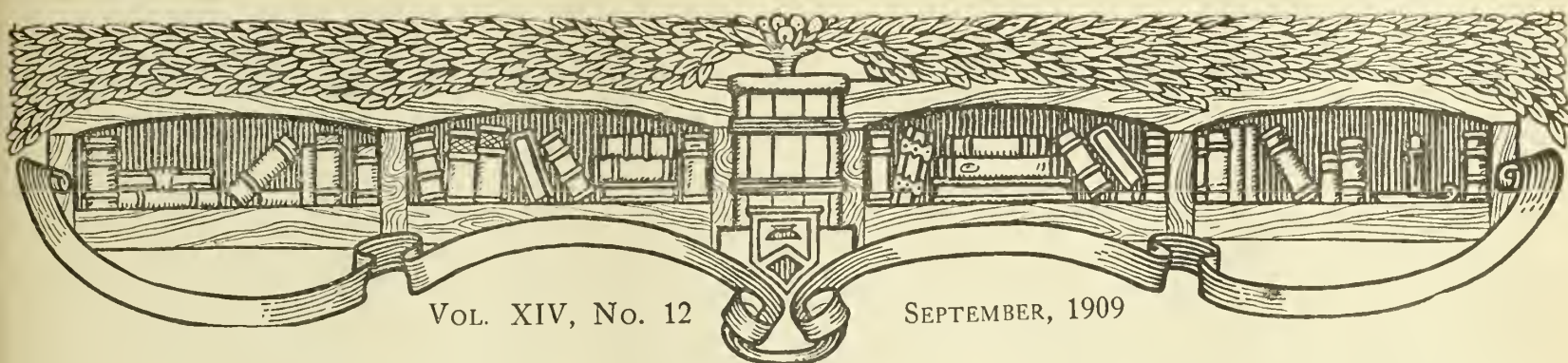
They should be kept confined and not allowed to fly, and may be fed two or three times a day at regular intervals, experience teaching what intervals are most desirable. Persons desiring to pursue such a course of feeding, and living near large markets, could, by frequenting the wholesale departments during the summer and early fall, find plenty of material to experiment with, as every lot of pigeons sent to market at such times contains more or less young birds, and most of them could be greatly improved, in fact doubled in value, by a systematic course of feeding.

A little experience will teach one to select the young pigeons, even though they have stopped squealing. A glance at the bill, the feet, or the plumage will soon determine the age. No doubt any one located so as to be able to collect these pigeons from the markets would find it more profitable than the business of raising the squabs from the egg. In fact, many of the pigeons fattened as I recommended could not be told from the squab just from the nest.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the ideas that people of one hundred years ago entertained regarding the edible and medicinal properties of pigeons. One writer says, "The flesh is not so easy of digestion as that of chickens," and another, "That the eating of their flesh is profitable against the plague, insomuch that they who make it their constant or ordinary food are seldom seized with pestilential distempers." Others commend it against the palsy or trembling, also say "It is of great use and advantage to them that are dim-sighted, and that the flesh of young pigeons is restorative and of good use to such as are in consumption, and to recruit the strength of such as are getting up or nearly recovered from some great sickness. It is indeed savory and good food, and not much inferior to the most esteemed."

For outward application they say, "That the anus of a live pigeon applied to the biting of a serpent, viper, or rattle-snake, draws away the poison and cures the sick, being renewed as often as the pigeon dies. Applied to the soles of the feet in a fever, it draws away the fever and helps the megrims or headache. Cut up alive and applied to the place pained, eases the pain and draws the malignity if any be; for the vital spirit yet remaining in the hot flesh and blood do insinuate themselves through the pores of the skin, into the blood of the sick person now dispirited and ready to stagnate, enduring it with new life and vigor."

This last is somewhat akin to the modern ideas of transfusion of blood, and may have been the source from which this idea originated. Thus we see that long ago the pigeon was esteemed for its practical qualities and made more useful to mankind even than it is at present. As this ancient manner of applying the pigeon for curative purposes has long since passed into disuse, we have no way of proving the truth of these assertions except by an actual test, and until the test is made must accept these statements in good faith, believing the writers to have been honest in their convictions.



## Editorial Comment

Throw a little extra feed to the growing chicks and the young turkeys during the hot days of August; they will need it, as natural food will grow scarcer every day.

Before another copy of THE FEATHER goes to the press, fall fairs will open up in earnest. This promises to be an unusually brisk season for the display of poultry at the fall fairs; more contemplate taking part in these than ever before, and we shall hope to see the fair displays containing better quality than ever before.

Most of our wealthy business men have laid the foundation for their success by judicious advertising. This means of building up a business is open to all, and fortunes are made every year by men who could not earn a living if it were not for the assistance of the printer's ink. It is true that every man who advertises does not make a fortune, but it is equally true that when the vast population of the country is appealed to, through the advertising columns of the press, one man's chances of success are as good as any other man's, if the inducements offered are equal. If there is failure to reap a proper reward from advertising, it is due to one of the following reasons: (1) Something is offered for which there is little demand; (2), the inducements to purchase are not sufficient; (3), the methods of doing business are not satisfactory; or, finally, (4), the advertising is injudicious.

It is our purpose to present a few considerations on the subject of advertising, as this is now a most important question with the thousands of our readers who desire to find a remunerative market for the birds and eggs which they have produced with great care and expense. The poultry press is, of course, the best medium for such advertising, but the proper method of advertising appears to be understood by very few. What is the object of advertising? Is it not to make the acquaintance of people previously unknown to you who are likely to become your customers, to gain their confidence, to bring what you have to sell to their attention, and to make sure that they will think of you when they wish anything in your line.

Any one can have acquaintances—but friends are not easily found.

Special attention is called to the list of our Popular Books on one of the pages of this issue.

Let us consider how we judge a new advertisement when it appears in our poultry paper. Do we not say in our minds, "Well, here is a new advertiser. And he has just what I wanted for a month. I wonder if he is reliable; and I should like to know if he has the best strain of birds, and whether he packs his eggs properly for shipment, and, also, whether he has made a reputation for transacting business promptly and in a satisfactory manner. If I had seen his advertisement before I would feel better acquainted with him, and more certain that he had an established business. I will just wait a month or two and see whether he continues his advertisement. I want to know whether he is a speculator or whether he is doing a legitimate business."

If we judge other people's advertising in this way, it is to be expected that ours will receive similar consideration. It is a maxim with successful advertisers that an advertisement must be kept constantly before the public. Those who insert a card for only one month or three months cannot expect the best returns for their investment, nor can they determine the advertising value of a periodical by such an experiment.

The best customers are those who hesitate longest before patronizing a new advertiser. The man who has little at stake may buy a setting of eggs or a cheap pair of fowls from an advertiser whom he knows nothing about, but the person who is stocking up a new poultry farm and who has much money to put into the business will proceed cautiously. He cannot afford to do otherwise.

When you feel like being a fool, be a good one; never do anything by halves.

Some people are so plagued mean they try to light six fires with a single match.

Some men have grown up and gone to seed who never were planted.

We have two other books of great value, one "The Feather's Plymouth Rock Book," the other "The Feather's Wyandotte Book." These are beautifully illustrated with color plates. They tell all about the separate families to which they are allotted. Either one of these books will be sent for 50 cents; either one of these books and THE FEATHER for one year for 75 cents; both of these books and THE FEATHER for one year for \$1.25.

Don't worry so much about what others will say—you know whether you are right or wrong.

Business is business; but many times it's no one's business after all.

Patience is a divine thought to one whose nerves are not unstrung.

A wise man knows when to open his mouth, but a fool keeps his open all the time.

Every one is desirous of having more eggs than ever before from their laying hens. We publish a little book, "The Egg Question Solved," which tells the secret of success in having a full winter egg supply. This book will be sent to any one for 25 cents; THE FEATHER for one year and this book for 50 cents.

It is plain, therefore, that advertising, to be successful in building up a business, must be kept constantly running, and that the returns will increase rapidly after the readers become familiar with the card and have confidence in the standing of the advertiser. It is advisable to run both a classified advertisement and a display advertisement by the year in order to get the best rates for space and at the same time convince the public that you are in business to stay. Many people read only the classified advertisements because of the convenience of finding what they want; others only the display advertisements, because they are more attractive and give more information. Hence the importance of being represented in each.

THE FEATHER gives special attention to classified advertisements, with a view to aid both the seller and buyer. The type is new and very distinct. A twenty-five word classified advertisement is run for one year for \$7, which is only a nominal sum, and is really the cheapest form of advertising that can be obtained in this country. There is no periodical that has a better class of readers than THE FEATHER, and the circulation is rapidly increasing. Advertising contracts made now covering space for a year will give the advantage to the advertiser that he will secure a circulation of probably fifty per cent in excess of what he pays for, as our rates are based upon present circulation and not upon what it will be six months from now.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write CHARLES H. REEVE, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9



## A Talk on Thorough-bred Fowls

### Polish

In this country there are eight separate varieties of Polish: The Golden Polish, with and without beard; the Silver Polish, with and without beard; the White Polish, the Buff-laced Polish, and White-crested Black Polish. The White-crested Black Polish have solid black plumage, all but the crest, which is white. The Golden are colored and marked very much like the Golden Wyandotte, the Silver very much like the Silver Wyandotte, only that the marking and lacing and the shape of the feathers are more like the marking, lacing, and shape of the Sebright's plumage. The Buff-laced Polish has a body color of buff, with a light or almost white edging around the feathers, inside of the black. The White Polish is pure white throughout. The shank color of the Polish is blue or dark leaden color. They, like the Hamburgs, have what is called usually the bluish-colored legs.

Polish are fancy fowls, and are never kept for market poultry. They are wonderful producers of handsome white eggs during the early spring and summer months. Like the Hamburgs, they were formerly wonderful egg producers, but since so much strain has been laid on the large globular-shaped crest, it has detracted considerably from their egg-producing qualities. No breed of fowls are more beautiful in form and plumage than are the Polish. Where they are considerably kept, it is the habit to take the shears and trim the crest off within a half or three-quarters of an inch of the head during the early spring, so that they may not be bothered with these crests during the breeding season, or when they are running about in the yard. The long, handsome flowing tails of the Polish, their beautiful crests and very small V-shaped comb is both a curious and attractive style of plumage. Of all the Polish for real beauty and attractive plumage, the Silvers are preferred. The pure white edged with the black, the large crests, beard, full flowing tail and blue legs of the male, and the same markings in the female, with the exception of the tail, make a most beautiful combination. In addition to this, the tail coverts, so long and handsomely laced with the black, add much to the attractiveness and appearance of the fowl.

### Hamburgs

The sketches presented at the Rochester Meeting of the American Poultry Association provoked the proper formation as a true breed of the silver-spangled and the penciled variety of Hamburgs. Many people do not seem to understand that the Hamburg was a foreigner brought into England, it is believed, from the Port of Hamburg, and named after that place.

They are the early-day Creole or Bolton Grays. The Spangled Hamburgs originated in England, and were known as Mooneys. When the Standard compilation was made, they were all brought together and the name Hamburg used as a family name, the spangled designating one variety and the penciled the other. It is doubtful whether there is any of the penciled blood in the spangled, and there is none of the spangled intermingled with the penciled. The Black Hamburgs are sports presumably from the Silver-spangled Hamburgs, improved through selection and built up to the present high standard of perfection.

This condition would throw into one family the spangled variety under the type recognized as right for the Spangled Hamburg, leaving the Golden and the Silver-penciled in their original variety, with the shape and the type that properly belongs to this breed.

The statement made by some at Rochester that the Association should insist that the type or shape of all the Hamburgs be exactly alike. The breeders of these old, true breeds of fowls would scarcely pay much attention to the command of an association that would make such a demand.

It would have been far better to have compiled a standard that would be right for each of the spangled and the penciled breeds rather than to attempt to make one illustration for shape, type, and form to fit the Hamburg family. The Spangled and the Blacks are naturally larger and heavier than the Penciled; the shape of back, the carriage of tail, the entire formation of the females are not identical, and there is quite as much difference between the proper male of the Spangled and an equally good male of the Penciled as there is between a Leghorn and a Minorca male.

What would be thought of an association that would attempt to make the same shape description fit the Leghorn and Minorca? It is equally ridiculous to father a plan that would demand the same shape for these two families of Hamburgs.

There is but one description in the Standard, and, while the description fairly well meets the demands of either, the Standard never has thoroughly and properly described the Hamburgs. While the English Standard, the same as our own, has but one description of shape, in the case of the Hamburgs it does not make the difference that we do in the shape of the male and shape of the female. The term general characteristics of the cock, general characteristics of the hen is used, and then follows with a most complete description of the color of each variety. In their Standard, color description for the two varieties of Spangled, the two varieties of Penciled, Blacks, and Whites, and the Buff Hamburgs is given.

But no matter what the Standard-makers may say, print, or publish, the true breeders of the Hamburgs, aided by the late lamented Harry Pickles, followed up in line by Uncle Bill McNeil of Canada, Doctor Wolf, and others, will continue to breed the winning Hamburgs, and bring them into the show room with the distinctive type and quality that absolutely belongs to each. For this reason, it would be for the better understanding of all that the Association should admit the true condition and make the Standard better devoted to each.

We shall never forget the statement of our dear old friend, Bill McNeil, at the Boston Meeting of '98, when he looked up and stated: "It makes but very little difference what you Standard-makers put in the book, we who know our business will bring the winners into the show room and the judges will recognize our type." How true this is cannot be gainsaid, for we all know that the judges of 1884 placed equally as high stress in the show room as in 1904. While the space of twenty years has so improved all breeds and varieties that those of twenty years ago would scarcely recognize their family relations of to-day, they are still about of the same value in points as at that time, proving that, while quality advances, demands improve demands.


For this reason the better quality is demanded and the same restriction against perfection is established by the use of the score card.

### Chicks with Two Heads

Stories of freak chickens that have come along in the spring brooding season have been read with much interest by farmers on Staten Island, but they had not heard of any freaks in their vicinity up to yesterday. Then August Woeckener, who has a farm on Willow Brook Road, Port Richmond, met several of his neighbors in Bitteli's restaurant on Richmond Turnpike and informed them about a wonderful two-headed chicken born a few hours before on his farm.

"This is the most unusual chicken you ever saw," he explained. "It has two heads, one in front and the other where the tail ought to be, so you never can tell which is the front head. The body is long and it only has two legs.

"It can stand on its feet all right, but then it has trouble. The legs start to walk in one direction when the front head wants them to start moving. Then the back head wants to go somewhere else, and the chicken keeps walking forward and backward all the time, keeping in a straight line only a few inches long. Every once in a while the mother hen comes back to get the chicken, because it can't follow the brood when the two heads get opposite notions. When she cackles for it to follow her both heads try to go after her. Well, the head that's farthest away from the mother hen starts to turn round, putting the other head at the farthest end. Then that head starts to turn round, and finally the chick is going around like a whirling dervish."—New York Press.



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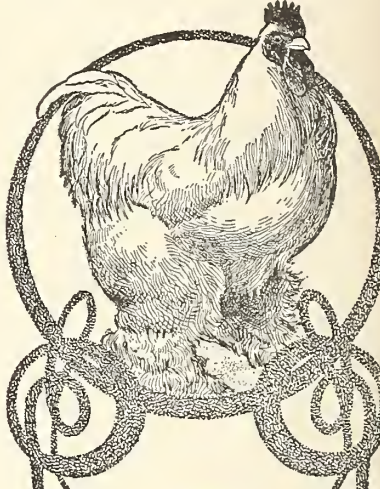
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Breeders of the White Leghorn Fowl

Breeding Farms Lakewood and Eatontown

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### Testimonial

Through the advertisement in **THE FEATHER**, I have purchased both stock and eggs and have always found **THE FEATHER** good and reliable.—Wm. E. Allen.

To get Eggs, feed Reeve's Laying Stock Feed, \$2 per 100 pounds. CHAS. H. REEVE, 187 Washington St., New York. 18-8

**ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS** made to order with 3 initials, year and numbers, 20c per doz., \$1 per 100; 6 samples, 10c. **HARRY E. BAIR**, D. F., Hanover, Pa. 15-4

**IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND** To Mark Chickens **CHEAPEST AND BEST** 12 for 15c, 25-50c, 50-100c, 100-250c. Sample Band Mailed for 3c Stamp. **Frank Myers, Mfr.** Box 54, Freeport, Ill.

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Security Sealed Leg Bands—12, 16c; 24, 30c; 100, \$1.00. Write for sample and circular. **STAPLER'S** 419 Ferry Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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## THE FEATHER

GEO. E. HOWARD, Editor

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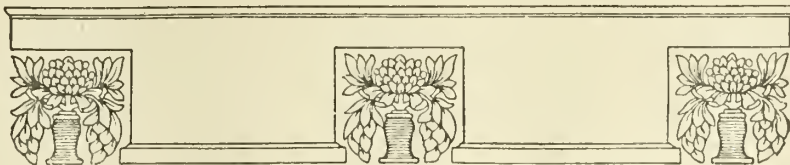
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714 Twelfth Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

## Green Food

Green food should form a large part of the diet. It cools the blood, wards off indigestion, keeps the bowels in good condition, and makes eggs and feathers. Where fowls do not have a range over a grass plot, they must be daily supplied with green stuff—tender grass, radish or turnip tops, onion tops, and, in fact, most any green part of growing vegetables.

If a variety of food is given, the premises kept perfectly clean, there will be little likelihood that medicine will be needed. However, even with the best of care, sickness does appear in some flocks. A place should be provided for the ailing fowls. In this way you can keep an eye on the sick chickens and lessen the danger of the disease spreading.

Feed Reeve's Natural Chick Feed and never lose a chick. Ask your dealer or write **CHARLES H. REEVE**, 187 Washington Street, New York. 14-9



## Pigeon Notes

WANT OF CLEANLINESS

The loft is frequently infested with mites, lice, and a parasite of larger size, all of which cause great annoyance to the old birds, and sometimes even destroy squabs by getting into their ears and eyes and irritating them to death.

Persian insect powder, sprinkled over the birds and into the nests, will give temporary relief, but the nuisance is the result of want of cleanliness and must be thoroughly eradicated by removing the infested nests, whitewashing the inside of the loft with a wash of lime and water and a small amount of carbolic acid to tone and give health to the atmosphere. The nest boxes should be washed with this solution both inside and out, and every crack and crevice should be well coated with the wash.

### FOOD

The usual food given to domestic pigeons that are kept in lofts is gray peas, but they also thrive on wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and the smaller pulse and grain. They are less partial to rye, but a great point is to vary, or as some do, to mix their diet. Tares or vetches are mostly too dear to feed them with. The same may be said of rape and canary seed. Hemp seed, so often recommended as a stimulant, is apt to disfigure a bird by causing naked patches to appear; therefore, it is advisable to feed them rarely with hemp, and then with great caution, although the birds are extremely fond of it. New tares are said to bring on scouring, especially in young birds. Horse beans and Indian wheat are almost too large to give the smaller breeds of pigeons.

### COLDS

When you see a bird huddled up, with its head drawn down between the shoulders, a slight moisture at the eyes or nostrils, and a listless or inattentive appearance, with a loss of appetite, you will know that the bird has a cold and should be attended to immediately.

The bird should be removed from the loft and placed in a dry coop in a warm room until it has thoroughly recovered. Change the diet and feed stimulating food moderately. Put a little tincture of iron in the drinking water—just enough to give the water a greasy appearance on top.

## Perches in Flights

Perches in the flights should be arranged in convenient position in accordance with the requirements of each variety, care being taken that they do not intersect each other like so many telephones wires in all directions, and thereby prevent that freedom of movement which is so conducive to the well-being of pigeons generally.

As a rule, the most suitable perch for the area of flight is a long, narrow rail, about three-fourths of an inch thick and three inches wide. Perches of this simple kind may be fixed on brackets of wood or iron, around the flight at various distances and heights in accordance with exigencies of the situation.

## Squab Notes

Be cautious about overfeeding. The water supply should always be careful watching. Birds feedings their young should be fed twice a day. Keep a box of small-sized gravel or prepared grit in the loft. Fine air-slacked lime scattered around the loft is good to kill the lice.

Never try to make one hen hatch more than two young, as it will inevitably result in loss.

Pigeons should be kept in a good, tight house, as warm as it can be made without using artificial heat.

Pigeons living under natural conditions and with unrestrained liberty are rarely, if at all, subject to disease.

Fight the lice, as thousands of young birds are killed every summer by not keeping the lice under control in houses and lofts.

Keep the house as clean as possible at all seasons, but especially in hot weather, as the more manure there is in a house the faster the lice seem to breed.

While pigeons are feeding their young great care must be observed in keeping them well supplied with food, for no food for the old birds means starvation for the young.

Many of the infectious diseases are communicated through the medium of food and water. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to remove, as soon as possible, from the main flock any specimens showing symptoms of disease.

## Cock o' the Walk

Be game! Don't balk!  
Cock o' the walk,  
Let others trail the dust.

Lead the procession;  
Scorn the toil;  
And make, or break, or bust.

Don't chafe and fret;  
Try to forget  
The feats of other boys.

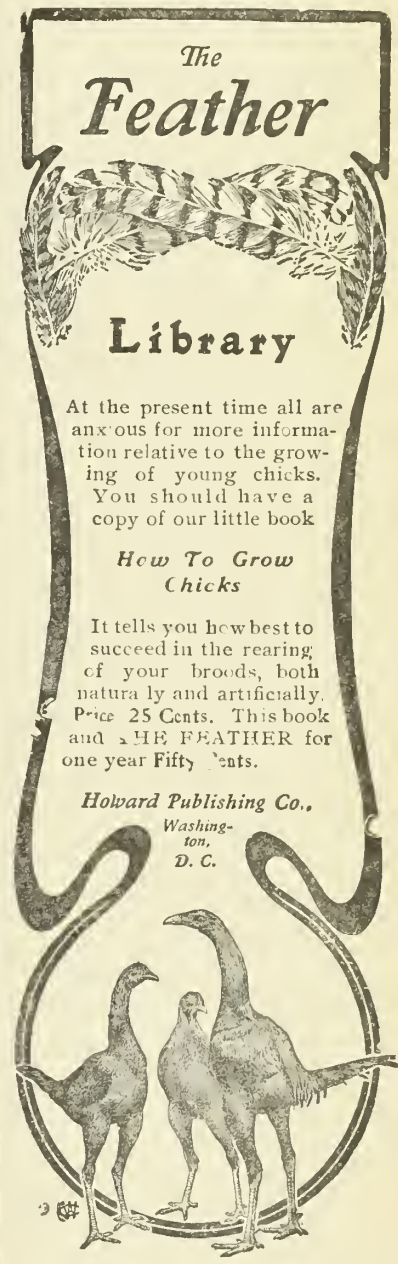
Just crow and crow;  
Your own horn blow;  
There's method in such noise.

—Charles Albert Brewton

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keeps your flock on a paying basis in winter. Turns green or dry bone, meat or gristle into wonderful egg-producing food. The only cutter that cuts bone across the grain. Light-running and practically unbreakable. Positive automatic feed. Guaranteed superior to any other cutter. 11 different sizes for hand and power. Sent on 10 day free trial. Returnable at our expense if not in every way satisfactory. Write for trial order blank.

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### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

County Line Poultry Farm Breeds Barred Rocks and S. O. Buff Leghorns. Prize-winning matings. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per 15. Route 10, Medina, N. Y. tf

400 Chicks Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets, fit for the early shows, for sale at reasonable prices. Write us for prices for show birds or breeders. A. W. RUDY & SON, Hagerstown, Md. 15-2

### BUFF ROCKS

Ballston Spa, N. Y.—High-class Buff Rocks, shape color, size. Prices right. My birds won as many first prizes at Schenectady and Gloversville shows, last winter, as all competitors combined. FRED ARNER. 15-2

### LEGHORNS

R. C. Br. Leghorns (242-egg strain, fsmall line) breeders for sale reasonable; many are prize-winners; young stock later on. WM. GAFFEY, S. Worcester, N. Y. 15-1

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Silver-laced Wyandottes Exclusively—Eggs from Philadelphia and Baltimore prize winners, \$2 per 15; \$1 from farm flock. Stock at reasonable prices. T. K. McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. 15-5

Buff Wyandottes Exclusively. Old and young stock for sale at prices that are right. Address THEODORE HEWKE, Middletown, N. Y. 14-12

Clearance Sales of White Wyandottes. Reduction on all stock and eggs. Winners at Litchfield, Danville, and Illinois State Show, 1909. Catalogue. ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill. 15-1

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Bantam Specialist—Buff, Black, Whites, and Partridge Cochins, also Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. GEO. C. SALMON, Fort Dickinson, N. Y. tf

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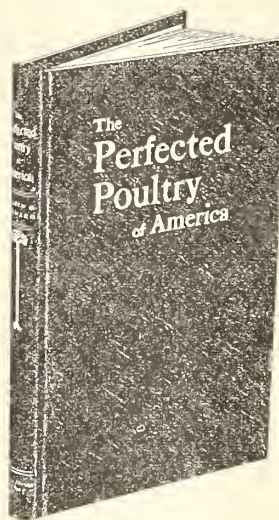
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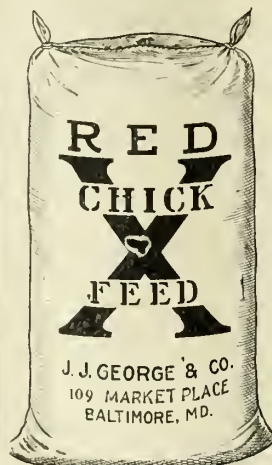
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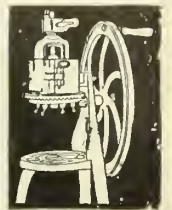
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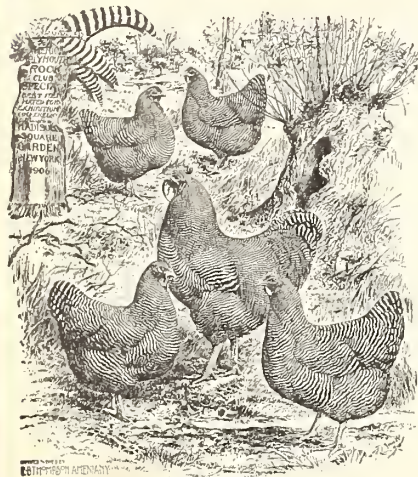
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